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HISTORY OF
YOLO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

WITH

Biographical Sketches

OF

*The Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been
Identified With Its Growth and Development From
the Early Days to the Present*

HISTORY BY

TOM GREGORY

AND OTHER WELL
KNOWN WRITERS

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[1913]

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF YOLO COUNTY

By Tom Gregory

Between the river and the range—is Yolo. This is not only a poetical, but is a geographical fact, as the county's entire eastern boundary line is the Rio Sacramento and its western wall is a chain of the coast mountains; between is a great plain of wonderful fertility, and that is the topic and scene of this work. South of Yolo lies Solano and north is Colusa—all spread west of the Sacramento and all an important part of the great central llano of the state. From the river to the crest of the hill-chain that cuts Napa from the Sacramento valley the average breadth is about twenty-seven miles, and the Solano-to-Colusa line measures about the same mileage. This does not mean that Yolo approximates a 27-mile-square, because a large piece of tule territory bordering the river on the extreme southeast gives the county an irregular shape. The area is 650,880 acres, and with the western edge of this great field where the surface lifts up the mountain wall the country practically is level, with a gentle slope toward the river. Mark how nature has arranged the plain and upland in relation to each other. Down the eastern shed of this spur of coast range come the floods of the rain-seasons as they have come for ages, to spread their alluvial burdens on the valley surface below. High up in these mountains is Clear Lake, a natural reservoir of water forty miles in length with Cache creek a natural outlet conducting this flood, winter and summer, over the Yolo levels. A system of artificial canals has taken up the work inaugurated by nature and already eighty or one hundred thousand acres are under irrigation.

Irrigation in Yolo county is not always necessary. With a never-failing winter rainfall on a soil built up of centuries of rich sediment, fair harvests will yearly appear without such artificial methods; but all surrounding conditions being favorable for such application of water to his fields the Yolo agriculturist irrigates and adds to the output of his acres whether they are producing grain, alfalfa, beets or fruits. And by using all these available facilities crop failure is absolutely impossible in California where the droughts, hailstorms, uncertain summertime floods, cyclones

and such climatic catastrophies of other states are unknown. When the rancher of the Capay or the winter's fruit belt waters his acres, whether the fluid comes by pump from his well or by gravity from Lake county in the hills just above him, he utterly eliminates the uncertainties of the season. This is Yolo county—between the range and the river—with its high grazing lands, grain lands, alfalfa lands, vine lands, orchard lands and lands for every vegetable-growth under sun and shower. Yolo county, with irrigation on the west and reclamation on the east, is just coming into its own—the richest spot in all the great Sacramento basin; Yolo county favored by rainstorm and sunshine—where every creek, winter-rivulet or summer rill dripping from the bordering hills is a Nile sowing seasons of fertility over the plain.

“FIRST VIEW” OF YOLO

The “First View” of Yolo passed away leaving not an imprint, not a record. The earliest intelligent wanderers within these noble domains of the Far West neglected frequently to file for the future the stories of their explorations. Mere hunters, they followed the retreating wild game as it fled before them over these slopes and streams, and they thought not of the grand empire that was to be. With the quarry they passed, and their coming and going was lost or lived only in legend. The most primitive Yoloan of white association to step out into view where the historian may get a line on him, is a Scotch sailor, nameless here forevermore, who jumped his ship in Yerba Buena, drifted up the Rio Jesu y Maria to Grand Island, took apartments in a rancheria, wedded a squaw—and there is a gap in the story twenty-five years wide. In 1841, or thereabouts, William Gordon, with his party from New Mexico, became the first authentic white settler of what is now Yolo county. However, Uncle Billy—as he was long afterward known among his neighbors of Napa, Solano, Lake, Yolo and Colusa counties—may be holding a clouded title, as he found among the Indians along the river several red-headed half-breeds. They were lusty bucks of an adult age and their story as well as their skins and tresses proved them to be the grown-up papposes of Sailor Scotty and his Grand Island squaw. With this instant and faint appearance the near-pioneer Caledonian fades and even the white blood in his hybrids, growing more ruddy as the generations pass, is finally lost in the red pool of the Indian.

EARLY DWELLER IN TULE TOWN

It must have been in 1818-20 when this early sailor became a dweller of the Tules, the first white citizen of “Yoloy” or “Toloytoy,” as the Indians finally called it; “Pueblo del Tule,” according to the Spanish, or “Rushtown,” as the Gringo named it. Whatever the most fitting title, the place represented leagues of rich soil

along the west bank of the Sacramento bordered by the great fields of tules that gave Yolo county a name. In 1818 Burchard, a Frenchman in the service of Buenos Ayres, appeared on the coast with his two ships. He robbed the ports, drank the padres' wine from Monterey to San Diego and occasionally burned the towns when the inhabitants objected to his manners. In most every place of call he left deserters, one of whom was Joseph Chapman of Boston, the first American resident in California, and the Grand Island white man may have been one of Burchard's jolly pirates who exchanged the storms of the sea for the calms of a Sacramento tule shack. Quien sabe?

THE SPANISH UP THE RIVER

During this period—1820—Sola was the Spanish governor of California, but a revolution in Mexico was jarring Spain off the North American continent forever. This revolution had been going on—off and on—for ten years, but the Californians, though maintaining a loyalty to the Spanish took little interest in the progress of the conflict. Finally the fight was won by the Mexican patriots. Gen. Agustin Iturbide, who was sent with a royalist army to suppress Guerrero, the last rebel chieftain, instead joined the insurgents. The combined forces entered the capital city and Iturbide was proclaimed emperor of Mexico. In a few months the emperor was dethroned and finally shot, and Mexico became a republic. Governor Sola of California had officially started out as the subject of a kingdom, and when the empire came along it was a bitter pill, but he swallowed it and hoisted over Monterey the imperial flag of Mexico. But the coming of a republic was too much—and all three of these changes within a year—and he resigned, being succeeded by Luis Antonio Arguello, the first republican (Mexican) governor of California. But one of Sola's last official acts (1821) was to send an expedition to explore the northern portion of the territory. This party, under the command of Arguello—then only president of the provincial council—threaded the bays above Yerba Buena and passed up the large river which they called El Rio Jesu y Maria. The explorers continued up the splendid stream they had found. The water was clear and deep with high wooded shores, the white miner not having come to fill the noble natural canal with the mud-debris of the mineral hills, and the great fertile llano stretching away on both sides. Comandante Arguello was a native son of California, having been born in Yerba Buena in 1784 while his father was an officer in the presidio of that port. In fact, he was the military commander of San Francisco while exploring the Sacramentoan valley and afterwards was the first native-born governor of the state, under Mexican rule. He was self-made, an industrious student when books

and schools were scarce and a man of excellent character and is probably the first pioneer of this far west. He continued his explorations as far north as the Oregon line, turned west to the coast, and returned to Yerba Buena through the Russian river valley. Comandante Arguello had closely observed the grand agricultural possibilities of the Sacramento river basin, the well-watered plain possessing everything needed by the colonist. It was largely through the interest awakened by this exploration that moved the slow-going Mexican Congress in 1824 to pass a general colonization act—suddenly breaking away from the ancient Spanish exclusiveness regarding alien immigration. Governors of territories were authorized to grant vacant lands in limited amounts to citizens, whether Mexican or foreign born, who properly petitioned for them and engaged to cultivate and inhabit them. Other travelers within this region began to make the heretofore terra incognita a somewhat known territory.

NAMES BEGAN TO APPEAR

The rude maps began to show names now household titles in the state geographies. Sacramento—from their holy sacrament—was a name easier to handle than was the original title; the present Feather river was first called by the Spanish—Plumas, which was prettier than its Yankee translation. The surveyors found a pretty stream, its banks a mass of wild grapes, and they fittingly called it “El Uva.” The Americans made “rough-house” of this by calling it “Yuba.” Then the miners built a dam across the little river and as “Yuba dam” the name has gone into the geographies if not into profanity. The American river early received its name from the fact that this stream was once a famous game resort, attracting bands of American hunters and trappers across the continent to that locality long before immigration started towards the Pacific. The same Americans caching their furs and other prizes of the chase along the streams where they hunted and trapped gave name to one—Cache creek—a creek with the importance of a river, as is manifest when the mountain reservoirs at its source are feeding their waters through it to the plain lands. Putah creek, another small stream running from the coast range to the big rio on the east, and the division line between Yolo and Solano counties on the south, is another sample of name-evolution. It was originally known as the Rio de los Putos—the Puto tribe of Indians living on its shores. Even John H. Wolfskill’s Mexican grant of land extending along its banks has ever been known as the Rancho Rio de los Putos. But in the change of titles—and the Spanish speakers made the change—the “river” became Putah creek, and not a nice name for such a modest, respectable, little mountain stream. However, there be nothing in a name.

CHAPTER II

THROUGH A SLUMBER PERIOD

The last mission—Francisco de Solano at Sonoma—was established at Sonoma July 4, 1823, and that was about the “farthest north” of the Spanish-Americans, or Californians; the upper portion of the territory being left to the North Americans who for the next fifteen or eighteen years came over the eastern mountains and into the great valley as hunters. It was a slumber time in the land just before the rude awakening in the “Roaring Forties.” The Californians did not welcome the strangers—in fact, the people from the states were always considered as worthy of suspicion. “These Anglo-Americans will become troublesome,” said a long-headed governor of California, as early as 1805. All English speakers to them were “gringos,” and generally dangerous characters. The name has an amusing origin. During that period the old song “Green Grow the Rushes O,” was very popular and every North American seemed to be singing it. The Spanish-Americans caught the often-repeated words “Green grow,” and turned them into “gringo,” a term of derision for the Yankees. But the “Green Grows” kept a-coming.

THE HISTORY-MAKING SMITHS

The pioneer of those hardy, fearless huntsmen—in fact, the first transcontinental tourist of the countless army that has made its way westward “across the plains”—is Jedediah S. Smith. Wherever there is history to be made there is remarkably often a Smith around “to help.” Capt. J. S. Smith was a partner of William H. Ashley, the well-known hunter and trapper who in 1824 discovered the Great Salt Lake in Utah. In 1826 he made his memorable traverse of the continent, coming through Walker’s Pass of the Sierras into California with his company of hunters. They were immediately arrested by the Mexican officials, but were finally released. Afterwards, the authorities sought again to capture Smith, but with his band that traveler was hunting along the Sacramento and American rivers—out of reach of the Californians. Several years after this he was killed in New Mexico by the Indians. Another great hunter who made the west his game ground was Alexander Roderick McLeod of the Hudson Bay Company. In the winter of 1827-8 he was caught in the snow on the bank of the river he had discovered and the whole band almost starved to death. Even this near-tragedy did not assist in his honor as the river got on the maps as the “McCloud.”

CACHED THEIR PELTS BY THE CREEK

In 1829 Ewing Young, with a company of hunters, worked along the San Joaquin, Sacramento and other streams of the great valley. They remained a considerable time on Cache creek. So numerous was the fur-bearing game by the waters of the central and northern part of the state that the many bands of hunters roving over the country reaped there a rich harvest. Naturally, a land teeming with conditions so favorable for occupancy would be the ideal home for the Indians. With the streams full of fish, woods full of game, the food question was solved for them. This in a measure accounts for their indolence, spiritlessness. They grew fat and lazy. With bow and arrows and other weapons which they skillfully made and used they could kill any animal they met, or could successfully trap birds and fish, but they in general preferred a milder diet, such as acorns, berries, roots, grass seeds and the grass itself. The mild climate made covering of secondary or of no importance, consequently the Indian put in much less time building houses than did the beaver. A few tules or willow-boughs bound together sheltered him, and almost nothing—frequently nothing—clothed him. Some of the chiefs were notable exceptions to the rule, but that is what made them chiefs.

CHIEF FRANCISCO SOLANO

One of these was Francisco Solano, the head of all the tribes from Bodega bay to the Sacramento river. His original name was Sem Yeto, but the mission fathers at Sonoma caught him, baptized him and gave him the name of their mission. General Vallejo, the comandante of this military division of the territory, treated the chief kindly—something remarkable for a Spaniard, but M. G. Vallejo was a remarkable Spaniard—though he would resent being called a Spaniard. He was just to all men—even to Indians—and through Solano, whom he made his ally and friend, governed the thousands of irresponsible savages in the district. Solano—originally meaning an east wind blowing across Old Spain; then the name of a young priest toiling among the western Indians; then the mission at Sonoma; also the baptismal title of a native accepting wonderingly and only half understandingly the white man's faith; and finally a rich county of this noble domain. Of course, as Sem Yeto went deeper into civilization he naturally lost much of his kindly savage disposition and adopted the white man's polished faults; and as he tasted of the pleasures engendered by the mission grape, he frequently put away the saintliness of his mission training. Vallejo occasionally had to correct the manners of his red ally, but a night in the guard-house would bring the usual aching head and the consequent repentance of the morrow.

CHAPTER III

A MILD LAND—A MILD INDIAN

The proverbial temperamental mildness of the California Digger Indian is characteristic of the climatic condition of the country—warm winters, cool summers, full harvests, wild or domestic, in every season, with every prospect pleasing and only man being vile. The mission of the missions as originally intended by Spain was to fit the natives of her Pacific coast possessions for citizenship. She could not hope to make them good Spaniards but she thought to make them good Catholics, and with some education they would do till amalgamated and lost in the white race. But the Mission Fathers early saw that the natives of Las Californias were not satisfactory raw material for civilization; that the new convert would jump the mission compound and revert to his original wilds on the slightest provocation. The plan of soul salvation did not interest the "neophyte" digger as much as did the chile con carne meals which the priests served up to their charges—and the Franciscan missionaries have ever been good cooks; and the wise old padres seeing they had to feed their converts to keep them faithful, made them work on the mission ranchos. So, Lo was the farmer, the herder and the man of whatever work he could be persuaded to do.

HE WAS THE ADOBE BUILDER

In the rough adobe architecture he was the builder under the direction of the priestly architect. He soon learned to mold the big mud-bricks, sun-drying them first on one side then on the other, and then plastering the hard earth-cakes into walls. He was a fairly good worker—fairly good for that early California day—and not difficult to herd to his job. Plenty of carne for him, when the vaqueros rode in with a fat steer, and beans on the side and the chief life-problem was solved. He never struck for higher laborers' wages, because he never received any kind of wages. Where he stayed on the ranchos and was as useful as his limited intelligence permitted, he was as well off as he would have been astray amid the wilds; doubtless around the hacienda kitchen he found existence as safe as he would have found it while running free and rounding up the sprightly grasshopper on the golden summer hills. The Digger has become a "rare bird." Civilization and to him kindred epidemics have swept him away. In the great conflict of the human races only the fittest can survive. Here and there over the country where once the red thousands roved are remnants—a few who have exchanged the un-

clean rancheria, the unwholesome life, for a more sanitary existence—near some fruit or hop ranch where they readily find employment, and opportunities to imitate in dress and manner of living the white people. The sites of forgotten Indian habitations are marked by the only things time cannot quickly obliterate—old stone mortars where the mahalas mashed the acorn kernels for the native bread. Even the grand oaks of California shed manna for her forest children. In their season these acorns were gathered and cached, till needed, up among the branches of the mother-tree. It was an exceedingly coarse flour or meal that came from these rude mortars, but this made it more healthful, possibly, and with water heated by hot stones in their tightly-woven fiber baskets the ground acorns were cooked in batter or resembling loaves. This “daily bread” of the wilderness, seasoned with ashes and different kinds of “dirts,” was not rich in nutriment nor exquisite in flavor but served with a plain salad of green clover and a relish of grass seeds or pine nuts, made the “quiet family meal,” or “howling tribal feast,” what the country newspaper writer calls “a sumptuous repast.”

TRIBES OF THE SONOMA DISTRICT

It is not known how many tribes dwelt within the Sonoma district before the deadly whites and other ills got among them. By “Sonoma district” is meant what is now known as Yolo, Solano, Napa, Sonoma and probably part of Mendocino and Lake counties. These “tribes” were mere bands having Indian family names, and occupying some special locality. They had their ceremonious “dances” for pleasure and their “sweat-houses” for health, and they fought among themselves at “the drop of a hat”—often the most trivial matter would set one rancheria against a neighbor, and a bloody feud would be on. But deadly epidemics would suddenly break out among Indians, often destroying whole bands. In the early portion of the '40s smallpox appeared among the rancherias and the scourge swept through the entire district. The stricken people having no sanitary habits or treatment of sickness other than a parboiling in the unclean and disease-breeding sweat-house, followed by a plunge in cold water, were easy victims. The death-dealing microbe of whatever form of pestilence was then in action, struck right and left, and it is estimated that seventy-five or eighty thousand Indians perished within the district before the plague wore itself out.

PASSED AND LEFT NO MEMORY

The red people of California, less able to exist than any of the American aborigines, have virtually passed away, leaving not a relic of their presence, leaving not a picturesque memory in the grand domain they inhabited. It is a reasonable thought that a

race of human beings living remote from the disturbing influence of aliens, possessing this goodly land in fee-simple for ages, would draw something akin to inspiration from the noble mountains and valleys around them and in course of generations would have arisen from their primitive sordidness but little above their brother, the coyote, to at least the first steps in the scale of human superiority. In the southwest, the Indians—remnant branches of the lordly Aztecs—have left on the Arizonan and Mexican mesas imperishable and frequently rare objects of their intelligence and morality. In the northwest the native and original occupants, while not possessing the near-civilization of the more southern tribes, had the inborn quality of sturdy manhood, the spirit of independence that moved them to fight for their streams and forests. In California the Indian was destined to disappear unhonored and unsung and no system of conservation could have checked his going.

CHAPTER IV

THE FAIR AMAZON CALIFORNIA

The name "California" has come through broken accounts from an origin vague, distant, impalpable. The treasure-mad adventurers of Spain always seeking undiscovered golden troves, believed in the fierceness of their desire, there were other places on the new continent rivaling the stored wealth of the Peruvian Inca from whom Pizarro looted richly and murderously or of Montezuma, the pitiable victim of the insatiable Cortes. Fictionists of the times wrote stories of mighty cities in the mystic west peopled by semi-supernatural beings who jealously watched their vast treasures. One of these writers was Ordonez de Montalvo, and his book, "*Sergas de Esplandian*," published in 1510, told of the fairy "Island of California," where beautiful amazons and grim griffins ruled not only the feminine wealth but the mineral treasure as well. The young and valiant grandee and knight of belt and spur, Esplandian, in his wanderings over mystic seas meets the wild queen "Califa," in her capital city, where after numberless fierce fights between his followers and her dragon-like people, he succeeds—if not in wholly conquering the place—in making her fall in love with him. Califa was devoted to her Spanish cavalier—something of the devotion of a tigress—and it took all the valor and vigilance of her lover to keep his life secure when she had an unusual "tender" spell. Her savage griffins also had an unpleasant habit of flying around on their bat-wings and picking up white soldiers which they would joyfully lift to a great height and then drop. Of course, the trooper thus treated was of no use afterwards. Because of their bird-like manners, Montalvo, in his book, dipped into the Greek and calls them "*ornis*," and Califa is from "*Kalli*" (beautiful) in the same classic tongue. "The *f* was inserted for the sake of euphony," said the late Prof. George Davidson, the navigator and translator—hence we have "California"—beautiful bird.

A GOLDEN TALE

This golden Ali Baba tale was popular with the Spanish knights of fortune, and doubtless Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo, when he saw the group of islands off the southern coast of this state named them after the amazon queens of the novel, as they were first known as "*Las Californias*." Should he have gone further into the province he found and named so fittingly for the golden queen, Califa, he might have won the golden lure that had drawn

him thither. But his death and burial on one of his newly-discovered coast-islands ended him and his career.

SPAIN IN HER MAD DANCE OF DEATH

During a slumber interval of almost two centuries Spain had moved downward. On land and sea her once colossal power had diminished. She yet held her many colonies but her grasp was weak. On the oceans her commerce was the prey of any nation or nations who chose to plunder it. English and Dutch privateers and freebooters from all parts of the globe issued from their piratical lairs to rob her ships and ravish her ports at home and abroad. The energy, enterprise, courage and knighthood that had won her the highest place among the nations were passing, and she was dying in the demoralization of her own wealth and greatness. Her kings and nobles were whirling in a mad dance in the midst of a national luxury never before known, while her peasants were lying in degradation and starvation. Official stupidity, corruption, disloyalty and others forms of national decay were breaking down the once strong kingdom, and placing her at the mercy of her old enemies. Spain had never been a gentle foe and those who had felt her heavy hand were now ready to strip her. Then she had a partial awakening. Her foreign lands must be colonized with loyal Spanish subjects and these welded to the home country, forming the whole into the once-invincible kingdom. Where white colonists were not available, the natives must be Christianized, civilized and citizenized. It became an era of politico-religio-zeal—in fact as courage went down in the Spanish soldier it arose in the Spanish priest, and Spain planned to use it to bulwark her threatened possessions. The Jesuits were encouraged to begin in Lower California, and among these savages—about as savage as any on the American continent—the laborious padres presently had sixteen missions in commission. These priests continued there until the royal edict drove them from Spanish dominions. The Franciscans were given charge of the Jesuit missions of Baja California in 1768, and from a material point of view it was a poor gift, as the sterile soil around the settlements could hardly support a flock of goats. Consequently Junipero Serra, the president of the order, extended his territory northward, and the chain of twenty-one missions from San Diego to Sonoma was the result of that zealous father's labors. This work of occupation and colonization of Alta California was the joint work of the state and church, hence when the missions were secularized in 1834—sixty-five years after—the government justified its act on the ground that the state was supreme in control and disposal of the property.

THEY TELL THE ROSARY OF THE MISSIONS

While the Franciscans here sowed the seeds of Christian civilization it cannot be said that the seed dropped on other than sterile ground—and sterile ground, too, is a term foreign to California. Their voices went crying into the wilderness to fall in stony places, stony hearts, and the colonization scheme that was to shape the Indian into a militant part of the Spanish kingdom only resulted in a string of churchly landmarks stretching along the coast more or less in ruins. Yet they tell a quaintly fascinating story these adobe piles that stand on the Camino Real—"royal road" that runs along the twenty-one missions—and they were the stopping places along that seven hundred miles of the highway of the cross. And these quaint sites tell the rosary of the California missions, stripped of all but the saintly association of a past day.

CARLOS AND HIS MIGHTY DOMINION

California was the last accumulation, the last domain added to the vast empire-kingdom of that monarch who was at once an emperor (Charles V of Germany) and a king (Carlos I of Spain). He first came to the German throne through his deceased maternal grandfather, Maximilian, and while fighting at the head of his army in the Netherlands he was lifted to the Spanish crown by the death of his paternal grandfather, Ferdinand Charles—or Carlos, whatever name the reader may select. He was a good fighter, a zealous churchman, and made things exceedingly interesting for his political and ecclesiastical opponents. As Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France were defeated though not discouraged candidates for the imperial part of his double royal job, and as Martin Luther at that auspicious period was shaking Europe with the Reformation, the emperor-king had full opportunity to exercise his militant characteristic. But they wore him out in thirty years of battle, and resigning his crowns he died in the peace and the silence of a monastery. "The path of glory leads but to the grave." The rebellious dispositions of most of the subjects in his empire kept him so busy that he did not see his kingdom—then the greatest on earth—for years, and the maladministrations of his six immediate successors further sent Spain on the downward road that ended when her flag fell in Cuba and the Philippines, and the last of her foreign possessions passed away.

PLAYING AT GOVERNMENT IN MANANA LAND

In constant turmoil at home Spain left her western possessions, Mexico and California, to get along with only intermittent attention. Between 1767 and 1822 ten Spanish governors had more or less ruled Alta California, but these easy-going soldiers of fortune had stayed pretty close to the seashore. They found the pueblos around the missions better stocked with food—produced by the

padres and their Indian converts—than any wilder inland station could be. Of course, the different governors and comandantes frequently aroused themselves for a “family row,” but there was in these contentions more fluent talking than real fighting; and the placid siesta was soon on again. They occasionally defied the mother country—whether Spain or afterwards Mexico—but a few lurid proclamations, “pronunciamientos,” would clear away the war-clouds. It was on again, off again, without any powder burned over the political changes in this “manana” land. Yet there was one issue that drew these sons of Old Spain into something like unity, and that was the North American, the Gringo. For generations Castile-and-Aragon had seen her standards tossed and torn on English bayonets and her armadas go gurgling down in the deep under the guns of the invincible Albion and the Yankee was of that perfidious blood—and to be feared and shunned. The Spanish in California, with the purblindness which has been a distinct national characteristic of the race always, often carried to extreme lengths their senseless antagonism to their sole and powerful neighbor,—even to annexing themselves to some European monarchy. And there is no doubt that Great Britain would have been that monarchy had not the American fleet been in Monterey bay at the psychological hour.

CHAPTER V

SPAIN MOTHERED HER SIMPLE PEOPLE

Spain was an infliction on the North American continent notwithstanding Columbus, Isabella and the heroic pawning of the royal gems. And yet, Spain being here, did fairly well. The world looking over her blunders, her ruins, may see amid the debris of what was once a portion of her national greatness gleams of something that can be marked "bueno"—good. A portion of the "well" she did was turning her priests at the savages she found here, and the work of St. Solano, Junipero Serra and others in evidence that the cowed warrior of Castile and Aragon in the foreign missions was the knightly Spaniard when the military manhood of Spain was dying. And the mother-country seemed to understand her colonists—her simple people, and she selected for them about what was good for them. A ponderous political institution such as we gringos stagger under would have crushed them; so she gave them a government tempered with maternalism; gave them burdens easy to be borne; put them under laws simple in reading and easy to be kept, and she often failed to note and correct their faults. Possibly the ultra-mild supervisions made the revolutions so frequent and popular in Spanish-America. The adobe in which they housed themselves was not a thing of beauty, but it was warm in winter, cool in summer—a joy to live in and easy to build. There was no ornamentation without or within and little variety of form anywhere, and while every man was his own architect and builder he architected and built like his neighbor. From "dirt" floors to tile roofs in the big houses there was so little wood or any combustible that the fire insurance business was the last institution that got over the Sierras into California. The front or upper story of the house contained the quarters of the don and his family, which was generally a large one, and here he entertained his social equals—the quality folk of the pueblo. The other portions of the hacienda were for the herders, house-servants, also the retainers and rancho loafers. These latter were Indians, full or half-breeds, and world-floats of an unknown moral quality.

THE DON AND HIS CHILDISH PENSIONERS

But the Spanish-Californian was kind to his pensioners. Doubtless often in their quantity and general uselessness he found them an almost insufferable nuisance, but while he had a league of rancho left or a head of cattle straying over it he fed them. The grain lands did not produce great harvests "before the gringo came," but there were plenty of tortillas (thin cakes baked by any kind of

fire) and carne. Out in a near tree in the clean, dry air where it would keep fresh till eaten was there not a fresh beef, and was there not more out on the range? And were there not beans and hot peppers for the *ola prodrida* pot? *Madre de Dios!* did one go hungry then!

A civic government in a Spanish colony was simply and wisely handled. Its junta, or council, were two *alcaldes* (mayors or judges), two or four councilmen and a treasurer. The *alcaldes* were the presiding officers, and the councilmen helped, but it was the treasurer who did the heavyweight work, for he was tax collector, city attorney, clerk, recorder and other useful things—and he got no regular salary. The treasury part of his official duty was the lightest, as taxation and public expenditure were ever at low ebb. It did not cost much to run a city then.

The hordes of high-salaried officials and political heelers quartered on the municipality were not a civic necessity then. Politicians may have been no more honest then than now, but where there was nothing to steal there was no stealing. The city-dads prevented the plundering of the taxpayers by the simple expedient of having no taxpayers. Most all cooking was done in outdoor ovens and kitchens and in these adobe houses there was not fuel to keep a fire department in existence. The water utility was a public well in the plaza where the housekeeping *senoras* with their water jars met to mix the gossip of their different localities, and the street-lighting consisted of a lantern hung over or before the door from twilight until the candle burned out. The policing of the town was generally done by some ex-soldier—whose army training and militant fierceness were supposed to overawe would-be disturbers of the *pueblo* peace. Street work seldom extended beyond an occasional digging and shoveling before one's own premises.

NO PONDEROUS JUDICIARY NEEDED

The judiciary was as simple as the legislative. Among the Spanish pioneers of California there were few breeches of law and order and hardly any crime. For the first mentioned a fine or flogging was the result and for the greater offenses the penalty came sure and soon, with the priest to chant the prayers for the dying. Those were days rough and wild with an open country in which a bad man might escape, consequently the courts made deterrent examples when they corralled the bad man. These tribunals weighed the old, old questions of right and wrong, and not the verbal formation of a law term, and Spanish justice did not become lost under American technicalities. Minor offenses and actions involving \$100 and less were settled before the *alcalde*, while cases of more weight or importance were passed up to the district or the supreme courts. Either party could demand a jury, and as this

body of three or five persons was chosen from only the best and most intelligent citizens of the place, and as the courts did not tolerate "sparring for time," the trial went through unhampered by wrangling lawyers and archaic rules of procedure. The members of a junta or ayuntamiento, though serving without pay, were liable to fine for non-attendance, and resignations were difficult. Even under the government of a Spanish king three-quarters of a century ago, California had the referendum. When a question of importance was before the ayuntamiento and there was a division of opinion, the *alarma publica bell* was rung and every citizen gathered immediately at the assembly hall, or was fined for failure to respond. Then and there the people by the simple raising of hands voted upon and decided the question. Some of these old *alcaldes* were unique in their reasonings and all were wise in their generation. A woman complained to the town court that her husband persisted in serenading another woman, much to his wife's discomfort. It is possible that the other woman was the prettier, but the *alcalde* knew that justice was no respecter of beauty. Yet there was nothing in the code nor city ordinance touching the playing of musical instruments or singing to unattached females. However, the judge looked beyond the written law and saw the fellow and his guitar at the pleasure of the wrong woman and he trusted that inspiration would direct him to an equitable adjustment of the matter. And it did. The man haled into court was sternly ordered to play the same tune he had played for the too-fascinating *senora*, and after he had nervously done so, the *alcalde* sat as an expert in melody and fined the prisoner \$2, holding music so atrocious could be only a disturbance of the peace.

MILD PRIESTLY REGULATIONS

Occasionally the *padres* worked into the ordinances measures tinctured like unto the Connecticut Blue Laws, as in the old records of Monterey (1816) there is an order that "all persons must attend mass and respond in a loud voice, and if any person should fail to do so without good cause he shall be put in the stocks for three hours." It may be presumed that the good father took this means to secure a better attendance at church and warm up the backsliders. Although the priests were in constant clash with the military, who were always "agin" and jealous of churchly authority, they maintained a very mild and often a vague spiritual dominion over the Californians. Maria was a good church-woman, as is her sex ever, but Jose was lukewarm, as is his sex usually. He had more fear, if not respect, for the *alcalde* and the police power of the pueblo than for the parish priest; moreover, the stern father denied to him his highest-prized sins, while the civil authorities frequently condoned his offenses. These *padres* in their strong opposition to a non-Roman Catholic population laid the ban of the church upon

marriage between foreigners and native women. But dogma was no barrier to the American pioneer or wanderer from the states, when he found one of the many comely señoritas willing to annex him to the Republic of Mexico and to her fair self. Generally the local priest would consent to baptize the new "convert" and then marry him to his new wife, and the question was well settled—the church would get a new member, the Republic of Mexico another subject, and the girl a more practical and useful husband than her own country could supply.

ALL THE WORLD LOVES THE SPANISH GIRL

All the world over there is no more charming woman than the daughter of Spain. Her upholstery may not represent the golden store of a wealthy man; it may be only a simple chemisette and skirt with silk shawl or mantilla thrown over head and shoulders to fall easily toward the small, slippered feet, but it is a dainty combination of brilliant color and natural grace, and all mankind loves the wearer. The women of the Latin race, whether they hail from Genoa or Seville, alone of the world's sisterhood, have learned how to wear their hair—and that is without any covering. Hence the Californienne of the last century wore her black braids of tress free of the fearfully and wonderfully made hat or bonnet of today, and her comeliness has not been improved upon. These Spanish-American girls along the Pacific littoral made good wives, good housekeepers in their pioneer homes, and good mothers to their large families. Whether the foreign wooer came from over the Sierras or over the Atlantic, if he showed a disposition to settle down to home-building he could find a young woman favorable to the project and often a big slice of rancho for experimental ground. And as the Mexican don for years had been tending away from the intolerant aristocracy and political bigotry of ease-hardened Spain to the broad democracy of North America, he generally approved of his young daughter's choice.

Socially the Californian in general had no objection to the North American. It was officialdom wrangling within its ranks for the small distinction and the small gain an office in this territory gave. The padres, who intensely disliked the interfering, not too-conscientious governors, comandantes and small-fry officers, strongly opposed republican ideas. Most of them were natives of Spain and were loyal to the mother-country that had established their missions and had made them powerful and wealthy. They were not only disloyal to the Republic of Mexico, but were a barrier to immigration and a check to the progress of Alta California. The mission ranchos, church lands, absorbed the known best tracts of the state and the secularization of the vast property was the logical outcome. There are yet great undivided tracts of land in California—in Yolo—for which the landless are calling.

CHAPTER VI

ALTA CALIFORNIA DRIFTS TO THE GRINGO

From 1775 to 1835 the Pacific rim of this hemisphere slipped through its sixty years—two generations—of peace. Europe passed from war to war, and the Atlantic seaboard trembled in the reverberations of hostile guns. California was too young and too far away and too little known to the world, and her people between the mountain and the sea left alone eddied out of the world's current. They were children, forgetful of yesterday, living in today that never passed, and relegating the possible adversities to the tomorrow—the *manana*—that never came. They were careless and free, fond of the fandango, the bull fight and the horse-race, and they mingled these earthly diversions with the ceremonies of the church holiday. Many of the people were ex-soldiers, dead to the spirit of war and alive to the excitement of the rancho, and as militant as the old, rusty cannon on the presidio walls. The ex-mission Indians hanging around the haciendas could be hired or cajoled into doing the little hard labor of the establishments and this added to the gay *caballero's* hours of idleness. The only dissipation they had, however, was gambling, and anything having the element of chance would be bet on, though *monte* was the favorite card game. They accepted good fortune without lively demonstrations of joy and ill-luck with little regret, evidently caring more for the gaming than for the winning. Sunday afternoons, religious devotions being finished, some festivity was in order. With the broad unfenced plains crowded with cattle more or less wild, fleet horses were necessary, consequently there were few such riders in the world. However, that was before the day of that human centaur, the American cowboy.

EARLY TAUGHT TO RIDE

The boy at an early age was taught to ride at a breakneck speed and to throw the riata with unerring aim. The Spanish saddle was an elaborate piece of equine furniture, the wooden frame, or "tree" as it was called, being fastened to the animal's body with a girth, or "cinch," made of the closely woven hair of his own tail. This was taking an unfair advantage of poor *caballo*, but the hair cinch was very strong and was the only fabric that would not slip on his smooth coat. Over the tree was fitted a wide leather cover called "mecheres," and on the stirrups, to protect the rider's feet from the wild undergrowth of the range, were leather shields or "tapaderos," and the leather leggings on his lower limbs were for the same purpose. The bridle was a costly, besilvered

affair, of finely braided rawhide and the bit was an exquisite instrument of torture. To the half or quarter "broke" mustang this bit, its steel tongue extending far up within the mouth, compelled obedience on the slightest pull of the reins—in fact, the horse perforce soon learned, in pain, to take his cue from the mere swing of the reins on his neck. And always a necessary part of this picturesque rider's makeup was a pair of big silver spurs, the size and ornamentation designating the owner's social or equestrian standing. Mount one of these fellows on a spirited mustang, trappings agleam in polished metal, riata hanging in graceful festoons from the saddle horn, heavily-silvered sombrero on his head, richly braided short jacket, fine cloth pantaloons with outside seam slashed down each leg and laced with silk cord, around the waist a beautiful silken sash, over the shoulders the gracefully flowing serapa, or cloak—then set the little silver bell-tongues on his spurs tinkling musically to the pace of his prancing steed, and time never produced a more artistic and elaborate centaur.

DANDY CENTAURS OF THE RANCHO

It was at the fiesta or "fandango," the race-track, the cock-pit, the bull-ring, troops of these fantastic dandies would appear and show-off in boyish vanity themselves and mounts principally for the entertainment and admiration of the sprightly senorita in her laces and colors out for a California holiday. The *rodeo*, or annual stock round-up, was the gala time for the vaquero, when the corraling and the roping and the branding of the herds made the rancho throb with excitement; when in the adobe hall the guitars tinkled in the fantastic dances of Old Spain and the satined dandy descendant of Aragon bowed, vowed and "looked love" to this far western heiress of Castile.

MOTHER MEXICO AND HER CHILD

During all these slow, sleepy years California was drifting to the *maldito gringo* and the moving-picture of events show seriatim the incidents that marked that drift. The newest Californian, the Native Son—with all his Bear Flag enthusiasm—knows little of the stirring story of his state. Real estate boomers and passenger agents are photoing and printing the scenic grandeurs of this wonderful coast, but its past history—undecorated for commercial purposes—is not among its younger generation a very popular theme. Spain's claim, the first, had gone glimmering; Francis Drake during his flying visit to this coast annexed whatever he saw to England, but her claim had long since lapsed, beyond the hope of the most ardent litigant; Russia cut herself from even the pleasures of a controversy when she sold Fort Ross and its lands on the Sonoma coast to Capt. John A. Sutter; the Mexican empire didn't live long enough to know that it could claim anything in California,

and the Mexican republic was too busy handling its own revolutions—as it is at the present time; moreover, Madre Mexicana was growing weary of the antics of her disobedient nina, Alta California, and was almost willing to let the unfilial daughter go, providing she did not go to the gringo. And that was the young woman's true destination.

FIGHTING OVER THE "ADMISSION"

We "encouraged" Mexico to fight us, and our policy in that has provided a living theme for our moralistic critics who are only political partisans in thin disguise. All ages, all governments have protesting statesmen, and this age—so full of vituperative free speech—has a protester "roosting on every stump." But our fight with Mexico was a good scrap for both republics. It gave her all the territory she can handle, and it rounded us out from ocean to ocean, making our country proportionally the central, the predominating and the most favorable piece of soil in the western hemisphere; and moreover, it kept Europe and her automaton monarchs out of most of America. Yet California was with difficulty forced through the gamut of protesters and into the Union. In fact, she "admitted" herself almost a year before her official admission got through the "slave state" question. Note the beauty and inconsistency of this class of American statemanship: Texas, about that time, barely justified in her action, gained complete independence of Mexico and then immediately offered herself to the Union. There was no special hurry, except to be on hand when the next election day came around, but she was admitted, a slave state, and by a Whig administration whose central creed was anti-slavery. And California, a ripe plum in danger of falling to a British war fleet, her long-length of coast to be a constant menace to the United States, was a bone of contention between the Whigs and pro-slavery Democrats, with the latter favoring the admission, and against the protest of these same Whigs. The protesting statesmen about that time proposed that California be sold back to Mexico for \$12,000,000, and if agreeable to the southern republic San Francisco be retained, allowing Mexico \$3,000,000 on account. As this government has assumed a Mexican debt of \$15,000,000 due American citizens, these gleaming diplomats considered they were proposing a highly profitable national real estate deal. But the next day—practically—J. W. Marshall digging a ditch in Coloma creek shoveled California up to a golden figure near fifteen hundred millions and to a moral value that has never been estimated.

CHAPTER VII

FROM SAN DIEGO TO YOLO

In 1542, Cabrillo, the first Spaniard in Alta California, reached San Diego, and just three hundred years after that date William Gordon arrived in that pueblo, on his way to his future home in this county. Thus the reader sees three centuries stretch between the first settlement of California and the first settlement of Yolo. They were not strenuous Saxon years full of sound and fury, that came northward along the Pacific littoral; they were slumberous Spanish years, made up of mananas—tomorrows—that walked-in-sleep along the leagues of golden poppy-plains and across the emerald oaten hills to wake into, to break into the burning day of the gringo. With the Spanish soldier came the Spanish priest and over field and flock the missions lifted—strong in rights temporal and spiritual—to flourish awhile amid their acres and acolytes, and then go down to poor parishes and dull piles of adobe ruins. If the Spanish soldier and priest left little or nothing to mark their presence here, they left no black record of brutality or injustice in their treatment of the simple-minded natives of the land. The mild demands of the missions and of the government did not materially interfere with the Indian's creature comforts; and if his spirituality was shallow or doubtful, his residence within sight of the chapel admitted him to the mission "soup-house" where the meals were regular. Amid the memories of that pastoral period the reader may hear in the din of the money-mad present the faint, sweet echoes of the Angelus bells coming from the missions that are dead and gone.

IN THE ROARING FORTIES

But time went faster through California when the years got well into the Forties—the "Roaring Forties." The centuries of siesta were over and "hasta manana,"—till tomorrow—became less a rule of daily conduct. The capital of the territory swung up and down the coast from Monterey to Los Angeles—occasionally reaching as far as San Diego—just as the new governor or near-governor elected. The two North American republics were threatening each other across the Rio Grande; Dixie was clamoring for another slave state, and the "free folks" in the North were watching to prevent that accomplishment. Alvarado was the governor when (Oct. 19, 1842) Commodore Jones, U. S. N., flew his flag over Monterey, and corralled California for Uncle Sam. Next day he learned that the expected war had not commenced and he hauled the flag down with apologies fit and full.

HAIR-TRIGGER PIONEERS

William Knight was a just man, but sensitive and quick to resent what he considered to be an offense. On one occasion he became offended at General Sutter. It was during a visit to the fort, and Knight, when the argument was warmest, produced a pair of loaded pistols and invited Sutter to choose one and step outside where they could settle in accordance to the code. The settlement was made without the duello. At another time he took offense at no less an urbane personage than General Vallejo and invited the distinguished Sonoman to select his weapon and "step outside." They had been admiring a new piano just purchased by the General for his family and thinking to be jovial he asked his guest to "play for the ladies." Unfortunately, Knight considered it a reflection on his lack of musical culture and the matter ended with the challenge, which, of course, was recalled after the host made an explanation and apology.

The close of Knight's career should have been more auspicious. In 1849 he was operating a ferry boat on the Stanislaus river, in Stanislaus county, near the Calaveras line. Ever since that time the place and town have been known as Knight's Ferry. He died there November 9 of that year, and is or was supposed to have been a wealthy man, possessing money and property at the ferry, as well as the rancho in Yolo. The Knight children were attending school in Benicia and Major Stephen Cooper of that city, who was public administrator, was solicited to come to the ferry and take charge of the mixed-up affairs of the deceased. He did not do so and all the Knight estate, money and lands, melted in thin air. The heirs got nothing, even the grant deeds were mysteriously lost.

Another of the settlers of '43 was Thomas M. Hardy, a native of England, who obtained a grant of six square leagues, or 26,637 acres, located along Cache creek east of the Gordon grant, extending to the Sacramento. His rancho was called the "Rio de Jesus Maria," which was one of the early names of the big river. Hardy was a rude, unfriendly man, possessing a warm dislike for the Americans as well as strong sympathy for Mexico and the Californians. He constructed a tule shack on the west bank of the river near the mouth of the Feather, but much of his time he was away from his home, being in the military service of the Mexican government. In 1849 he was conveying a boat-load of passengers to San Francisco and at Benicia the passengers landed with Hardy's dead body. They reported that on the trip down the river he had accidentally fallen overboard and had drowned. No other account being obtained the remains were buried and the estate of the deceased was administered upon.

"TINKER," THE DOG PIONEER

Nathan Coombs, head of the Napa pioneers of that name, dropped into Yolo that year and "put up" with Billy Gordon. Next year his connection with the Gordon family became more permanent and more pronounced. An active member of the household was "Tinker," a warlike and intrepid dog, and one day Tinker appeared in a neck of the woods and made some history. It was a psychological moment in the life of Coombs as a very much grown grizzly very much intent on chewing up the man had him prostrate on the ground. It is said that Tinker's plunge into the bloody conflict was magnificent. A brindle-tinted thunderbolt flew out of the adjoining thicket and landed on the bear's back just as that animal was stripping large mouthfuls of flesh from Coombs' arm. The surprised grizzly turned to attend to the waspish attack on his back, and the fallen man was enabled to drag himself away. Tinker slipped down to the rear of his huge foe and got a good nip on that portion of its body. Then the bear began the whirl—literally chasing his own tail, while Tinker, maintaining his grip, was swung around, now in the air, now on the ground, inflicting all the pain he could, chewing up bear, howling in frenzy, but careful to keep clear of those awful jaws and claws. The heroic Tinker might have fared badly in the end, but the rifles of his friends relieved him from a dilemma.

CHAPTER VIII

EARLY TIMES IN TULE TOWN

The marriage of Nathan Coombs with Elizabeth Gordon, or Belle Gordon, a daughter of the pioneer, was the first matrimonial alliance between whites in this portion of the Great Valley. As only Sutter in that part of the territory could lawfully join them together, they mounted their horses and rode twenty-seven miles through the wild country. After the Captain, in accordance with the laws of Mexico, had tied the two into one, hard and fast, they remounted their horses, recrossed the Sacramento river, and then this Mr. and Mrs. Lochinvar Coombs rode back into "the west," to their home on Cache creek, making fifty-four miles that day. It was late, the Gordon household were asleep, but the young "Nath Coombs" couple ate their wedding supper out of the cupboard and were satisfied though tired. In after years portions of the Gordon family moved farther west and into Napa county and we see Gordon Valley named from this people. July 30, 1912, Joseph, one of the sons of William Gordon, died at his home in the Valley, where he was well and favorably known. The Coombs of Napa, prominent citizens of that county, are of that memorable union in Sutter's Fort in the fall of '44, William Gordon Coombs being the first birth. A notable contemporary of these early Yoloites was Joe R. Wolfs-kill, who lived on Puto or Putah creek, but his cabin was on the southern or Solano shore of the stream.

THE LOST KNIGHT RANCHO

About that time the Berryessa Brothers, Californians, obtained grants to what is now known as Berryessa valley, also that nine square leagues of land along the "Jesus Maria" river, now known as Cache creek. This is the grant of the Canada de Capay. On this date Knight received his grant of ten league, and of which rancho the papers could not be found for confirmation by the United States Land Commission after his death. Like all lands originally owned by native Californians, or Mexicans, the great Berryessa holdings were soon held by strangers. The names of the Berryessas were Santiago, Nemecia and Francisco. George Schwartz about this time turned up with a grant for three square leagues along the west shore of the Sacramento where Broderick (or Washington), now stands. Schwartz, an odd and somewhat mysterious person, lived in his tule cabin among the Indians there for several years, but his claim was rejected by the United States courts.

THE KELSEY HOODOO

D. T. Bird and a company of immigrants from Oregon landed that year in this state, and in this party was the Kelsey family. Of the males there were two brothers, David and Andrew; and David's sons, Benjamin and Samuel; and misfortune appeared to mark them for its own. David died with smallpox in his cabin on the site of Stockton City and his wife was blinded by the same horrible pestilence. A couple of hunters found the dead man in his bed, and the others of the family except one little girl—a heroine trying to nurse the patients—helpless with the disease. Joseph Buzzle, one of the hunters who rescued this unlucky household, afterwards married a Kelsey, and a few years subsequently was accidentally drowned in Half Moon Bay, San Mateo county. Andrew Kelsey was murdered in his cabin in Lake county. Kelseyville, named for its pioneer settler, is on the site of this tragedy. Benjamin Kelsey was never at rest and never could escape the family bad luck. He began his Wandering Jew life in 1841, when with his family he crossed the plains to California, soon afterwards moving away to Oregon. In 1844 they again appeared in California, but the old spirit of unrest was rampant and the voice “move on” sounded in their ears and they started for their original eastern home. Going through Texas they were attacked by Indians and their daughter Annie killed and scalped. The family remained a short time in the east and then struck out again for the far west, eventually reaching California for the third time. Their further wanderings are unknown.

THE PIONEER WHEAT PATCH

In the Kelsey party that reached California via Oregon in 1844 were D. T. Bird and Granville Swift, Henry and William Fowler, W. H. Winter and William Hargrave. All of these except Bird finally settled in Napa county. Swift became a resident of Sonoma county and was one of the Bear Flag party of 1846. He was killed by a fall from his mule in Napa county, where he was living at the time, in 1876. The era of cereals on the western side of Sacramento river may be said to have opened in 1845, when William Gordon raised about seven acres of wheat and five acres of corn. The great grain fields sweeping over Solano, Yolo and Colusa are evidences of the growth of this golden product. Among other immigrants who came to Gordon's in Capay valley in 1845 were John Grigsby, John and William Scott and William Lincoln Todd. John Scott was the messenger who notified Captain Fremont at Sutter's Fort that Commodore Sloat had hoisted the United States flag at Monterey. Todd was a nephew of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln—whose family name is Todd. He was one of the Bear Flag immortals, and was the famous artist of that equally famous ensign, even if its bear

did resemble a pig, and its lone star was not very brilliant or very artistic. For many years Todd was a resident of Yolo county. William R. Roulette and wife, Joseph Davis and John Sears and J. M. Rhodes also settled in Capay. A grant of eleven square leagues of land lying between Willows slough and Puto creek had been issued to Victor Pudon and Marcus Vaca. It was first known as the Rancho Laguna de Santos Calle. During that year, 1845, the Colonel Blyman party of thirty-nine persons, among whom was S. U. Chase, landed at the "Gordon ranch." Mr. Chase soon returned to Oregon, but was again in California in 1848. In the spring of 1846 James McDowell, a gunsmith living at Sutter's Fort, crossed the river and built a cabin on what is now the site of Broderick, or originally Washington, and this was the beginning of that town. He moved his family across to their new home and several of its members lived in the place for years after. McDonald was an officer in the California Battalion of Volunteers. He was assassinated in Sacramento May 24, 1849, and died two days after.

CHAPTER IX

RECRUITING THE BEAR FLAG PARTY

While the pioneers from over the eastern and northern mountains were settling on the rich Yolo plains a crisis was due further south. About June 1 Antonio Armijo from Suisun valley came up through the Capay in search of Indian laborers for grain fields. It had grown the custom to employ these natives to harvest the crops. The employment, however, was generally forced upon them, as the California Indian of that early period was not known to yearn for a job. The Indians were rounded up and herded into the field and some work gotten out of them. Armijo and several of the Yolo farmers were seeking among the rancherias for their harvesters when Capt. Ezekiel Merritt and several companies came through the valleys on a secret mission. Most of the ranchers in Armijo's band of "harvesters" joined Merritt and they took up their march through Napa county, where they received additions to their party, on their way to the pueblo of Sonoma. This company, which now numbered thirty-three persons, mounted and well armed, was composed of the following:

From Sacramento valley—Ezekiel Merritt, Dr. Robert Semple, Henry L. Ford, Samuel Gibson, Granville P. Swift, William Dickey, Henry Booker, John Potter, W. B. Ide, William Fallon, W. M. Scott, Henry Beason, William Anderson, J. A. Jones, W. Barti and Samuel Neal.

From Napa valley—John Grigsby, Frank Grigsby, Benjamin Dewell, Harvey Porterfield, W. B. Elliott, Ab Elliott, William Knight, David Hudson, Franklin Bedwell, Joseph Wood, William Hargrave, Andrew Kelsey, J. H. Kelly, John Gibbs, Pat McChristian, John Gibbs, Thomas Cowie and George Fowler.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC

Early on the morning of June 14, 1846, they rode quietly into the Sonoma plaza and awoke Gen. M. G. Vallejo, the comandante. This officer, also his brother, Capt. Salvador Vallejo; Col. Victor Pudon, both of the Mexican army; Julio Carrillo and Jacob Leese, two brothers-in-law of Vallejo, were made prisoners of war and conveyed to Sutter's Fort. No other Mexican or Californian soldiers were found and immediately the captors organized the "California Republic," with the celebrated Bear Flag as their national ensign.

This movement had its beginning when Lieutenant Gillespie, a United States marine officer sent from Washington, met Capt. John C. Fremont ("Pathfinder"), the well-known United States surveyor, near the northern end of the state. The messenger, whose

mission and journey had been accomplished in the greatest secrecy, had made his way in disguise across Mexico from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan, then up the coast to Monterey in a war vessel, the commander of which did not know the object of Gillespie's visit to the Pacific. The text of the secret dispatches to Fremont has never been made public, but from his subsequent action it is supposed that he was instructed, at his own discretion, to forestall any act in California or Mexico or the European governments that would be inimical to the interests of the United States

FREMONT, THE PATHFINDER

That Fremont, a mere engineer officer, should be selected for a secret work of this import, a work that not only might ruin him officially, but might involve his country in a conflict with foreign powers, may be explained: He not only had proven himself, in situations that try the metal of a man, to be courageous, patriotic and judicious, but he was the son-in-law of United States Senator Benton, one of the strong men of the administration, and while this family influence doubtless played some part in the selection, such selection was proven a good one, and the work was carried out as required. Fremont, in obedience to these instructions, immediately turned back from his line of survey and aroused the settlers in the Sacramento valley to capture Sonoma and hold it, all on their own initiative. This government was playing a "waiting game"—waiting for the expected war with Mexico to begin, at which time the United States would possess Alta California. There was need of care and hurry, as the foreign fleets were hovering in the Pacific guarding the fancied or alleged interests of their respective governments, and even negotiations were under way looking to an English or French protectorate on this coast. A direct intervention here by the United States prior to a declaration of war between Mexico and this government would be a signal for intervention by Great Britain, whose warships were watching every move of our own. An insurrection by settlers within the territory could not be attributed to the United States, yet might act as a deterrent to other powers.

"EL OSO" OVER SONOMA

Captain Merritt's party would have preferred the American flag as the ensign of their new republic, but had been advised by Fremont of the indiscretion of such action, they being without governmental authority. Hence the Bear Flag. This historical ensign was a square of white sheeting furnished by Mrs. John Sears and a strip of red flannel sewed to its lower edge, and William Lincoln Todd did the rest. He found a can of red paint, a package of lampblack and was ready. Near the center of the cloth he laboriously drew the outlines of what he believed to be a bear, and filled it in with

paint and lampblack. The bear—El Oso—was leisurely walking across the flag and had a very mild expression on its face, as if it were looking for a berry patch. In an upper corner of the cloth Todd painted a “lone” five-point star, and below the bear he placed the words “California Republic.”

William B. Ide, of the Sacramento valley portion of the company, was selected as commander at Sonoma and the American settlers in that portion of the territory joined Fremont and began a campaign against General Castro, the Californian commander. Commodore Sloat with his fleet of several United States warships at Monterey was waiting anxiously for news from Washington or Mexico which would advise him of the situation. As a matter of fact, the two republics were then at war, but Sloat did not know it. So he continued to wait and watch and the British fleet was waiting and watching the situation and him. When he heard of the capture of Sonoma, and Fremont's connection with that military movement, he concluded that the government surveyor must have later news than had reached Monterey, and that the expected war was on. This moved the over-cautious naval officer to action and July 7, 1846, he raised his flag over the town and California passed to the United States.

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THEN THE STARS AND STRIPES

Sloat then ordered Commander John B. Montgomery, of the United States sloop-of-war “Portsmouth,” at San Francisco (then Yerba Buena), to do the same. Montgomery took possession of the town and harbor and sent Lieut. Joseph W. Revere of his vessel to Sonoma, where, July 9, he lowered the Bear Flag and hoisted the United States ensign. He also enlisted the Sonoma company into the California Battalion, U. S. A. Captain Sutter at New Helvetia, as he called his fort and settlement on the Sacramento, hoisted the American flag July 11. The other garrisoned places in the territory changed flags during August, and the final surrender of the Mexican forces to General Fremont took place near Los Angeles, January 12, 1847.

CHAPTER X

JONAS SPECT AND HIS RIVER METROPOLIS

At the opening of the year 1848 Yolo, or the locality now Yolo county, had about thirty settlers who were steadily establishing their permanent homes, increasing their farm stock and acreage of grain lands. But the discovery of gold checked for the time this agricultural growth. James W. Marshall digging a water ditch for Sutter's new sawmill at Coloma on the south fork of the American river, uncovered the yellow metal. Marshall and Sutter at first tried to keep the find a secret, but that task was too large, and soon the world knew of it and the would-be miners from all points of the compass were hurrying to the new Eldorado. Among the settlers in the state who dropped all other work and joined the rush towards Coloma were the Yoloites and for a time the ranches of that locality may be said to be depopulated. Rich placer mines were soon developed along the rivers, principally because these streams afforded better means of transportation. Hence towns and trading posts on these lines of travel seemed to be the practical thing. In March, 1849, Jonas Spect freighted a schooner in San Francisco and ascended the Sacramento seeking a site for his proposed city. It was to be "Fremont," in honor of the Pathfinder and great surveyor-soldier of the Pacific slope. As he was twenty days reaching Sacramento one may realize the difficulties of the early navigation of this river. He was several days more getting to his destination, which was on the Yolo shore opposite the mouth of the Feather river, and this was Fremont.

FREMONT AT THE FORKS OF THE RIVER

The store and hotel which Spect quickly erected was built of willows, tules and canvas, but it was the beginning of business. For a time the young riparian metropolis was promising. It seemed that it would permanently be the head of navigation on the Sacramento. Parties bound for the placer mines passed through the city, and with the help of the Indians a ferry was established. Feather river, having a sandbar at its mouth, was fordable here, consequently teamsters and packers could go in any direction. The popularity of Fremont grew by leaps and bounds. Such prominent men as Sam Brannan, William McD. Howard and Lieutenant Maynard, and others well known in the early history of this state, were visitors there. Howard, representing a large commercial firm in San Francisco, offered Spect and his partner, T. B. Winston, \$150,000 for their townsite and its privileges. Among the arrivals from Oregon was a Presbyterian parson, Rev. John E. Braly, and

his divine services during his stay in Fremont did much to temper the frontier rudeness of the town. Other pioneer citizens were Hon. C. F. Reed, Judge H. H. Hartley, Judge C. P. Hester, I. N. Hoag, C. H. Gray, afterwards sheriff of the county, and H. B. Wood, subsequently partners in a Woodland firm, were merchants in Fremont. Miss Matilda McCord, of Bloomington, Ill., probably the pioneer "school-marm" of the state, opened a school that year ('49) with all the infantile Fremonters in attendance. Naturally the drinking places and gambling resorts sprang up, as it were, in the night, as the wagon and pack trains, overland, came in, and as the vessels made their way, from San Francisco, up the river. A soldier belonging to a company of United States Infantry, camped near town, became involved in a quarrel with a gambler and was shot dead. The shooter said to the crowd: "This is a very solemn occasion, boys; let's take a drink." That ended the matter. In fact, taking a drink seemed to be the cheerful manner of ending disagreeable matters in those philosophical days of '49.

ALL HAD PLENTY OF SAND

Having "plenty of sand" is another distinctly California expression which may be said to have come in vogue from a Fremont incident: A professional gambler had pretty well cleaned out all who had tackled him with the cards, and D. W. Edson, later of Knight's Landing, tackled him with a new and novel game. The two started in with Edson betting in gold dust, which was a common medium of exchange in the vicinity of the mines when the coin supply ran low. As Edson appeared to be a miner with much dust, passing the winter "in town," he was permitted to win a good amount in the preliminary bets, and to exhibit some of his real gold, and then the gambler got down to business. Edson soon seemed to grow excited over the first loss, and hauling from his pocket a fat buckskin bag of dust, swore he would lose its contents or "break" his opponent. Betting with dust was done by the ounce, value \$16, the weighing out generally done at the close of the game. The other man bet coin, which, when he lost Edson pocketed, but as the unopened bag remained in view on the table all appeared safe. After Edson had lost about every ounce the bag contained he declined to continue the play and asked the alcalde of the town who was present to measure out the loss to the winner and if there was any dust left "just treat the crowd to the drinks." Then he cleared out, while the bag was being opened,—and this was well, for it was full of sand. Edson had been betting and losing sand, ounce by ounce, occasionally winning, and keeping, good money. When the sport was hunting and threatening the invisible Edson a bystander advised him that the absentee had more "sand," but of a dangerous kind and he had better let the matter drop.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

The people were flocking into the country and it was soon seen that the territory could not kick along under the laws of sleepy Mexico, so a constitutional convention was called by General Bennet Riley, U. S. A., the military governor. The territory was divided into ten districts, Sonoma district, to which Yolo was attached, embracing all the country north of the bays, east of the ocean, west of the Sacramento river and south of Oregon. By an election August 1, General Vallejo, Dr. Semple and J. P. Walker, all residents of Pueblo Sonoma, were elected delegates to the convention which was held in Monterey. At the adjournment of this body Governor Riley called an election for the adoption of this constitution, and for the election of a legislature in accordance with its provisions. The governor's proclamation for the election November 15 designated as polling places only those that had been used in the constitutional convention election. The ambitious city of Fremont now made her debut in politics and selected her first citizen, Jonas Spect, for the State Senate. He received one hundred and one votes in that place, while his opponent received one vote. Other places in what is now Yolo and Colusa gave Spect a large majority which his opponent, M. G. Vallejo, appears to have overcome in other parts of the district, namely, Sonoma, Benicia and Napa. Mr. Spect took his seat in the Senate and G. W. Crane in the Assembly, but as the result of the contest they were unseated, it appearing that the correct returns gave Vallejo and Bradford majorities. It was also contended that the Fremont vote was not legal, not being named as a polling place in the election call. J. E. Brackett was the other Assemblyman from the district. Next year G. W. Crane was again a candidate for the Assembly and was given a certificate of election by the county clerk, but was unseated again by a vote of the Assembly and H. P. Osgood was the successful aspirant. The first time Crane served one day, and the next year he served one month and two days in the Assembly.

CHAPTER XI

MAPPING THE TULE COUNTY

The first legislature of California met December 15, 1849, at San Jose, with Governor Peter H. Burnett, Independent Democrat in politics, presiding; John McDougall, lieutenant-governor; George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert, representatives in Congress. A part of the business of the session was staking off the first batch of counties, and then Yolo—or Yola, the first legislators called her—got an official title. About all they knew of that locality was of its vast spread of tules growing along the western shore of the big central river, and “tule” was the English version of the Spanish word “tulare,” or “tular,” and the Indians, trying to imitate the white people, sounded it like “Yolar.” Of course, it can be seen that Yolo and Tulare counties gather their titles from the same bunch of water-plants.

THE SQUAW SCRATCHERS

Colusa, another county mapped out by this busy body of legislators, owes its name, according to the late Will S. Green, to a peculiar and interesting custom. In accordance with a tribal custom a bride had the sacred privilege of scratching her new husband's face, and it seems that the young squaws availed themselves so enthusiastically of the pleasure that the buck-hubbies were easily identified by the deep scratches, and afterward by the scars on their faces. The tribe among the Indians became known as the “scratchers,” or in their tongue, the “Colusas,” proving that even among the stolid California Diggers there could be found a living sense of fitness if not humor.

FREMONT THE COUNTY SEAT

Fremont, the only town or any place in the county, was made the county seat. Yolo was in the eighth judicial district, which was composed of this county, Sutter and Yuba, and September 2, 1850, Judge W. R. Turner held court at Fremont. An act passed by the legislature in 1850 divided the state into senatorial districts, and making Yolo, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Mendocino, Colusa and Trinity, the eleventh district. Another act (March 2, 1850) provided for the election of county officers, and P. A. Marguam was chosen county judge, and B. Frank Brown, county clerk. The act also provided for a court of sessions composed of the county judge and two justices of the peace, the latter officers in Yolo being Ferdinand Woodward and L. B. Austin. At the August term of this court of sessions held in Fremont the salary of the county judge was fixed at \$4000 per annum.

The famous pioneer period of '49 and '50 brought to Yolo her share of the immigration, notwithstanding the visiting correspondent of a New York journal had ranked this county "among the barren, worthless sections of the state;" it was then believed that no considerable portion of California could be made available for agricultural purposes. Among these early citizens were W. J. Frierson and A. Griffith, who landed on Cache creek; "Uncle" John Morris, a Kentuckian, though "from Missouri," housed his family in a log cabin on the since historic stream above the log home of Thomas Cochran; next year Morris relocated himself on the site of the present county seat. Thomas Adams established himself and family below Cacheville, and the wedding of his daughter Jane to J. M. Harbin during the early part of 1850 was the first marriage in the county. Harbin and Archibald Jesse lived about one mile southeast of the Woodland site. Knight's Landing, which was then trying to be something under the burdensome name of "Baltimore," was accumulating a small population, while Washington, afterwards renamed Broderick, was coming into being. J. C. Davis and J. B. and Kit Chiles had established a rope ferry between the place and Sacramento and this gave people an opportunity to cross and re-cross, and the tariff was \$6 per man and team. Peter McGregor, Frederick Babel, Col. J. H. Lewis, Presley Welch, J. N. Peck, J. M. Kelley and Archie McDowell were a part of the citizenry of Washington. The one hundred and sixty-acre tracts along the river were being rapidly taken up and the claimants were chopping wood and selling it to the steamers at \$10 a cord.

EARLY ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Mention has been made in these pages of the appointment of officers after the counties were formed. The records of those early selections are incomplete or vague, but there is no doubt that the elections were orderly, lawful and "straight." It appears that George W. Tyler, afterwards member of the legislature from Alameda, and a prominent attorney in that portion of the state, was the first sheriff of Yolo county. Tyler's election and subsequent resignation are characteristic incidents of the time. He started in the campaign as a candidate for county clerk, and James H. Allen, afterwards adjutant general under Governor Haight, was running for sheriff. The two candidates were making the campaign together, swapping confidences, until Tyler learned that Allen was secretly supporting another man for the clerkship, and this report made him so furious that he jumped the clerkship race and announced himself a candidate for sheriff. He made such an active campaign that he beat Allen at the polls. Sheriff Tyler had the satisfaction of defeating his faithless friend, but the office brought him little profit. He served a few months and quit, heading for the

mines. The trouble, according to his own statement, tersely made, was "there were more cattle-thieves than there was gold dust to pay for hunting them." The county was moneyless and his salary was so far in arrears that it was long out of sight. In 1861 Tyler was county judge of San Joaquin county.

THE COUNTY GROWS Apace

That the county was growing, the assessment rolls of 1850 on country property alone, show as follows:

Gordon's Grant, two leagues.....	\$11,000
Hardy Grant, six leagues.....	33,330
Capay Grant, nine leagues.....	49,994
Heirs of William Knight, three leagues.....	16,660
Matthews and Bashman, five leagues.....	26,975
Chiles and Baldrige.....	1,600
	<hr/>
	\$139,659
Improvements of same.....	3,510
Personal property	159,862
	<hr/>
Total property assessed.....	\$303,031
The state tax was.....	\$1348.51
State poll tax, at \$5 per head.....	375.00
	<hr/>
Total state tax.....	\$1723.51
County tax assessed.....	\$674.26
County poll tax, at \$2.50 per head.....	187.50
	<hr/>
Total county tax.....	\$861.76

An old record of county treasurer's receipts of that time gives the following:

For retail licenses, \$327.09; merchants' licenses, \$35; ferry licenses, \$500; fines, \$500; taxes, \$432.23; total, \$1,794.42. By this it may be seen that ferry-boats and law-breakers contributed considerable "dust" to the earnings of the county.

ON THE EARLY TAX ROLLS

One hundred names from the ancient tax rolls will tend to show who-was-who, or at least who-was-there in Yolo during that "spring of 1850," though the assessments run from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Jasper O'Farrell, the pioneer surveyor of the territory, is the heaviest taxpayer, being down for \$312.46½, and Woodward & Brooks, seventy-five cents. The list is as follows:

Levi B. Austin, Austin & Co., J. L. Armstrong, Albert August-

tine, E. S. Anderson, James Allen, William Baldridge, William Brown, S. W. Brown, Gabriel Brown, B. F. Brown, J. E. Braly, D. T. Bird, W. Bryant, William Brooks, M. T. Coon, Campbell & Wood, Matthew Wood, J. Callahan, Francis Clark, Captain Churchill, J. G. Crow & Co., C. F. Collins, G. W. Crane, John Carter, Chiles & Baldridge, Thomas Cochran, George Chappel, Lewis Duval, George Durrant, Benjamin Devoe, J. C. Davis, D. W. Edson, Abel Endy, W. J. Frierson, Fall, Anderson & Co., W. Gordon, William Hammond, Elias Hibbs, Edward Hopkins, O. W. Homes, C. P. Hester, John Howard, James Heath, I. D. Hoppe, H. H. Hartley, J. M. Harbin, H. & R. Haines, Willis Jenkins, Johnson & Shannon, S. M. Johnson, William Knight Estate, Nathan Lord, T. W. Latham, I. H. Lewis, I. H. Lippard & Co., A. R. Lovel, Patrick McGill, A. McInnis, Orin Miles, William Malloway, James Moore, W. Matheney, Robert McIlwain, Matthews & Bashman, P. A. Marquam, John Morris, Samuel Newhall, Jasper O'Farrell, Seabury Pierce, J. N. Peck, C. F. Reed, J. Richardson, Jonas Spect, William Scott, U. H. Stewart, Abel Stewart, Charles Stewart, Charles Smith, William Spurr, G. D. Stevens, Samuel Tristin, J. L. Woods, S. C. Woods, J. J. Walton, H. A. Weeks, Woodward & Brooks, Ferdinand Woodward, M. M. Wombough and Dunbar Wheatley.

The total taxes of these property people was \$2,585. There were at that time many persons in the county whose names do not appear on this list, and it is given here only as a record of some of the early residents.

CHAPTER XII

SETTLING ALONG THE BIG RIVER

The merchants at Fremont and other places in the vicinity received their merchandise from San Francisco by river steamer, and the old freight bills on the goods are curiosities. Among the items are forty pounds potatoes, \$6; one sack flour, \$10; two pounds lead, thirty cents; pair shears, \$1; ten pounds coffee, \$6; twenty-seven pounds dried apples, \$10.80; one wooden faucet, \$8; one pair spurs, \$16; four pounds butter, \$3; one set knives and forks, \$2.50. Naturally, the cost of living was somewhat high, but the "dust" was coming down from the mines and prices did not appear "lofty." The "feast" at a Fourth of July celebration that year at the home of William Wadsworth on Cache creek was pickled pork, codfish, a bottle of pickles, pancakes and molasses. The neighbors had assembled to help Wadsworth build his log-house and after they had finished they concluded to be patriotic. Their flag was a combination of a blue blanket, a red shirt and some white cloth, but it was "the day we celebrate" and they truly observed the time in the old spirit of '76. It must not be understood that these primitive Yoloans were rude and rough even if the first sheriff did jump his job because it cost too much to run down horse-thieves. There was a law making the theft of property valued at \$50 or more grand larceny and punishable by imprisonment of from one to ten years, or by death, as the jury might decide. The early records show that the juries of those times were given to pronouncing the extreme penalty, and a man caught with a stray horse or steer in his possession had to get busy if he would save his neck. It is one of the old stories of the time and place that no less prominent a person than Judge J. C. Murphy of Mono county came near being a victim of a Yolo court, he being at that time a resident of this county.

MURPHY WITHIN THE TOILS

One day while teaming through the country his loaded wagon became "stuck" in the mud, and seeing a number of horses in a corral in the vicinity, harnessed a span of the animals, added them to his team and hauled his outfit from the mud-hole. But for his cleverness he got himself into a more serious difficulty, for before he could get the borrowed team back into the corral the owner caught him "with the goods." Murphy tried to clear himself of the felonious accusation, but no explanation would fit the case and a fierce constable soon had him before the local justice of the peace, who happened to be William Gordon, the owner of the horses. The

prisoner demanded a jury trial, but the court decided that in this case there was no need of the delay of getting a jury, as the province of that body was only to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person and here the court knew of its own knowledge that the prisoner was guilty, hence the jury was unnecessary. The constable was then ordered to take the prisoner immediately to some convenient place and hang him. Murphy's demand for a change of venue on the ground of the court's disqualification was disallowed and preparations were being made for the prisoner's decease when Archibald McDonald, a prominent resident of the county, appeared, and threw himself into the case. His work was so full of energy that Murphy got his change of venue to another court, where he was discharged from arrest.

GOOD LAW FOR CATTLE THIEVES

While this class of unswerving, unbending justice occasionally overshot the mark, it did much in those "lawless" times to win from the mixed population a wholesome respect for the law. On the fertile plains and hills of the Sacramento valley livestock bred so rapidly that the bands roamed almost at will over the country, making cattle-stealing an easy occupation—except when caught in the act. The high prices paid for beef encouraged this business, but the stock-men would quickly form themselves into posses under the direction of the sheriff, and make the industry unpopular. For the petty thieving the common penalty was flogging, the trials brief and the lashes well laid on. The stealing of a calf—value being less than \$50—generally won the convicted offender fifty lashes on the bare back, and after receiving this donation he usually quit the business of selling veal in Sacramento for elk meat. Occasionally the sheriff and his volunteer posse would "raise" a camp of cattle thieves and there would be a battle and when the rifle smoke had blown away generally there would be a number of the thieves out of the business forever. This method of disposing of the cases was not unpopular, it being more deterrent in its effect on others and sooner over with.

IN THE LIVESTOCK DAYS

Between '48 and '53 the golden lure swept floods of people into California, the mining-counties at first getting not only the new metal-mad immigration, but many of the settlers in other parts of the state. Yet there were people here who were not dazed by the yellow glare of "the diggings," and the ranchos continued to receive new-comers. Some people were mining gold on their agricultural claims. A German settler, it is related, named Schwartz, sat on his doorstep near Sacramento, and saw the droves of men plunging northward. They cheerily called him to join the "stam-

pede," but he calmly smoked his pipe and let them pass. From his farm he raised and sold in Sacramento that year \$30,000 worth of watermelons and other garden-truck. From the rich, virgin-soil of this incomparable valley he grew the "dust." While in the aggregate California volcanoed out the golden millions from her subterranean treasury, flashing a yellow gleam across the world, the average individual winnings from her great lottery were insignificant. The production of her mines for 1853, when the industry reached its highest point, was about \$65,000,000, being to the 100,000 miners at work that year \$650 per capita; \$54.16 monthly; \$1.80 daily—enough to buy his daily bacon, providing he was a small eater. The Schwartzs did better.

So the harvest of the mine was not the only harvest to be gathered from this wealth-producing ground. The Spaniard or Mexican could get over countless leagues of land, but he seldom, if ever, got down in it. If he farmed he plowed with an iron-pointed tree-branch that scratched the soil-surface, and then harrowed-in the seed with the top of the tree that supplied the plow. After this he rolled a corn-husk cigarette and left the crop to fight it out with the weeds or drought as the weather might be. As this manner of plowing and sowing encouraged the growth of the most backward weed, only the most propitious season produced anything in the way of a crop. So the Mexican colonist left it all "a manana," to the morrow, and if he raised enough corn for his tamales, enough wheat for his tortillas and enough peppers for his chile con carne against the coming of the meal hour, that was as far as he ventured into the vast plant possibilities under and around him.

THE PADRES FARMED A LITTLE

The mission padres striving to vary and improve the fare of their retainers and converts planted slips of grape vines and fruit trees around the big adobe buildings. But the infant industry languished. The Californian could take the wine in light or heavy doses, but peaches, apples or even oranges did not appeal to his peculiar taste for food—or labor, and the few trees of that noble citrus planted at the Mission San Gabriel in 1851 did not grow in increase—or favor. While the mulberry and the silk industry did not get to the early agriculturist of California, the tree grows rapidly and strong here. Several years ago the legislature, to encourage sericulture, placed a bounty of \$250 on every 5,000 mulberry trees two years old. It thus encouraged it with a vengeance, and only the repeal of the act saved the state from bankruptcy. Then the ten millions of trees in Southern California fell into innocuous desuetude and the silk worms in the trees fell into the English sparrows, one of California's unlucky importations which

must be endured until somebody imports something to eat the sparrows.

INDIANS AND OTHER STOCK

With the first missionary expeditions to the Pacific coast came the Spanish horses, cattle and sheep. These animals were turned out on the wide plains and mesas to luxuriate in the mild climate and rich vegetation and become the countless herds of the great ranchos. No attempt was made to improve the breed, as a steer was worth only the little the hide on his carcass and the tallow within it would bring after shipping them around the Horn to an Atlantic port; and a blue-ribbon bovine would bring no more. Milk and butter were unknown in a rancho's home, as a Spanish cow with a young calf around to excite her maternal solicitude was about as safe for dairy purposes as a female panther. The vaquero aboard his mustang—and that animal almost as wild as the cow—was afraid of nothing that wore hoofs, but dismount him to do the milking, even with the fighting-mad *vaca* roped and tied, would place him at a disadvantage. So she was left in peace to nourish her youngster and bring him up to the age when his hide and tallow were fit for the shoes and candles of commerce, and the rest of him for the coyotes. Should a milk-demand be strong enough for action, they milked the goat. Robbing Nanny's kid was safer.

SHEEPSKINS AND SALVATION

The mission fathers used the sheep in their scheme of salvation for the Indians. The wool was woven into a coarse cloth, and when the good padre caught a "native son" gentle enough to safely handle, the missionary put a shirt on him in the belief that decency is near-godliness. The original Californian did not indulge in clothing except in the union-suit he wore after a rich, sticky mud-bath, and he was not particular about the fit of that if it was heating in winter and somewhat cold-storage in summer. In general he objected at any season to be made a fashion-plate, and if the father was too insistent, Lo shed his shirt and hiked for the distant rancheria. However, if the mission bells' call to prayer and beef was louder than the call of the wilds, he tolerated—under protest—his shirt, which made him more lousy and itchy,—and stood without hitching, a fairly good Injun.

CHAPTER XIII

WHEN THE MUSTANG GALLOPED OUT OF THE TWILIGHT

It is not known just when the horse galloped out of the pre-historic twilights of animal creation, or what was his disposition at that early period, but judging from the Mexican mustangs we have met, he was "a bad one." On second thought, Bronco might have come from his natal wild with ferocity undeveloped, and his present savagery was thrust upon him or hammered into him by humanity. Certainly nothing but a Mexican horse can live under a Mexican rider. And mount that vaquero, folded in his gaudy trappings, on a vicious, always-ready-to-buck equine devil of the rancho, and a more complete and fantastic centaur never plunged out of mythology. Consideration for the horses seems to have been unknown among these horsemen, and the animal seems to have known that fact, and lived with the single object of "doing up" his rider. For this he endured abuse and—often—semi-starvation, climbed almost inaccessible steps with the sure-footedness of a goat, and kicked the miles behind him with the perseverance of an express train; and all the time he was thinking of the obligation he owed man—the obligation to buck him off and kick him to death at the first opportunity; and this debt he always tried to pay. With the coming of the Americano came the draught horse—colossal and splendid, and the antithesis of the seemingly frail little cayuse that followed the wild cattle trails. Also came the thoroughbred, every ripple of his blueblood showing under his silken coat, with the pride of his Arabian lineage in the swing of his dainty heels—a far remove from the shaggy-haired, hoof-worn, half-starved wild thing of the western range.

HERE'S TO YOU, TOUGH BRONCO!

But with all this class distinction, here's to you, Mexican mustang. You look tough, you act tough, you are tough, but you came into Old Spain with Moorish knighthood and you shared the glory of your warrior-rider. You are now a poor, humble, despised bronco, but your patent to nobility goes back to the golden days of Good Haroun Al Raschid!

THE DAIRY QUEEN FROM OVER-SEAS

And the day of the tigerish cow of Spain was ended when the mild queen of the dairy from over the seas—from Holstein, Durham and Jersey—came to create and run a local milk route. The short-

horns and the no-horns cropped the clover-blooms and oaten-heads on the ranges for the newer Californian.

The first American cattle found their way into the new territory as the motive power of the "prairie schooners," and when they were unyoked from these immigrant wagons they had their price either for beef or hauling freight into the mines. Driving bands of American cows and horses across the plains to thrive and increase in the rich pasturage of these fenceless valleys became an industry that has grown with the years.

THE USEFUL HYBRID MULE

Another pioneer beast of burden, the mule, has played an important part in the livestock wealth of the Pacific slope. This sturdy and exceedingly useful animal came to this coast with the black Spanish cattle and Spanish mustang, and was well rated as the following price-list of that time shows: One sheep, \$2; one ox, \$5; one cow, \$5; one mare, \$5; one saddle horse, \$10; one mule, \$10. As a saddle horse was a physical and moral part of a Spanish-Californian, we can easily see that the long-eared, homely mule had a value all his own. As a team animal over the plains and mountains of the west this hybrid with his strength and inexpensive upkeep, has no equal.

The sheep were here and only needed an American and a market to make them profitable. Hogs were soon introduced and the fat porkers did not beg for buyers. In fact, it is said that in 1850 it took many ounces of gold to reach the value of a full-grown hog. William Gordon was one of the pioneer swine-herders and early stocked his ranch with best breeds and he was soon able to supply other breeders with a valuable stock. One hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars apiece he frequently received for his acorn-fed thoroughbreds raised under the Cache valley oaks. Some of these old stock sales records are interesting as reminiscent of those earlier times. From one of them we learn that in 1855 S. Cooper sold an ox to Spurr & Frierson for \$100; while four years previous A. Kendall sold to that firm a milch cow for the same sum; in 1851 Charles Coil bought of J. M. Harbin 1,500 Spanish cattle at \$18 a head, and 200 saddle horses at \$40 a piece; these animals must have been out of market-condition, as beef cattle were selling at \$35 per head, and a well broken vaquero horse would bring \$150. J. W. Chiles paid \$30 apiece for several milch cows just from "across the plains," and sold them, fat and fresh, in San Francisco for \$175 each, one of them being rated at \$250. Charles Coil in 1851 went east and returned the following year with 350 choice American cows. The next spring he sold them with their young calves at from \$75 to \$250 each.

THE YOLO HORSE INDUSTRY

Probably the pioneer horseman of Yolo was Dr. H. P. Merritt, who lived a few miles south from Woodland. On New Year's day, 1851, he passed through Yolo county afoot and exceedingly poor in cash, driving four little pack mules loaded with merchandise, bound for the Shasta mines. The next year Dr. Merritt was buying American horses at all prices and selling at an advance. During 1852 he went east and brought one hundred head of horses back to California, settling on a ranch in Yolo county. While his stock was fattening for market the doctor put in a crop of wheat, paying nine cents a pound for the seed. He raised a fine harvest of smut which cost him about \$4,000. His horses saved him from bankruptcy, as he immediately sold fourteen span to the California Stage Co. at \$700 a span. Merritt frequently got \$500 and \$800 apiece for his horses, as most of them were splendid animals, large and strong. In 1852-3-4 Yolo county was the prize horse county of the state. During these years a number of thoroughbred mares got into the country,—such as "Tom Moore," brought in '52 from Missouri by Humphrey Cooper; the same year James Moore imported two fine horses, which he called "Bulwer" and "Lola Montez." Henry Williams in 1854 brought in "Owen Dale," by Belmont, and during that year Carey Barney laid out a mile track near Knight's Landing, where for years the fastest horses were trained and speeded.

BEEF AND BUTTER BUSINESS

The initial dairy in Yolo county was located near Washington and was owned by J. C. Davis, and following this was the dairy established during the year 1850 on what was afterwards the Mike Bryte place, by C. H. Cooley and Wallace Cunningham. The milk business paid in those days, \$1 a quart or \$2 a gallon when sold in large quantity. As the dairies were established the prices naturally went down. Many of the dealers along the river suffered from the periodical floods, when the old Sacramento swept over her banks and washed the ranches, cows and all away to the sea.

The extensive plains and hill ranges of Yolo were stocked with cattle when the dry spell of 1857 cut down the feed, the herds and prices. This was followed by the cold and wet winters of 1861-2, which about completed the disaster. Hundreds of thousands of cattle driven from the lowlands by the excessive floods wandered over the grassless upper lands starving to death. Stock raisers went bankrupt and in many localities it is said the only persons who realized a dollar from the industry were those who went through the country skinning the dead animals. These repeated disasters, first wet and then dry, gradually turned the settlers to agriculture, to the possibilities under the hoofs instead of to apparent probabilities over the hoofs.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PASSING OF FREMONT

When Jonas Spect pitched his tent on the Sacramento just opposite the mouth of the Feather he believed the site was a favorable one. A sand-bar at the meeting of the two streams not only made a good ford over the Feather at that place, but prevented that little river from being navigable. These situations contributed largely to Fremont's sudden rise and to her short-lived prosperity, as they were subject to change. The unprecedented floods of the rainy winters of 1851-2 cleaned out and opened up the rivers in the Sacramento valley. The sand-bar was washed away from the mouth of the Feather river and the stream became navigable far up into the mining section of the state. There was no ford at Fremont and the light draft vessels loaded with supplies for the interior could go by the Yolo metropolis without a call or trans-shipment. So Fremont stood on her side of the river and saw commerce passing up both streams, the Feather river open as far as what is now Marysville. Notwithstanding an Act of the legislature declared Fremont the county seat, and the Court of Sessions declared that the Yolo county seat of justice shall be at the same place, no term of court was held there after July, 1851. A vote of the qualified electors of the county at an election in March, 1851, had shown a majority favoring the town of Washington, and the other place dropping in commercial importance, the seat of the county government came down the river and settled just opposite the present capital of the state. Finally the town itself passed away, disappeared. Some of the buildings were moved to Knight's Landing, some to Marysville and others out in the country to become portions of the improvements of farms. Presently nothing but empty lots and town memories remained of Fremont, the embryonic river metropolis of the Sacramento valley.

FROM EARLY COUNTY RECORDS

When the state legislature convened in January, 1852, the counties of Yolo and Colusa constituted one senatorial district and was represented by Martin E. Cooke. John G. Parish represented Yolo county in the assembly. In that year H. H. Hartley was elected county judge; H. Griffith, county clerk; E. A. Harris, sheriff; Alexander Chisholm, treasurer. John M. Howell was elected district judge of the eleventh judicial district, which was composed of Yolo, Placer and Eldorado counties. The census of the state taken in 1852 gave the population of Yolo county as follows: Whites, males, 1,085; females, 189; negroes, males, 11; females, 3; Indians, males,

109; females, 43; total, 1,440. In the matter of the Indians the census probably took in those only of permanent residence in the county, as there must have been more than 152 left in all Yolo at that early time.

The towns of the county were given as follows: Washington, with four hotels, two stores, three laundries and a postoffice; Fremont, a hotel, a store and postoffice; Cache Creek, three hotels. Other towns, Putah, Cottonwood and Merritt. In that same enumeration the wealth of the county is shown in the following list: Horses, 1,808; mules, 314; cows, 287; beef cattle, 9,116; oxen, 223; hogs, 2,607; sheep, 1,855; hens, 2,244; fish (pickled), 2,900; bushels of barley, 126,076; bushels of oats, 5,075; bushels of corn, 1,310; bushels of wheat, 1,497; bushels of potatoes, 11,950; turnips, 4,010; cabbages, 28,400; acres of land under cultivation, 3,846; capital employed in gardening, \$8,524; capital employed in boating, \$38,800; capital employed in quartz mining, \$5,800; capital employed in other plans, \$2,600; wood value, \$19,370; tons of hay, 6,238.

A FLITTING COUNTY SEAT

During the year 1853 Yolo was represented in the assembly by A. B. Caldwell, and the senatorial district to which the county belonged, by M. M. Wambough. In the election of September that year Harrison Gwinn of Knight's Landing was elected county judge; R. H. Baskett, clerk; J. W. Gish, sheriff, and H. Meredith, district attorney, these officials beginning their terms the following March. The county seat remained at Washington until 1857, when the legislature with an Act dated March 25, which provided that a place on Cache creek then known as "Hutton's," but should be thereafter known as Cacheville, should be the county seat of Yolo county. Some years before this James A. Hutton had settled on this spot and having built a large and commodious home, the establishment became known as Hutton's ranch. Then the hospitality of Mr. Hutton and his family made them so popular that his place won the more expressive title of "Traveler's Home." Presently a postoffice was established there which bore the name of "Yolo Post-office." Being the county seat, also beautifully located in the midst of rich farm lands, Cacheville quickly grew into a lively town. The county officials with their books and papers, modern reports as well as the ancient records, were housed somewhere. A weekly newspaper was born in the new county seat—the *Yolo Democrat*—published by Messrs. Jernagan and Evarts, printers, with Samuel Ruland, editorial writer. It died after about a year of living, but was soon resurrected as *The Cacheville Spectator*, with M. P. Ferguson in charge. Shortly afterward it was again dead.

In 1859 gold was found in the gulches bordering on Putah creek and during the rainy season miners with the old-fashioned

rocker made good wages extracting the "dust." But in the dry, waterless months nothing could be done, and the placers were abandoned. During 1861 Yolo was represented in the assembly by W. S. Wood and in the senate by Henry Edgerton, afterwards prominent in the politics of this state. At this session of the legislature an Act was passed returning the county seat to Washington and in July the public records and papers were taken back to the river town. The plant of the defunct *Democrat* was carried to Knight's Landing, where it was issued under the name of the *News*.

WOODLAND BORN UNDER HER TREES

In 1855 James McClure and James McClure, Jr., established a blacksmith shop several miles southeast of Cacheville—or what was afterwards Hunter's, and later Cacheville. It was a very small shop and at first did a small business, and its only claim to notice is because it was the beginning of the now beautiful city of Woodland. During that year Henry Wyckoff started a little merchandise store near the McClure shop and next year E. R. Moses began to do woodwork in the blacksmithing building. The following year E. R. and A. C. Moses, brothers, bought out the shop and built a number of threshing machines which were sold and used in the community. Joseph Wolgamot had previously become a partner with the McClures. During the summer of 1857 a saloon and gambling annex was established by a man whose real name is lost to history, but whose fictitious title is remembered to have been "By-Hell," caused by his frequent use of that class of strong language. By-Hell was too fierce even for those early days and a grand jury soon began to look up his record, and he suddenly disappeared, leaving the embryonic Woodland saloonless and "dry," as she is now. This pioneer liquor-dealer with the infernal title seemed to have left a bad impression behind him, for a Sons of Temperance lodge was soon organized in the community. A school house as well as a Masonic hall was built in the growing village. In the fall of that year F. S. Freeman appeared and bought out Wyckoff's store and got a postoffice in operation, with himself its first postmaster.

Of course, the settlement had to have a name and somebody suggested "Yolo City." In 1860 Rev. J. N. Pendegast and Rev. J. Lawson, members of the Christian, or "Campbellite," Church, and living near Yolo City, began the establishment of an educational institution. They were men of splendid character, and by their energy and strong influence with the people of the vicinity soon added Hesperian College to the growing town.

WOODLAND THE COUNTY SEAT

The time—1862—had come to find another place for a county seat. Washington, on the Sacramento river, despite its great name and favorable situation on the grand channel of interior commerce,



FIRST STORE IN WOODLAND



FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE AND MASONIC HALL IN WOODLAND

was destined to lose the county government. The Yolo town was too near the capital city of the State, and the wooden toll bridge between the big and little places did not increase the little one's prosperity. Moreover, the county was filling up and the splendid agricultural possibilities of the middle and western portions of the section were becoming more manifest. Added to this the county seat located on the extreme eastern edge of the county was not convenient. Yolo City in her natural park of oak trees, a perfect garden spot of fertility, situated near the geographical center of the county, was the coming—or standing—choice. This idea finally got into visual shape by the passing of a legislative act calling for an election by the voters of the county of Yolo as to whether the distinction should remain at Washington or go to Woodland—Woodland being the new name for Yolo City. The vote resulted as follows: Woodland 968, Washington 778, and, in accordance with this, May 10, 1862, the county government came into its permanent home in the F. S. Freeman building, under the trees of Woodland. It began at Fremont in 1850 and for about a dozen years it had wandered around the county—to Washington, Cacheville, back to Washington, then Yolo City or Woodland. The first court house in Woodland was located on First street, north of Main street, in the building afterwards known as the Woodland bakery. Of course the printer came, in the shape and form of *The Woodland News*. It had been the *Yolo Democrat* when it appeared in Cacheville, and had been the *Knight's Landing News* when it was published at Knight's Landing. Now it appeared in the new county seat and was published till November, 1867, when it skipped a week and reappeared as the *Yolo Democrat*, literally going back to its old and original Cacheville name. W. A. Henry, afterward an attorney and police judge in Sacramento, was the editor during 1869. When the *Woodland News* changed its name to *Woodland Democrat* it changed its politics, and accordingly C. Y. Hammond was induced to start a Republican paper in the town, which he did in October, 1868, calling it the *Yolo Weekly Mail*. Next year A. E. Wagstaff assumed control and in 1879 W. W. Theobalds became the proprietor of the *Mail*.

CHAPTER XV

PLANTING THE YOLO VALLEY SETTLEMENTS

As Woodland, the final county seat site, gathered and grew around her original building, becoming quickly a civic adult, so other mere settlements became large, lively towns. The rich, Eden-like Capay valley drew the population. It is a lovely vale, about twenty miles long and one or one and a half miles wide—just as Cache creek, which runs through its entire length, takes a notion to zigzag, such movement of course being influenced by the mountain chains on both sides. Capay, or as the Indians spoke it—Capi—means creek, and the title proves how important in so early a day was the small mountain stream plunging from gorge to gorge, from its Lake county source, to spread over the Yolo levels. A white population came to this fertile sprit and the settlements finally acquired names. In 1857 a man named Munch built a large house on the bank of Cache creek and somebody starting a blacksmith shop near by the place was called Munchville. The place thrived for about a year, when some rancher bought the entire town and moved it out to his place. The abandoned site was vacant till 1862, when E. E. Perkins erected a dwelling house there. Several years afterwards John Arnold Lang got into the settlement and got busy putting up more houses, and the place became Langville January 1, 1875. It was subsequently renamed Capay, after the grand valley.

IN THE RARE VALE OF THE CAPAY

Other places such as Guinda, Esparto and Cacheville have flourished because of their locations within this favored vale. Even the names of the villages are suggestive—Amaranth, a fadeless white bloom; Sauterne, a rare wine; and Cashmere, a noble Arabian valley. Not only does Capay valley yield a rich harvest of all the California fruits that grow on tree and vine, but the things of the tropics ripen there as well; in fact, it is called the home of the almond, orange and fig. So with her wonderful diversity of soils, thermal conditions and fertilizing possibilities Yolo county produces in almost limitless variety. As a sample of this varied production a State University publication recently gave the following:

“On a lot in the town of Woodland, 80 feet front by a depth of 145 feet, one-seventh of an acre, the following trees, plants, vines and flowers were found in full bearing—twelve navel orange, one lemon, one cherry, three apple, two fig, two olive, two apricot, four almond, and two plum trees, fifty-eight grapevines (nine varieties),

plots of dewberries, raspberries and loganberries, fifty varieties of rosebushes, a small vegetable garden of onions, tomatoes, lettuce, mint, sage, parsley and beds of bulbous and other flowering plants."

Buckeye was an early planted town and grew among the bushes of that name on the bank of a summer dry wash that was a roaring creek in winter. The village began in 1856, when J. P. Charles was made postmaster there. J. O. Maxwell was the second arrival and succeeded Charles. Then came Benjamin Ely, followed by R. A. Daniels. In 1875 the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad passing two miles to the west ended Buckeye's greatness and its future distinction moved to Winters and Madison.

WHAT THE RAILROADS DID

The extension of the road up the valley built Madison and weakened Cottonwood, a town established in that vicinity by Charles Henrich in 1852. The line only hesitated at Cottonwood and went on to its new terminus, Madison. During the two or three years much of Cottonwood followed—houses and all on wheels. The distance was not long, the way level and the change not difficult. L. W. Hilliker was six days getting his hotel to its new site, but he took care of his thirty regular boarders while the hotel was trundling over the Yolo plains. The ancient structure long did business in its new location.

Madison, a child of the railroad, was built in 1877 by the construction of a number of large warehouses along the track; also a flouring mill at a cost of \$16,000. Almost immediately there followed business blocks and dwellings. A list of the buildings of the town at that early period gives two large stores and one each of everything else in the way of business features except saloons, and of these there were four.

The iron rails threading this incomparable valley passes Esparto, Capay, Guinda and terminates at Rumsey, a village well up in the coast range, 400 feet above the sea, located by Capt. D. C. Rumsey, a charter member of Yolo's pioneers.

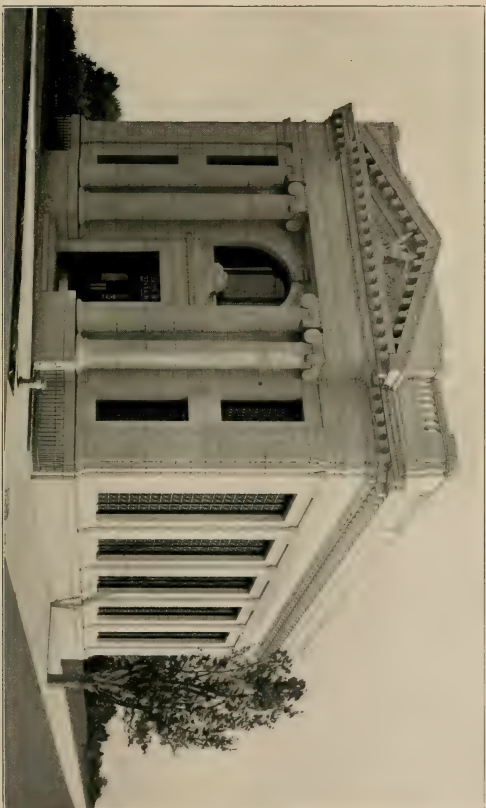
TOWN OF THEODORE WINTERS

The same railroad as soon as it crossed Putah creek and was fairly in Yolo county saw started the town of Winters, the day of its birth being May 22, 1875. The site of forty acres was donated to the railroad company, and D. P. Edwards added an equal amount of land to the town, and this is known as the Edwards Addition. Later the Westley Hill tract became an addition of Winters. The town pioneers were John Abby, W. P. Womack, Charles Wolf, A. McDonald, E. Ireland, E. A. Humphrey, D. P. Edwards, Dr. Bell, Henry Craner, O. P. Fassett, S. Harriman, James Wilson, J. Jeans, V. Morris, A. J. Pipken, Ed. Dafoe. The first buildings

were John Abby's residence, also his blacksmith shop; W. P. Womack's store; Terrell and Ray's tinshop, and Dave Scroggins' boarding house. The first large merchandise establishment was owned by Mansfield and Theodore, and two livery stables by Tucker and Bandy and Robert Brown. The first harness shop was owned by E. A. Humphrey, and this business is still carried on by his sons, Walter and R. L. Humphrey. Mrs. Parker ran the Parker house. The first church edifice was the Methodist, erected in 1875, which is yet standing on Russell street. B. W. Russell was the first pastor and Elders Norton and Canterbury the officers. The Cumberland Presbyterian was organized in 1876 with T. M. Johnson pastor. Dr. H. C. Culton succeeded him the next year and is the pastor at the present time. The Baptist Church, organized at Buckeye, was reorganized in 1880 at Winters by Rev. Mr. Barnes; the Christian Church in 1877 with S. B. Dunton pastor; the Catholic Church was organized by Father Walrath, pastor.

During the first year of the town the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Good Templars lodges were organized in Winters and later the Order of Eastern Star, Foresters of America, Woodmen of the World, Women of Woodcraft, Native Sons Parlor, Pythian Sisterhood and Redmen were established there. Being centrally located for a shipping point for the surrounding agricultural country, Winters was soon a big place and the second city of importance in the county. It was incorporated in 1897 with Dr. Z. T. Magill, L. A. Danner, A. Prescott, E. Ireland and R. L. Day the board of city dads. Winters was early in the march of progress, and in 1901 there were issued water works bonds in the sum of \$17,000, while in 1911 bonds for a complete sewer system in the sum of \$28,000 were issued. The grammar school was moved from Pine Grove in 1875 and its first teacher was H. B. Pendergast. This school now occupies a large, modern, two-story building and employs five teachers. In 1892 the Winters high school was established, with L. B. Scranton principal. At present there are five teachers and 104 students on the register.

As an indication of the financial and business standing of the town, there are two banks, the First National, also the Citizens' Bank of Winters. The Bank of Winters was incorporated in 1885, and in 1911 was made the First National of Winters, with a capital and surplus of \$96,500. The Citizens' Bank was incorporated in 1907, capital and surplus \$89,672. Both institutions have savings banks. The principal business firms and incorporations at present are the Winters Canning Co.; Notion Store (Dunnigan); Jacobs & Wilcox, butcher shop; Archer & Son, butcher shop; F. B. Chandler Lumber Co.; J. M. Sowle, grocery store; Winters Fruit Exchange; Humphrey Harness Store; Wyatt & Wilson, real estate; R. L. Day, drug store; The Baker Co., merchandise store; C. E. Wyatt, jew-



CITIZENS BANK OF WINTERS

elry; Winters Dried Fruit Co.; Winters Grocery & Hardware Co.; Winters Garage Co.; Winters Orchard Co.; Producers' Fruit Co.; W. P. Womack, real estate; J. H. Wolfskill, livery stable; D. O. Judy, livery stable; Fenley Mercantile Co.; Grangers' Warehouse; Parker & Wertner, groceries; J. A. Henderson, Commission; J. Rummelsburg, Merchandise; Earl Fruit Co.; William Betz, restaurant; E. B. Kemper & Co., drugs; Campbell & Son, groceries; A. J. Bertholet, bakery; Brattin & Hamilton, Temperance saloon; J. Vasey, merchandise; Adams Lumber Co.; B. Conners, electrical supplies; Pacific Fruit Exchange; Kirkbride Bakery, and R. Baker, garage.

The *Winters Express*—formerly the *Winters Advocate*—has been for many years ably conducted by E. C. Rust.

WINTERS "DRY" AND PROGRESSIVE

April 1, 1907, the large concrete county bridge which spans Putah creek at Winters was dedicated with a celebration and appropriate ceremonies. This fine structure was jointly erected by Yolo and Solano counties at a cost of \$40,000. This and the concrete bridge erected by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at that place cost about \$110,000.

The liquor saloons of Winters, with like institutions through Yolo, were voted out of business and existence several years ago, and their loss is a gain. Winters in her rich fruit belt of about 50,000 acres is prosperous and progressive, though the town has received its share of disaster. August 12, 1888, all the business portion of the south side of Main street was burned and April 19, 1892, an earthquake damaged or destroyed every brick and stone building in the town, causing a heavy loss. In 1891 the Occidental Hotel was burned and in 1898 the Masonic Hall was consumed by fire. In 1902 the Winters Dried Fruit sheds, F. B. Chandler's lumber yards and the Grangers' Warehouse were totally destroyed with a loss of over \$100,000. Out of these destructive flames Winters has come with better, finer and stronger buildings of brick and stone, so even from the ashes of disaster has issued good.

DUNNIGAN AND HIS TOWN

The town of Dunnigan—or what was afterwards the town—was started into being by two early settlers, J. S. Copp and John Wilson. During the year 1852 they were living down nearer the Sacramento river, but the winter flood washed them on to higher ground and they settled on new claims here. Next year A. W. Dunnigan came and gave name to the place. With him were Henry Yarick and Abial Barker, the former going into the hotel business with Dunnigan, the inn being known as "Dunnigan's." Other neighbors were Irving W. and William Brownell, Isaac Rice, D. T. Bird, Harry Porterfield and M. A. Rahm. The first store was opened in

1866 by G. B. Lewis, who sold out to William Earll. Z. J. Brown was the proprietor of a drug and notion store for several years, after which he was succeeded by G. W. Gray. In 1876 the railroad came along, and the town plat of Dunnigan was filed for record at the county seat November 1 of that year.

BLACK'S STATION

The place on the railroad known as Black's was the pioneer home of J. J. Black, who located there in 1865. When the road, extending northward towards the Oregon line, reached his farm he donated ten acres for depot and grounds and the station was the result. C. H. Smart was the first resident thereof, constructing for his use a dwelling house and a blacksmith shop. He was followed by William Dorgan and Robert Huston, who with his brother Edward established the first store in 1876. A. C. Turner started the first hotel, and Thomas and Hunt erected the first grain warehouse. Among other builders were D. N. Hershey, Ed Huston, George Glascock and John Wolff. Black's Station from the first was an important shipping station, the great farms in the vicinity sending in their harvests to this point for transportation to market. The coming of the Yolo County Consolidated Water Company's system in 1903 to Black's added much to the importance of the place and stimulated business. The new packing plant was finished that year, making the station a fruit center.

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

Along the Sacramento river from Knight's Landing on the north to Clarksburg on the south are many shipping points, from which are shipped the product of Yolo's never-failing fields. During the last fifty years millions of tons of freight have passed down that splendid stream. Knight's Landing since the day in 1843 when William Knight built on the Indian mound that marked the ancient meeting place of Cache creek and the Sacramento river has been favored of fortune, as early was demonstrated its importance as a steamboat landing and point of communication between the people east and west of the big central river. When the town was laid out in 1849 they called it Baltimore, but an agreement over the sale of the new town lots could not be amicably arranged and the title Baltimore was lost. Knight established a ferry there, which afterwards passed to the ownership of J. W. Snowball. In those days the ferry tolls were for a man and horse, \$1; for a team and wagon, \$5. In 1850 S. R. Smith kept a hotel in the settlement and in 1853 Charles F. Reed surveyed and laid off a townsite and it was given officially the name of Knight's Landing. That year

J. W. Snowball and J. J. Perkins opened a large general merchandise store on the Indian mound. On the 1st of January Capt. J. H. Updegraff opened his hotel under festive auspices, with a grand New Year's party, with tickets \$10, a steamer being run from Sacramento for the accommodation of guests. The establishment was called the "Yolo House." In 1860 D. N. Hershey and George Glascock erected a brick hotel, which took the place of the Yolo House, that inn being retired to the status of a private residence. March 25, 1890, the Knight's Landing branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed and ready for business, and later the completion of the bridge across the river added immensely to the prosperity of the town. J. W. Snowball died February 6, 1906, aged seventy-nine. He was one of the pioneers of '52 and was a son-in-law of the late William Knight.

CHAPTER XVI

JEROME DAVIS AND DAVISVILLE

When Jerome C. Davis came to Davisville there was little doing. This was early in the '50s, but the state agricultural report of 1856 says that he had eight thousand acres of land, one thousand of which were enclosed. It also stated that he was irrigating some of his land by pumping water from Puto creek with a steam engine; that he had a large peach orchard, several thousand bearing grapevines, one hundred and fifty horses, three thousand head of cattle and about the same number of sheep, and that four hundred acres of wheat and barley had produced for him over thirty bushels to the acre that year. In 1858 he had twenty-one miles of fencing and in 1864 he had thirteen thousand acres, and had eighty-eight hundred and eleven acres of land, upon which was thirty-three miles of fencing. In 1867 William Dresbach leased the old Davis homestead and changed it to a hotel, calling the place the "Yolo House." Other buildings were added to the town and Dresbach named it Davisville. When the rails reached the place it boomed into a small city. It was the only railroad station in the county and was quickly a great grain shipping point. Building lots sold for a high price and Davisville—it was Davisville then and long afterwards—grew by leaps and bounds. William Dresbach was the first merchant, first Wells, Fargo agent, and that express company did a huge monthly business. The extension of the Marysville branch of the Central Pacific Railroad northward in 1868 and the building of the Yaca Valley road to Madison in 1875 naturally withdrew much of the shipping business from Davisville, but the development of the surrounding productive agricultural country largely made up for such loss.

FARMERS BY SCIENCE

The location of the State University Farm, College of Agriculture, at this point is a grand testimonial to the soil value of Yolo. The entire seven hundred and eighty acres of this classic ranch is of the rich winter wash from the upper lands. For countless ages Putah creek has been spreading its sediment over the Davis plain and the alluvial crust of from fourteen to twenty feet resting over a water level is of wondrous fertility. This soil characteristic is found in the Cache creek delta and other hill streams that sink their floods in the rich plains between the range and the river. When the state legislature in 1905 appropriated the preliminary \$150,000 and started a commission to select a farm for the agricultural department of the University of California almost one

hundred tracts of land in different portions of the state were examined, and this site was chosen as best adapted for the various purposes for which such a farm must be used. The land cost about \$103,000, and the legislature of 1907 made a further appropriation of \$132,000 for the necessary buildings and equipment of the institution. The farm was opened for instruction in October, 1908, with five separate short courses for farmers, and the School of Agriculture, consisting of a three years' course for boys who have finished the common schools, was opened in January, 1909.

THE RICH ALLUVIUM FROM THE HILLS

As time goes on the remarkable and unlimited productive possibilities of California's soil become better known. Ages before the agriculturist with the white skin walked over these plains the elements in the earth and air were storing chemicals among the grass roots for the coming centuries. In no portion of the state is this more apparent than in the great central valley of this territory. The day cannot be set when the Sacramento river broke its way through the middle plains, rolling down to its meeting with the sea, but year after year it has gathered fertility from the higher lands to sow it in moisture and sediment on the lower. There were wide floodings in those prehistoric winters when the spreading tides followed the Indians and animals to the safety of the hills, but the deposit-covered land surface grew richer from the inundation and every little tributary stream swollen from the mountain showers adds its part to the deluge below, also adds its contribution to the accumulations of richness annually stored in the soil. Yolo as well as its upper and lower neighbor—Colusa and Solano—appears to have been favored by the builders of the hemisphere, and this strip of country between the Coast range and the Sacramento river seems to have been receiving seasonal benefits from such arrangements ever since the cornerstone of the continent was laid. These great Yolo reservations of fertility are to be found in the "made lands" at the sinks of Cache and Putah creeks as well as in Cottonwood, Dry and Buckeye creeks or sloughs. Willow slough in summer appears from a large cold spring, and its course toward the marshes is marked by a succession of ponds or springs. In winter Cache creek drives a large volume of water into Cottonwood creek and into the plain which finds outlet into the tules through Willow slough. So navigable has been this winter system of valley streams that frequently in the past boatmen have easily floated from Sutter's Fort in Sacramento to Gordon ranch on Cache creek in Yolo county.

THE WARM GRAPE LOAM

In the region bordering the western mountains and among these chains are the grain, grape and apple lands, the warm sandy

or clayey loam being especially fitted for this thermal-loving vegetation. And here the irrigating ditches have their uses, and here is seen the need of the great natural reservoir hanging amid the Lake mountains above the Yolo plains which will one day be tapped for the thirsty farms and gardens below. Though the late years have seen the immense wheat fields of this section shrink in acreage as the fruit market of the world increased in volume, the great traction plows yet furrow the warm loam, and the same steamers reap and thresh the full harvests. More to the east and bordering the tule belt are the ideal fruit lands of the Sacramento valley, and no soil in the crust of the planet is more productive for the uses of mankind. It is twenty or thirty feet of sedimentary deposit, entirely without hardpan, the long-ago dead vegetation and the hill-erosion of ages washed from the western ranges and pressed into a stratum as fertile as the mudbeds of the Nile.

THE BUSIEST PLANT ON EARTH

Here amid the tree and vine tracts grows the alfalfa, king of the forage plants, the busiest vegetable in the green kingdom. It is always growing. Mow it and before the hay is cured for baling another crop is under way to maturity. It is the evergreen, the semperviren of the lower plant-life. Its rootlets will find moisture in the driest soil, but in the rich alluvium of the Woodland plains and especially where the irrigating waters flow the three or four crops a year are enormous. Twelve or fourteen thousand acres is probably the area devoted to this exceedingly prolific clover—the luscious lucerne of the Swiss meadows transplanted in the rich soil of the far west. Five-sixths of the hay crop (value about \$600,000) of this county is alfalfa.

The chief cereal of the Yolo plains is barley and its annual crop now reaches a value of \$1,500,000. Being of the export variety, it finds a ready European market. In the latest reports of the State Agricultural Society the acreage of barley is about 100,000; wheat, 16,000; alfalfa, 15,000.

THE SUGAR BEETS AND GRAPES

Another plant that is showing up Yolo as a garden spot is the sugar beet. This industry is a new one in the county, but the valuable vegetable has found in this warm, rich loam just the fertility it requires, and the eight or ten thousand acres yearly produce for the mills probably 60,000 tons of beets. Along the river bottoms grow the hop crops which add yearly to the income of the county. One of the great divisions of horticulture in Yolo is the culture of raisin grapes and the varieties most grown are the Alexandria muscat, the seedless Sultana and the Thompson seedless.

The Sultana is the choice, bearing in some years as high as fifteen tons to the acre. It is a small berry, seedless, and of a yellowish tint when ripe, and five pounds of fresh grapes will make one pound of raisins. The present yearly output is about 4,000,000 pounds. About 165,000 gallons of sweet wine are annually made in this county. Probably \$550,000 worth of butter each year is the showing of the dairies. Yolo has ninety miles of Sacramento river-front and something like 4,500,000 pounds of marketable fish, representing a value of about \$250,000, are caught in the waters that belong to this county. A total present annual fruit output of Yolo county may be estimated as: Green fruit and vegetables (6), 40,000,000 pounds, value \$650,000; dried fruit, 25,000,000 pounds, value, \$1,400,000; canned apples, 16,000 cases; cherries, 700 cases; peaches, 33,000 cases; plums, 900 cases. Total value, \$124,000.

CHAPTER XVII

YOLO COUNTY'S SPLENDID PROMISE

Yolo county has an area of 1,017 square miles, or 650,880 acres, and the number of acres now assessed is probably 630,000, leaving little government or valueless land on the map. Assessed value of country real estate, \$14,000,000; total assessed value of all property, estimated, \$22,000,000. Yolo county is practically without public buildings—about \$50,000 will cover all, which probably represents the newer Hall of Records. The court house is old, superannuated, and a large portion of the structure is unfit for use, but notwithstanding this unique fact in the history of California counties two bond propositions for the construction of a new building have been voted down by the people. However, the people voted with no uncertain intent when they voted the county "dry." One sturdy citizen remarked: "If we have no court house and county jail, we have no whiskey saloons to fill one with litigants and the other with lawbreakers." Another of the same moral caliber and along the same line said: "Yolo county, working deeply in the problems of soil reclamation, of irrigation, may fittingly adopt the 'water-wagon' faith as her official belief." And, in all, Yolo is on the right track. To bring her six hundred thousand arable acres up to a high standard of culture she will tap the natural reservoirs in the western hills and water the plains; will drain off the tule belt paralleling the Sacramento on the east; and in some day the fruit and garden tracts will lie unbrokenly between the foothills and the river. Steam roads are crossing Yolo longitudinally and the newer electric lines are cutting the county east and west. Big land tracts cannot maintain themselves indivisible when the flood-ditches and the road-grades cut their areas. Fourteen thousand five hundred may fairly estimate the present population of Yolo (Solano 28,550, Colusa 7,732), but in the coming era of smaller farms and better methods of farming the fourteen thousand must double to Solano's figure. This training of the Yolo agriculturist is the work of the Farm College at Davis.

SOME YOLO RANCHES

That this country has several sizable farms for future division the following figures, taken from the latest tax rolls showing acreage and assessment of country lands, may be offered as evidence:

P. N. Ashley, 855 acres, \$30,000. It is safe to double the assessment when seeking the market value. Baird Bros., 1,118 acres, Woodland valley, \$68,000. Olive J. Bandy, 5,894 acres, \$54,620. Bullard Co., 1,661 acres, Woodland valley, \$96,050. Capay Valley

Land Co., 2,680 acres, \$98,380. Ellen W. Coil, 2,030 acres, Woodland valley, \$81,550. C. J. Day Estate, 1,893 acres, \$20,824. H. P. Eakle, 1,025 acres, Wood Prairie, \$46,040. Forbes Estate, 8,079 acres, Fairview, \$16,700. H. H. Gable et al., 7,800 acres, \$69,700. Eliza Gallup et al., at Willow Slough, Grafton, Fairview, 4,662 acres, \$44,940. D. N. Hershey Estate, 15,477 acres, \$290,607. G. W. Hollingsworth, 16,470 acres, \$21,655. Mrs. J. E. Merritt, 3,605 acres, \$152,150. T. A. Sparks, 2,341 acres, \$21,045. A. W. Morris, 1,814 acres, \$91,155. Sacramento River Farms Co., 10,283 acres, \$140,000. Alice Tubbs, 5,715 acres, North Grafton, \$43,755. Yolo Ranch Co, 2,055 acres, Grafton, \$23,055. Agnes Bemerly et al., 13,166 acres, Grafton, \$205,240. Thomas Laugenour, 8,448 acres, \$118,224. Elizabeth Richie, 2,349 acres, \$32,490. Nettie E. Vickery, 4,492 acres. W. G. Duncan, 7,277 acres. G. W. Scott, 12,850 acres, Cottonwood, Gordon, Fairview, \$111,742. Matilda Scott, 795 acres, Cottonwood, \$12,385. Stephens Agricultural & Livestock Co., 7,828 acres, Guinda Canyon, Capay Valley, \$208,848. G. W. Chapman, 23,144 acres, \$109,948. T. H. Williams, 6,300 acres, Merritt. Glide estate, 41,347 acres, \$190,167. Cowell estate. 16,950 acres, \$152,850. Yolo Orchard Co., 399 acres, Cacheville, \$48,000.

A GREAT EARTHEN WATER BASIN

The valley of the Sacramento is an elongated vessel, a huge earthen basin, lying between eastern and western mountain systems, and its greater diameter being north and south. Into this for ages countless and unrecorded the never-failing winter rains have fallen, and through its length, like a great vent-pipe, flows the river, carrying the flood waters away to the sea. That this grand central llano, lying within its rims of Coast range and Sierra Nevada, is under the warm southeastern rain-current where it meets the colder northwest winds is a meteorological fact. Whether in southern or northern rains, the storms that drench the Pacific slope from British Columbia to the latitude of San Francisco come from the contact of polar and equatorial moisture-laden airs above and the peculiar formation of the mountain systems below. The waters falling on the eastern slope of the Coast range and the western slope of the Sierras flow into the Sacramento and its tributaries. Their volume is too great for the draining capacity of these streams, hence the winter flooding of their adjacent territory. The first white settlers along these great runways saw them wasting across their banks and levees were built thereon and the war with the river began. For years the river won. Notwithstanding the embankments raised, the floods broke through them and an inland sea covered the riparian lands. The immediate shores of the rivers are naturally higher than the back country, such being caused by the deposit of ages, and when the storm water got on to these

lowlands it had a free right of way far and near. In the earlier winters antedating the white people the animal instinct of the Indians led them to camp above flood-mark before "heap water cover country all up;" consequently no harm was done—rather the inundation leaving its sedimentary deposit on the submerged surface was a benefit. But to the later settler who saw the deluge roaring around and over his house, destroying his livestock and frequently destroying human lives, the winters in the Sacramento valley were horrors. The river became a monster whose force and fatality human ingenuity could not check. If the small levee system of that period kept a winter floor in its river it was because that winter was a "dry" one, but the "wet" seasons swept their surplus waters unobstructed over the country.

HOW THE FLOOD CAME DOWN IN "FIFTY"

The winter of 1850 did not find in Yolo county much to destroy, but on the eastern shore of the river it worked havoc. Sacramento City was large enough and helpless enough for a flood. As is usual, the citizens paid little attention to warnings, but rested in a false security until the disaster was at their doors. The rains during December and January were so heavy that there was a slight apprehension of coming trouble. The Sacramento and American were rising rapidly and the back country was becoming flooded, cutting off communication with the highlands. Dr. John F. Morse, the well-known California pioneer, was practicing his profession, and his accounts of the great '50 flood that swept the Sacramento valley and the capital city are interesting as well as authentic. The wave of the deluge seemed to rise suddenly, apparently without warning, so sure were the people that the town plat was above flood level. "This false assurance," says Dr. Morse, "could scarcely be extinguished when the city was absolutely under water, consequently when the waters began to rush in and overwhelm the place there was no adequate means of escape for life and property. Many people were drowned, some in their beds, some in their feeble efforts to escape, and many died from the terrible exposure to which they were subjected. The few boats belonging to the shipping moored at the levees were brought into immediate requisition in gathering up the women, children and invalids that were scattered over the city, having sought safety on higher ground. Some of these were found in tents and canvas shacks, and others in remote low places were frequently found standing on their beds and other articles of household furniture with the water several feet deep on the floor and the flood still rising. The city hospital was a frame and canvas structure situated on very low ground, and was abandoned by the attendants when the water began to sweep around and through it. The dreadful cries of the endan-

gered patients were finally heard and rescuing boats removed them to safety."

A FURIOUS TIDAL WAVE

The deluge did not come in a gradual rising and swelling of the river waters over the land, but in a rush as of a tidal wave. The back sloughs, filled to the brim, seemed to empty themselves, and the great floods, literally falling into the city, violently tore up the sidewalks, demolished small buildings, wrenching loose articles and even heavy merchandise away to be carried out into the roaring main stream and south toward the sea. The principal streets were deep, swiftly flowing rivers, down which their waters plunged loaded with drift consisting of houses and contents, store goods, fencing and, in fact, everything that would float on the surface of the wild flood. Lucky was the householder whose home was a two-story structure and the building itself heavy enough to stand the fierce wash of the deluge. Apparently the whole city for a time lived on their second floors and let the river occupy the lower portion of the building.

WINTER OF 1852-53

The winter of 1852-53 broke the flood record of 1849-50, and not only Sacramento City but much of the Sacramento valley was inundated. During November the rains came down and on December 10 the river was over its banks and filling the tule lands. The riparian towns had thrown up levees to protect themselves—all gauged to the '50 flood. By January 1 at Sacramento the rise was twenty-two feet above low-water level—about seventeen inches higher than '50 and a greater deluge was in the streets. From the Colusa hills to the Montezuma hills in Solano the west shore of the Sacramento river was under water—excepting the Indian mounds. These peculiar elevations, lifting from the surrounding plain, were never submerged, and were the refuge resorts of stock and frequently people in the vicinity during the floods. At Knight's Landing the mound was the winter town of the place. A steamer—when one could buck the stiff river current from Sacramento—would land at the base of the mound, and by wading or flatboating a short distance inland communication could be had with the interior of Yolo county. Transportation and traffic in Sacramento City was by water and on New Year's Day of that year the festivities of the occasion brought into those Venetian-like streets every boat, raft or anything that would float and carry a passenger. All through much of January the water washed over the lands adjacent to the rivers, but by the last of that month business could be renewed and by March the lands were clear.

The next great flood was 1861-2. The rains began in Novem-

ber, and, according to the Knight's Landing *News* of December 7, the river at that time was nearly bank-full. "Last week," that journal continues, "while we had cloudy but pleasant weather, it must have been raining incessantly in the mountains. The river is the only indication, however, we have thus far of much wet, as our farmers are complaining of a want of rain necessary for their plowing." The days are recorded as having been unusually warm for two weeks previous to this date, and it is noted that the green grass was two inches high.

SACRAMENTO UNDER THE DELUGE

December 10 Sacramento was flooded, and the R street levee, which was one of the few objects not submerged, was cut to empty the city. So great was the rush of water through the breach that many buildings in the vicinity were torn from their foundations and washed away. By the 14th a great inland sea spread over the plains on both sides of the river. Large droves of stock were caught in the lowlands and lost. In numberless instances the animals would take refuge on a slight elevation, where they would stand crowded and starve to death. Horses that had stood for weeks in the water were disabled and had to be killed. On the 4th of January the unkindly elements, not satisfied with spreading death and destruction wide over the country, sent a cold spell and a snowstorm whitened the land, adding to the wretchedness of the general condition. January 14 the river at Sacramento was twenty-four feet above low-water mark, eighteen inches higher than ever before known. The Knight's Landing *News* says of this flood: "Our town is dry, being protected by a temporary levee thrown up by our citizens, but desolation utterly reigns around us. The loss to ranchers on the river is immense. On the finely fenced lands between here and Fremont all the fencing is swept away, Messrs. McCormick, Kneeland, Dawson, Wilcoxson and Sheriff Gray being the greatest sufferers. They had thousands of acres within fine board fencing set up with redwood posts. Now all is deluged—stock mired and starving in the ruined plains and the lands made a waste. Our town is filled to overflowing with outside families driven from their homes above and below here on the river, until not a spare room can be had in the place, and the end is not yet. Still it rains, pours rain, unceasingly, no matter how the winds blow—north, south, east or west. Heretofore all our rain came from the ocean by a south wind, but this year two of our heaviest and longest storms came chillingly from the north, proving true the old adage, 'All signs fail in a wet time.' Toward Cacheville and in the Cache creek district the floods have been also severe. W. G. Hunt had a thousand head of fine sheep swept away and drowned and the losses in that valley are so numerous they cannot be specified."

The Sacramento *Union* of that period says: "We have been informed by George H. Swingle, who is here from the sink of Putah creek, that the flood has been very severe between that point and Sacramento, covering a distance of nine miles. A great number of buildings have been washed away, among which are the well-known Tule House and Miner House, and over their sites are flowing about ten feet of water. There is nothing to indicate the location of the ranches around the sink of the Putah but one solitary windmill. Mr. Swingle says that for three days he saw houses, many of them fine one and one-half story edifices, passing down on the flood from the north. No estimate can be placed on the livestock lost. To show the depth of water on these plains it is only necessary to state that a sloop sailed from Washington to Yolo City last Wednesday. Mike Bryte lost on Saturday last by the freshet 150 head of cattle, of which 85 were milch cows. He lost about 100 head a month ago.

"The steamers and other vessels on the river are constantly answering calls for help from endangered people on the shores and large numbers have been rescued. Frequently the small boats would go some distance over the submerged lands before the rescuers would find and save the castaways from their tottering buildings or where they had taken a temporary refuge."

THE HIGH WATER CAME EARLY

During 1867 and 1868 the valley got a re-drenching. As early as May, 1867, the piled-up snow in the mountains melted under the warm showers and the plain-streams were soon running bank-full. Considerable levee work had been done, especially in District No. 18, and most of this went out with the flood. The American river plunged across the Sacramento, broke the levee on the west bank north of Washington and filled up the Yolo tule basin. As usual, large droves of stock were caught in the lowlands and perished, frequently while swimming becoming entangled in barbed wire fencing. The summer finally ended this flood, but in December another was due and came, bringing the same brand of destruction. The rains were accompanied by heavy windstorms which backed the high waters into places which under other conditions might have escaped the deluge. These gales also prevented rescues and made boating on the flood as difficult as navigation on the surf of an ocean beach. The Tule House, which had been rebuilt and securely fastened to its foundations behind strong levees, stood firmly, but through the broken levees the water stood eight feet on the lower floor of the building. By the middle of January, 1868, a passenger could quite comfortably make daily boat trips from Sacramento to within three miles of Woodland.

BOATING OVER THE YOLO PLAINS

The great storm of January 15, 1878, came down like a wolf in the fold. Until that date the rains had been holding off and the farmers were sadly anticipating the disaster of another dry year. But a continuous three-day storm changed the aspect of current things. All the streams went over their banks, washing bridges away and destroying everything on their shores. The west side of Sacramento seemed to get most of this storm, and Yolo county got a wetting down that washed away all fear of a dry year. The flood waters in Colusa county came down into Reclamation District 108, filling that basin and threatening Knight's Landing. The river levees were cut to turn the surplus water back into the stream, but a portion of the town was flooded. The levee breaks on the Yolo side of the river relieved that overburdened stream of its winter water and saved the capital city, but it was hard on the "Tuleites."

WORK OF RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION

The foregoing pages devoted to the winter floods of the great valley really tell little of the havoc spread by the deluge over the land on both shores of the Sacramento, from Colusa to Suisun bay, before the levees and canals began to protect the flood-menaced plains. From season to season it was a recurring tragedy. Congress in 1850 conveyed to the state of California all the swamp or overflowed land, unfit for cultivation, that was within her limits, but nothing was done with these great tracts until 1861. Then a Board of Reclamation Commissioners was created by a legislative act, consisting of A. M. Winn of Sutter, president; J. C. Pemberton of Tulare; W. J. Hooten of Solano; B. B. Redding of Sacramento, and T. T. Boulden of San Joaquin. The board, with a large force of civil engineers, worked steadily for two years and laid out about thirty reclamation districts. Among them was No. 18, extending from Knight's Landing to Cache slough, containing about 160,000 acres of land. In 1863 levee building along the Yolo bank of the river began in earnest, and the work went on till 1867, the farmers over whose land the embankment passed performing the labor by contract. But the flood of 1867-68 struck the new, soft structure and most of it went out in a deposit over the submerged lands. In 1864 a drain canal through the center of tule marshes had been dug, James Moore excavating twelve miles of the ditch, and for which he received \$18,000. This system of canal and levee was abandoned and the board abolished in 1866. It cost Yolo county \$213,797 and was found to be impracticable.

In 1869 Charles F. Reed of Knight's Landing organized the Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company for the purpose of applying a system of reclamation to the tule country west of the Sacra-

mento, north of Knight's Landing and extending up into Colusa county, embracing an area of almost 75,000 acres. Among its promoters were such well-known capitalists as W. C. Ralston, L. A. Garnett, A. H. Rose and William Blanding. Then was organized Reclamation District 108, with Messrs. Reed, Rose and Garnett, trustees, about 41,000 acres in Yolo and 34,000 acres in Colusa. Levees were built from Knight's Landing to Colusa City, the first year the construction being completed to Upper Sycamore slough, a distance of thirty-eight and one-half miles, costing \$450,000. At this terminus a channel was cut from the river to the tule basin by which the water when high could flow thereinto, and at the south end of the district, near Knight's Landing, another channel let this water back into the river when that stream was low or over the tule lands during high water. The levee system of course controlled this inlet and outlet and the necessary bulkheads cost \$12,000 and \$15,000, respectively. In 1879 the late Dr. Hugh J. Glenn completed the levee across his great ranch, making eighty continuous miles of embankment from Knight's Landing to a point seven miles above Princeton, completing the reclamation of District No. 108.

LEVEEING THE RIVER BANKS

The board of supervisors in 1870 formed Swamp Land District No. 150, enclosing Merritt's Island and tule lands in that vicinity. In 1877 District 307 was organized. This territory lies between Merritt Island and Babel slough and contains about 6,000 acres of swamp land. For years the work of solving the flood problem of the Yolo basin has gone on, scientifically and successfully. Levees to hold the river waters within their lawful channels and canals to drain the seepage from the lowlands of the basin have been the dream of the land owners of the great valley since the first winter flood swept over their homes. As the big river, dredged and cleared, washes its own free channel to the sea, the levees on its banks will control that surplus, but the back tule-marsh lands, slightly lower than the river-bank lands, will always be the catch-all from the Coast range on the west. Hence they dream of the time when drainage ditches will relieve the basin of its winter waters.

DREAM OF THE YOLO RANCHER

Another dream of the Yolo agriculturist is the compounding, the conserving of this drainage from Coast range on their west. Up in these mountains is Clear Lake, its mean level 1,325 feet above the surface of the sea, twenty miles long, seven miles wide, from thirty-five to fifty feet deep, and it drains an area of about 417 square miles. The only known outlet to this splendid natural reservoir is Cache creek, and year after year a continuous flow of

fresh water comes down that natural canal to be used for irrigation or to be wasted in the Cache sinks at the edge of the tule belt. For years this useful stream has supplied limited water for irrigation, but a plan is being perfected, inaugurated, by which Clear Lake will be made to distribute its water where it will do the most good. A dam at the lake outlet to control the water without needless waste or without lowering the lake level to the inconvenience or injury of people living on its shore will be constructed, and a system of canals tapping the creek as it approaches the plain completes the work. At this writing the dams and other work on the creek are being finished and the work on the lake will be inaugurated as soon as the rights of way have been obtained. The Yolo Water and Power Company, as the corporation is called, comprises a syndicate of New York and London capitalists. It proposes to be able from its stored water to effectively irrigate at all seasons of the year 200,000 acres of land. And as for power—Cache creek soon after leaving Clear lake strikes a lively gait, and for twenty-five miles it falls down its canyon thirty feet to the mile. When it leaves the canyon it enters Capay valley, where its irrigating labors will begin. Some idea of the value and importance of this enterprise may be formed when it is remembered that government engineers have reported that the topographical, physical and hydrographical conditions are such that a more economic, comprehensive and profitable system of irrigation can be developed for Yolo county than for any other locality on the Pacific coast.

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF YOLO COUNTY

By C. W. Bush

The commercial history of Yolo county practically began in the year 1869. There were two events in the preceding autumn which gave impetus to commercial activities: the incorporation of the Bank of Woodland (the first bank organized in the county) and the beginning of the first railroad. The track was laid from Vallejo to Sacramento at this time, and during the early months of 1869 a branch was built from Davis to Woodland. The writer well remembers his trip up from Vallejo in the spring of 1869, which consumed a good part of the day over unballasted rails, his overnight at Davis and ride in a mud wagon to Woodland the following morning.

Yolo county was really isolated from communication with the outside world. But with the completion of these roads conditions rapidly changed. Soon afterward a connecting road was projected, through the instrumentality largely of N. D. Rideout, a pioneer capitalist of the Sacramento valley, connecting Woodland with the city of Marysville. The construction of this road required the expenditure of a large sum of money, as it was necessary to cross many miles of the overflow lands, and trestles had to be built covering this portion of the construction. The scheme was financed with great difficulty. The construction was necessarily cheapened, and during many of the winter months the road was not in use, owing to the insecurity of the trestles. Subsequently it was taken over by the Southern Pacific Company at considerable profit to the original builders.

A few years later another road was constructed, tapping the main line at the town of Elmira in Solano county and extending up through the Vaca and Pleasant valleys in said county to the town of Winters in Yolo county, thence along the foothills and up to the head of the Capay valley in western Yolo. Many tribulations followed the erection of this road, as the projectors were without means and depended upon the land owners for financial assistance. George W. Scott furnished teams, graders and men to grade the road from Winters to Madison and subsequently paid a debt of many thousands of dollars, for which he became liable as endorser. Mr. Scott died recently, honored by all who knew him, the possessor of a large estate. To the writer's knowledge, this was his last experience as an endorser. He was liberal to a fault, and many times

subsequently loaned money directly to people desiring assistance, rather than endorse their notes.

If the building of the road was a calamity for several individuals, there is no doubt of the benefit it proved to be to the county at large, as it opened a market for all of the western portion of the county south of Cache creek. Prior to the construction of these roads the Sacramento river supplied the only means by which outside markets could be reached. Knight's Landing was the most accessible shipping point, yet there was a good deal of team freighting during the dry season across the lowlands lying between Woodland and the city of Sacramento. It was quite customary to take to Sacramento a wagonload of produce and return with merchandise for household use. A very large proportion of all the merchandise was purchased in Sacramento, to the injury of local merchants.

Knight's Landing became an important shipping point for all kinds of produce, yet, considering the possibilities of production, the totals were small. Farming was in its infancy. For many years the country was given over to grazing. The first trekers with their prairie schooners and small bands of stock were attracted by the extensive growth of wild oats all through the valley, sufficient to furnish inexhaustible feed. They pitched their tents and herded their stock and drove their beef cattle to Sacramento for marketing. Titles were gradually acquired by pre-emption, use of script and through Spanish grants. Many thousands of acres of the best lands along the water courses had been granted by Spain and Mexico. On Cache creek were the Harbin, Gordon and Hardy grants; on Putah creek was the grant Jesus Maria. William Gordon, the grantee, was probably the earliest settler in Yolo county, although the Wolfskills, who held under the Jesus Maria grant, might dispute this statement. The Hardy grant was long in litigation. The holders were contesting alleged claims of non-resident heirs, but eventually won out in the courts. The population was necessarily sparse and scattered.

In 1868 the lands under cultivation were quite generally planted to wheat. The virgin soil yielded abundantly, and the prices paid were good. With stock fattened on free range and crops realized, the early settlers' prosperity was exceptional, as is proven that they lived and gradually increased their holdings while they were paying for the use of money, interest ranging in rate from fifteen per cent to twenty-four per cent per annum.

During the Spanish possession about the adobe homes small vineyards had been planted of what were known as Mission grapes. These grapes had no marketable value, but were for home consumption and the manufacture of a heavy, sweet wine. These vineyards during the dry season offered the only relief to the broad plains of yellowing grain and grasses. Farming was extravagantly con-

ducted. Ground was carelessly broken and crops carelessly gathered. Machinery stood in the field neglected and exposed from one season to another. A quite uniform custom was to gather two crops from one plowing. The second was known as a volunteer crop and often yielded abundantly from the grain wasted at the previous harvesting. Principally to meet local requirements, in due time an occasional flour mill was erected; the earliest, I believe, were at Woodland, Yolo (the former county seat), and at Madison. These mills were never profitable as investments. The Woodland and Madison mills were in time destroyed by fire. The Yolo mill is yet standing, but for many years has been out of commission. Steam was the only possible available power for grinding, and the heavy cost for transportation made it impossible to compete with mills at Sacramento and other river points. These conditions have continued to hamper the growth of Yolo county until within very recent times. Now, with sufficient electric power and reduced transportation rates, through competition, Woodland is making good in manufacturing, as is proven by the success of its large flouring mills, which are conducting a profitable business aggregating in volume \$50,000 per month from their output.

With the opening of the first railroad mentioned quite an impetus was given to business and to grain raising. A strong market for grain was immediately developed. At the time a very large proportion of wheat was taken from San Francisco to Liverpool in sailing vessels. During the harvest time San Francisco bay was filled with vessels awaiting cargo charters, and at times the competition between vessel owners was very sharp. Charters were bartered on the exchange, and often big profits were realized by speculators. The prices to be paid for grain were largely determined by the price paid for the charter. When the ship was loaded it was quite the custom to sell the cargo before it was cleared; very often it was sold when afloat, prior to its arrival at destination. Generally payment was made by a ninety-day bill drawn against the consignee. The banks realized a profitable business discounting these bills for the cargo sellers, thereby furnishing them capital for new ventures. There was an undoubted element of chance in the purchase of cargoes, as the market was bound to fluctuate between the time of selling and marketing. I have in mind one local speculator who practically bankrupted himself by floating cargoes and speculating on the price to be realized at time of arrival at destination.

There were many grain brokers in San Francisco, and they established purchasing agencies at all points in the interior where grain was marketed. When tonnage was plenty and charters were low the rivalry between these men was very keen, often the price of wheat was forced up \$4 or \$5 per ton within a few days. The

ships were chartered and unless immediately loaded there was a heavy demurrage charge imposed at the docks.

With an active demand, the temptation of the producer was to hold his grain. To speculate is a characteristic of the Californian. The habit was undoubtedly formed during the time of intense excitement when such great fortunes were won and lost in mines. Mr. Friedlander was the king of all grain operators in this day, and many farmers were indebted to him for prices paid in advance of the market. He had a perfectly organized connection with all parts of the state and handled a large proportion of the grain raised.

Among the pioneer agents in Yolo county were Frank S. Freeman of Woodland, Laugenour and Brownell of Knight's Landing and William Dresbach of Davisville. The latter achieved fame and reaped disaster from his attempt, assisted by San Francisco capital, to corner the wheat market in California. The losses were enormous, but the money lost was distributed among the farmers, to whom he paid prices for grain away beyond what the market would justify. Laugenour and Brownell were advantageously situated at Knight's Landing, on the banks of the Sacramento river, from which point grain was shipped to tidewater on immense barges in tow of steamboats, at a much reduced freight rate. All of these men had warehouses for the storage of grain, from which they realized handsome profits. While a good proportion of grain was stored in these local warehouses, a large quantity was shipped for storage to tidewater. There were certain advantages. These houses were generally recognized by the grain exchange. When stored the grain was graded, and the storage receipts of the better quality passed in the stock exchange. Then the grain was on hand for immediate shipment, and it was well known that the moist coast atmosphere increased the weight.

In active times great difficulty was realized in obtaining cars for shipment from the interior. At such times there was no market for grain stored in the interior. Since the robbing of the warehouses several years ago of grain stored from the interior by the Eppingers at Port Costa but little grain has been sent to the coast for storage.

Yolo county was at the time a distinctively grain-raising section and profited greatly. Money began to accumulate, and most of it was sent to Sacramento banks. Some of it was deposited with merchants. Laugenour and Brownell of Knight's Landing and F. S. Freeman especially can be called to mind as custodians of quite large amounts from time to time. The necessity arose for a local bank. The first steps were taken by John D. Stephens, a pioneer settler on the Gordon grant, who with his brother owned large tracts of land. Stock to the amount of \$100,000 was easily sub-

scribed, and immediately following, in November, 1868, the Bank of Woodland was chartered. In the February following its doors were opened for business. This bank is yet in existence; from time to time to meet increased business requirements its capital has been increased. At this date it has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 and an accumulated reserve of \$250,000. Mr. Stephens was elected its president and F. S. Freeman its vice-president. The latter immediately transferred his business to the bank and remained a valuable customer to the time of his death. His memory is treasured by many of the old settlers. He carried in his store everything required by the farmers, from grain bags to machinery, and it was not uncommon for him to carry debit balances from year to year to protect his customers from failure, often to his own disadvantage, as his personal fortune was moderate. For fourteen years the Bank of Woodland was without opposition and prospered greatly. With increased demand for grain, local brokerages multiplied; Messrs. Laugenour and Brownell removed to Woodland. Mr. Brownell became associated with A. J. Hall and C. T. Bidwell in the grain business. Mr. Laugenour opened a loan office for the employment of his own fortune. C. S. Thomas, formerly of Knight's Landing, associated himself with W. G. Hunt of Woodland.

Notwithstanding the fertility of its soil, the development of the county was very slow and from one decade to another there was no appreciable increase in population. Lands were farmed in large tracts, and the policy of the owner was to buy out the holdings of his neighbor rather than to sell. In time the old vineyards of Mission grapes began to disappear. They were supplanted by many imported varieties, which had value for shipment and drying, and many vineyards were planted to grapes suitable for wine. It may truthfully be said that in this industry R. B. Blowers was the pioneer, and by his knowledge and advice, freely given, added greatly to its development. Mr. Blowers is said to be the pioneer raisin maker in California. His muscat raisins brought a gold medal at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. On his place he dug large wells, which demonstrated the fact that there is underlying the surface of this section an inexhaustible supply of pure water.

The county also became known as a section peculiarly adapted to the raising of livestock. In different lines of this industry Yolo county men have achieved national reputations. This became and continues to be an extensive and profitable pursuit. Frank Bullars was the pioneer in fine sheep raising. Long since deceased, his sons are now conducting the business. William B. Gibson was the shorthorn cattle man; he, too, has departed this life, but his son, T. B. Gibson, accumulates each year a string of prizes captured at various stock exhibits. George W. Woodard was the horse man.

Horses bred by him have made reputations in all parts of the country. Dr. H. P. Merritt dealt in and reared mules and jackasses and accumulated a large estate.

Among the most notable of local business men was A. D. Porter—undoubtedly the most public spirited resident of Woodland. For many years he conducted a profitable grocery business, and as his fortune accumulated he invested large portions of it in Woodland property; he is recognized as the largest property owner in the city. In the year 1883 he conceived the idea that another bank was needed. His idea was that it should become a popular institution, and he started out with the determination that stock should be subscribed in every section of the county and that no single subscriber should be allowed more than \$10,000 of stock. Three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed within a short time. The bank was immediately incorporated under the name of the Bank of Yolo and opened for business May 31, 1883. Dr. H. P. Merritt was elected president and W. W. Brownell vice-president. In due time, with his indomitable energy, Mr. Porter organized the first savings bank in the county, known as the Yolo County Savings Bank, in which institution he accepted the position of president. The bank now has upwards of \$1,000,000 of deposits. In 1893 the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was organized, principally through the energy of Hon. M. Diggs, Hon. R. H. Beamer and Dr. George H. Jackson. This institution was afterward reincorporated under the national system as the First National Bank of Woodland, and it maintains under the same management the Home Savings Bank.

Like all new countries, all new enterprises developed slowly in Yolo county. It required years of infinite patience to make the raisin industry profitable; markets had to be sought and established. For a time raisins hardly paid for the packing. There were instances where producers went east with their stock and peddled them out. Alfalfa hay, too, at times hardly paid for the cutting. But as the quantity of stock increased and creameries were established and alfalfa meal mills were erected, the demand became, and is now, great. For several years it has been one of the most profitable crops.

As fruit and alfalfa raising began to be profitable there sprang up a demand for small tracts of land at increased prices—prices which tempted the owners to sell. In all parts of the county one can now find comfortable homes on small tracts of intensely cultivated lands. The owners are thriving because the cultivation has become diversified. During the wheat era the land owner had money only once a year, when his grain was sold. Now there is a continual stream of money coming to him. Twice a month he draws his creamery check. The Woodland creamery alone distributes

\$125,000 each year to the dairymen, and there are several competing creameries. The land owner also has proceeds from eggs and chickens and hogs sold, besides the five crops of alfalfa cut each year from his hay field under irrigation.

Referring to irrigation, James Moore was the pioneer irrigator in the county. He was a man of great determination and tenacity of purpose. He secured water rights on Cache creek and erected and maintained ditches for irrigation to the limit of his means. For years he was litigating with claimants above him on Cache creek, but finally obtained his undisputed titles. After his death his interests were sold to a corporation known as the Yolo County Consolidated Water Company, which company has in turn sold to others of sufficient capital to make this one of the finest irrigating systems in the country. I say this advisedly, because the Cache creek possibilities for irrigation have been pronounced by government experts to be the most satisfactory of any in the west. This creek has its source in the large body of water in Lake county known as Clear Lake. The creek divides the county into two nearly equal parts and the lands slope from the creek to the north and south, making it possible to irrigate nearly every portion of the county east of the foothills, and much of it lying in the valley of the mountains. The creek furnishes water for irrigating each year until July 1, independently of dams; at this time the new company is erecting a large concrete restraining dam which will furnish water at any season of the year. In addition it is generally understood to be the intention to furnish water for power.

There are now in Woodland six banks including a savings bank recently inaugurated by the Bank of Yolo.

The following is a condensed summary taken from the sworn reports under date of August 14, 1912: Capital stock fully paid, \$2,602,100; reserve fund, \$573,025; deposits, \$3,682,741; total of capital and reserve and deposits, \$6,857,766.

The population of the city is probably a scant four thousand. The banks will therefore be holding in money an amount equal to \$1700 for each inhabitant. In the town of Winters, in the southwestern portion of the county, there are two banks, and in the town of Davis is a branch of the Bank of Yolo.

Davis has recently come into public notice as the site for the State Agricultural School. A commission after inspecting lands in different sections decided upon the location at Davis. It is an exceptionally fine body of land. Fertility of the land considered, and climatic conditions, the judgment of experts is that this will become one of the best schools in the country. At this session there are enrolled one hundred and fifty pupils.

For many years it has been the dream of citizens of Woodland

that the city would be connected by rail with Sacramento, lying eighteen miles to the east. Many years ago John D. Stephens started a subscription list to build from the head of Cache creek canon through Woodland to Sacramento. A large amount of money was subscribed, but not enough to carry the plan through and it was abandoned. At the time the physical difficulties were almost unsurmountable, because of the flood waters and primitive methods employed in construction. Nothing could be considered but steam roads. Electric roads were not dreamed of.

A little more than a year ago the local banks were approached to furnish money by purchasing bonds which were to be laid upon a proposed electric road extending from Woodland to Sacramento. In the judgment of the financiers of Woodland there could nothing else occur which would so greatly stimulate the growth of Yolo county or contribute to the advance in land values. The proposition was a serious one because the Yolo flood basin would have to be trestled for a distance of two miles, and extensive levees would have to be erected and fortified to resist the current of the great body of water which fills the basin each year.

It was estimated that more than \$750,000 would be needed to complete the work, but a company of San Francisco capitalists agreed to complete the road and equip it if subscriptions could be obtained for this amount in bonds. The Bank of Yolo, the Bank of Woodland and the Yolo County Savings Bank were the initial subscribers for large blocks of the bonds. They were firm in the conviction that the investment would prove profitable. In a short time the balance of the bonds were sold and construction begun. On July 4, 1912, the road was so nearly completed that it brought several thousand people from Sacramento to celebrate the day in Woodland. Since then it has a good deal more than paid expenses—interest charges, and sinking fund requirements—and has given the residents of the two cities an hourly daily service, the trip consuming about thirty minutes.

As was anticipated, business has been stimulated by this enterprise, and the prospects of Woodland and the county generally are brighter than at any previous time. Extensive improvements are being made in Woodland in public and private buildings, streets are being macadamized, and the sentiment is decidedly optimistic. Within three years the best lands have doubled in value, yet the demand for the same is increasing. Beet culture has done much to stimulate values. There are possibly six thousand acres under cultivation, the yield has been good and of exceptional quality. Through the example set by beet men, many fine wells have been developed for purposes of irrigation by electric power in different sections of the county. The near future promises cheap power, as several power companies are headed for Yolo

county and are seeking franchises. With but one disastrous exception we have escaped booms, but are confident of a bright future and are firm in the convictions that lands are reasonable at their present values.

CHAPTER XIX

FREMONT

A history of the cities and towns of Yolo county should properly begin with Fremont, which, though it does not exist today, was the first town in Yolo county, its first seat of government and once by far its most important place of business.

The locating and founding of towns in Yolo county, like most commonwealths, was inspired at the beginning of development by conditions which existed particularly relative to business convenience. The pioneers were not strong on beauty of surroundings, sanitation and such things which in later years constituted important factors in the matter of selecting sites for the permanent habitation of men.

Fremont was located on the west bank of the Sacramento river opposite the mouth of the Feather river, which at this point empties into it, by Jonas Spect, a speculator, on the 21st of March, 1849. If the conditions Mr. Spect relied upon in determining the location of Fremont had prevailed, that historic town must necessarily have become one of the important cities of the Sacramento valley.

Its founder believed when he stopped there that he had reached the head of navigation of both streams, the Sacramento and the Feather rivers. His purpose was to ascend the Sacramento river as far as he could in order to establish a trading post as near as possible to the thriving mining camps which then flourished in the mountains from which flowed these streams. He brought a small schooner, laden with suitable merchandise, from San Francisco, having left that port, via San Francisco bay and the Sacramento river, March 1, 1849, and was twenty-two days en route. Mr. Spect left the vessel at Sacramento on the twentieth day from San Francisco and proceeded overland across the country. He arrived at the junction of the two rivers on March 21 and there awaited the arrival of the schooner, which came the following day.

Mr. Spect's decision as to the site for his trading post was influenced wholly by an obstacle which rendered further navigation impossible and which also forced the conclusion that he had reached the head of navigation. He encountered a sandbar across both streams over which the schooner could not pass. There being

nothing else to do, he ordered the cargo removed from the vessel, pending which he erected a crude structure of willows and canvas, brought for that purpose, and there and then opened his place of business.

Regarding the naming of the town there is nothing authentic in such data as is available. That it was named in honor of General Fremont, a conspicuous figure in the early history of California, there can be no doubt, but just when the name was bestowed and by whom remains unknown.

At the time Mr. Spect landed at Fremont he was probably the only white inhabitant of what is now Yolo county. The thirty or forty white people who had previously settled upon the plains lying between the river and the Coast Range mountains, some thirty miles to the west, had, upon the news of the discovery of gold, left their homes and fields the previous year and joined the mad rush for the "gold diggings" in the mountains to the east.

Mr. Spect must have possessed considerable courage to invade an unbroken country, uninhabited save by a small band of Indians which he found settled upon the spot, to carry a commercial campaign into the heart of the interior of what was then an unknown country and to set up his place of business where there were no signs of life other than the Indians and the wild animals which inhabited those parts. He must have rested secure in his firm belief that he had reached the highest point of navigation and was perhaps shrewd enough to know the importance, commercially, of a direct water-way communication with the metropolis of the state. Believing these things, he felt that the post he had established was destined to become an important place of trade.

For several months his dreams of a future for Fremont seemed sure of materialization. The trading post rapidly grew into a settlement and as miraculously developed into a town. At one time there was an estimated population of 3,000 people in Fremont and business houses of considerable magnitude had been established. Fremont was in fact a trade center for much of the business that found its way into the mining regions and the civilizing influences of school and church were felt. An idea of the importance of the town may be estimated by the valuation placed upon the site in a genuine offer to purchase the same, although the title was seriously affected. Fremont stood within the boundaries of the Harbin grant and there is nothing on record to show that title ever passed from the grantee. Notwithstanding this disparagement William McD Howard, acting for the firm of Mellus, Howard & Co., offered Mr. Spect and T. B. Winston, who was then associated with Mr. Spect as a partner, the sum of \$150,000 for their town-site privileges. But let us take up these matters in their order.

In conjunction with his store Mr. Spect opened a hotel, and

these soon attracted the attention of not only the mining camps he intended to reach, but also capitalists and spectators. The paths of travel to and from the mines were diverted that way and not long after his arrival there many people had visited Fremont. There was perhaps another factor which influenced the stream of traffic toward Fremont. The Feather river at that point was fordable at its mouth, perhaps on account of the sandbar previously mentioned, and the Indians contrived to ferry even loaded wagons across the Sacramento river by using their canoes and a skiff. Wagons were loaded upon four canoes, one wheel in each, and thus paddled across the river. This ferry, primitive though it was, afforded transportation over the waterway which constituted an obstacle which must have caused those early pioneers much inconvenience in their migrations to and from the mines.

During the remainder of the year 1849 the population of Fremont was materially increased by the arrival of several parties, attracted, no doubt, by the spirit of adventure and laudable ambition to acquire wealth. About the first of these was an expedition from Oregon, headed by John E. Bradley, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who preached to the people of the new settlement for several weeks. Mr. Bradley afterward settled in Santa Clara, where he resided as late as 1870. Families arrived from across the plains and from the eastern states and in July, 1849, a corps of civil engineers arrived from Louisiana. Among them was William J. Frieson, who afterward became a resident of Knights Landing. With the increase of population the business houses also multiplied and before the close of the year mercantile establishments were plentiful, as were also saloons and gambling houses. The first lawyer in Yolo county was C. P. Hester, who located at Fremont. There was no state or county organization at that time and law business, in a country where every man made and executed his own laws, must necessarily have been very slack, but notwithstanding this Mr. Hester had the temerity to hang out his shingle. He was awarded in after years by being elected judge of the third judicial district.

Other professional men and women made their appearance at Fremont contemporaneously with Mr. Hester. Dr. R. W. Murphy, afterward a practitioner in Sacramento, established an office in Fremont and although the early records are silent on the subject, it is only a reasonable conclusion that the doctor enjoyed a more lucrative practice as a result of the self-made and self-executed laws than did Mr. Hester, though the latter was a lawyer. Miss Matilda McCord, of Bloomington, Ind., opened the first school at Fremont in the spring of 1849 and the first regular church was established by Rev. Isaac Owen, a missionary preacher from Indiana. About the same time C. H. Gray and H. B. Wood, with a

company of employes, arrived at Fremont with the frame-work of a building, in sections, which had been shipped from Bedford, Mass., via Cape Horn, on the whaling vessel William Henry. They were also supplied with a stock of goods and after setting up their building, opened therein a general merchandise store. Mr. Gray afterward served several terms as sheriff of Yolo county and his partner, Mr. Wood, became the proprietor of a hardware business in Woodland, where he died about twenty years ago. The business section of Fremont received further augmentation, soon afterward, by the arrival of a large cargo of goods under the care of Henry Hare Hartley, who represented a large company of capitalists. These goods were shipped from Bangor, Me., around the Horn and were unloaded from the vessel at Fremont. Mr. Hartley, like many of the pioneer merchants, eventually found his way into politics and afterward served as county judge.

The first homicide in Yolo county occurred at Fremont in October, 1849, when a soldier who arrived with a troop guarding a supply train on its way to Benicia, became intoxicated and abusive and in an altercation with a gambler was killed. The slayer was not arrested and the incident caused only a temporary ripple of excitement.

The first record of anything political in Yolo county was an election in November, 1849, under a proclamation issued by Provisional Governor Riley for the purpose of electing delegates to a constitutional convention. It appears that the importance of Fremont as a center of population was overlooked by his Excellency in the proclamation, but notwithstanding the people of Fremont held an election, and although more votes were cast there than in all the remaining territory of the Sonoma district, into which Yolo county had been apportioned, the ballots were not finally considered in determining the result of the election.

According to C. P. Sprague, in his history of Yolo county, published in 1870, tardy recognition of the importance of Fremont was made by the selection of Jonas Spect, its founder, as a member of the senate from Sonoma district in the first legislature of the state, which followed closely upon the adoption of the Constitution. Mr. Sprague was not sure upon this subject, he having been unable to verify the report with any documentary record, but it is more than likely true.

Fremont was made the county seat of Yolo county by the act of legislature, February 18, 1850 (Statutes of 1850, Page 61), which also established the legal origin of the county. By an act of March 16, the same year, the state was divided into judicial districts, the counties of Yolo, Sutter and Yuba constituting the eighth district, and so it came to pass that the first session of any regularly constituted court of justice in Yolo county was held at Fremont in

September, 1850, by W. R. Turner, district judge, who served as such only a short time, the state being soon afterward redistricted.

At this session of the court there were two cases upon the calendar, one criminal in character and the other civil. The records show an indictment returned against Emma Place, which upon motion of the district attorney was dismissed because the necessary witnesses could not be found. The civil suit was entitled Austin & Johnson vs. Conwillard et al. The last term of the court was held at Fremont, October 2, 1850.

The beginning of the end of Fremont came in the winter of 1849, when the town was only several months old. The excessive precipitation of rain and snow resulted in "high water" in both rivers and a corresponding increased velocity of the currents with the result that the sand-bars were washed away. This action opened navigation in both streams for many miles inland and with it commenced the onward march of commercial development and civilization. Towns sprung into existence much nearer the scenes of mining activities, which then constituted the principal sources of trade, and business in Fremont simultaneously commenced to decline. One year later there was practically nothing left of this thriving town other than a name and memories, fond, sad and otherwise. Many of the frame buildings were moved to Knights Landing, a town which had sprung into existence a few miles farther up the river, and to Marysville, in Butte county, and to Sacramento.

All this, however, did not come to pass without efforts upon the part of its people to preserve the importance of Fremont. Realizing that its chances as a great commercial center had passed with the disappearance of the sand-bars in the rivers, the residents contrived to make it at least a center for local retail trade, but in the meantime the settlements of Knights Landing and Washington, the latter situated on the Yolo side of the river opposite Sacramento, began to attract attention, and perhaps because of their closer proximity to the then populated district of the county (the people having resumed the pursuit of stock-raising in the interior) soon captured most of the trade which had been left to Fremont. And thus it came to pass that "the city builded upon the sands" of the rivers, fell and history had repeated itself.

The people of Fremont, in their desperate effort to keep their town upon the map, resorted to the proverbial power of the legislature and in this we have the first record of "lobbying" in Yolo county. Although the voters of Yolo county on March 25, 1851, elected to remove the county-seat from Fremont to Washington, the records of the legislature show that four weeks later that distinguished body declared Fremont to still be the seat of government for Yolo county and in pursuance with that act the court of sessions, on May 22, 1851, made the following order:

“It is ordered by the court that the seat of justice of this county shall be at Fremont—the legislature of the state of California having on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1851, passed a law to that effect, which law, having been passed subsequent to the election held on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1851, for the removal of the county-seat of said county, annuls said election.”

Notwithstanding this order there were no sessions of the court held at Fremont after July of the same year, and in humble submission to the will of the people, the court comfortably established itself at Washington, where it held its first session one month later.

And thus endeth the history of Fremont. At this late day many people of Knights Landing and Woodland are wont in pleasant weather to visit the site of the first town of Yolo county for the purpose of outing and fishing. There is nothing there now other than those things furnished by nature for the adornment of mother earth. Where was once a lively town, there is now only the placid bosom of the mighty river wending its way leisurely between banks studded with tree and vine to the ocean. Where once prevailed the noises of thriving traffic, there is now only the musical hum of insects and the songs of nature, except at such times as pleasure seekers invade the spot and contribute sounds, harmonious and otherwise, of the human voice.

CHAPTER XX

WASHINGTON

With the dissolution of Fremont, Washington, a settlement upon the Sacramento river opposite the city of Sacramento, became the principal scene of judicial, political and commercial activity in Yolo county. Its proximity to Sacramento and the conveniences of transportation afforded by the river, constituted the natural advantages which influenced the trend of progress in that direction. The removal of the county-seat, as has already been mentioned, contributed of course in necessarily compelling the transaction of all county business there.

James McDowell was the first settler in that territory which afterward became the town of Washington, although it was his widow, so far as accomplishment was concerned, who was really the founder of the town. It was she who bestowed its name and filed the first and subsequent plats of the town. The first of these was filed for record in February, 1850.

Mr. McDowell purchased six hundred acres of land on the Yolo side of the Sacramento river, from John Schwartz. The latter claimed to have a grant to the land, but subsequent events indicated that the title was not all that it should have been, and years later, after Mr. McDowell had passed away, his widow caused a pre-emption to be entered upon one hundred and sixty acres of land, which holding included the site of the town of Washington.

Of the tract purchased from Schwartz, for which, by the way, Mr. McDowell paid only twelve and one-half cents per acre, he fenced one acre in the northwest corner and in the inclosure erected a log cabin. He crossed the river from Sutter's Fort in August, 1847, and with his family took up his residence in the cabin.

In 1848 Kit and J. B. Chiles with J. C. Davis settled upon some land just north of McDowell's possession and there immediately ensued much controversy between them as to the exact location of the dividing line. Mr. McDowell died from wounds in 1849. There is no mention in the early records of how he received those wounds, but in view of the bitter strife which continued between his widow and said adverse claimants of possession to the land in controversy, the inference is obvious.

The first deed to be recorded in Yolo county was one in which Mrs. McDowell conveyed lot 4 of block 4, Washington, to William Dearbour and Jeremiah Callahan for a consideration of \$500. The deed was filed April 4, 1850.

The plat recorded by Mrs. McDowell in some mysterious way

became lost, but fortunately she possessed a copy. In September, 1862, another plat was made of the town and again, in February, 1869, an amended plat of the town was recorded. In each of these plats the location and names of the streets were changed, but the last filed has ever since been recognized as the official plat and the streets named therein have become permanently fixed. The records show the first unquestioned title to any land in the townsite of Washington to have been a patent issued by the state of California to Dr. C. E. Taylor under date of February 3, 1869. Dr. Taylor had in the meantime married the widow of James McDowell.

In August, 1849, the population of Washington was augmented by the arrival of Dr. Presley Welch and Col. J. H. Lewis, who cleared and settled upon one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the south line of the McDowell property. In December of the same year Job N. Peck purchased a third interest in this property and the joint owners erected a "shake" house and engaged in the dairy business. Their house was the second structure erected in Washington, the first being a log house built by Mr. McDowell and which was then occupied by his widow. Kit Chiles and his family resided in a tent on the bank of the river. Mrs. McDowell soon afterward erected a frame house on the north side of what is now Harriet street, into which she moved her family, deserting the log cabin.

The fourth house built in Washington was made of zinc and was erected at the corner of Second and Ann streets and the fifth was the Olive Branch hotel, built and conducted by a man named Bryant, opposite the new residence of Mrs. McDowell. The old records inform us that the dimensions of this pioneer hostelry were 22x32 feet. This hotel was afterward purchased at a cost of \$6,000 by Amos Waring, who took possession of it on July 4, 1850. In the meantime Doctors Heath and Brown had built homes for themselves, the former close to the ship-yard and the latter opposite the old cemetery.

The steady increase in the population of the river town received something of a check in the summer of 1850, when an epidemic of cholera appeared among the inhabitants. The dreaded disease carried off seven victims and for a time threatened the whole settlement with annihilation, but by resorting to heroic measures the sturdy people finally checked the disease for the time. Two years later it reappeared, but was less malignant and therefore not so disastrous. Dr. Heath fell a victim to the epidemic which he fought so valiantly and he was buried with the honor which belonged to him by reason of his untiring and unselfish conduct in the face of danger.

Up to 1850 J. B. Chiles and others operated a rope ferry across the river between Washington and Sacramento, but at the July

meeting of the court of sessions of that year the franchise for the said ferry was given to I. N. Hoag for one year at a cost of \$300 per annum as license. The former owners of the ferry were applicants for the license, but through some technicality were unsuccessful. The court of sessions officially fixed the rate of tolls for the bridge as follows: Loaded wagon, \$2; light wagon, \$1.50; loose stock, per head, fifty cents; pack animals, seventy-five cents; horse and rider, \$1; sheep, per head, twelve and one-half cents; freight per cwt., twelve cents; lumber per 1,000 feet, \$5; foot passengers, twenty-five cents.

Mr. Hoag after considerable trouble and expense converted the motive power of the ferry into steam. His venture in a business way was a big success, the receipts for three months in the fall of that year aggregating \$27,000. He opened negotiations for the sale of the ferry, together with some other real property on the river soon afterward and although the bargain progressed as far as the agreement upon the price, which was \$40,000, it fell through on account of some trouble regarding the land and the amount of fuel that was included in the bargain. About this time competing ferries were established and the business declined for everybody.

Toward the close of the year 1850 the people of Washington, whose numbers had rapidly increased, believed that their town was destined to become a city. This prophesy was not without foundation. The topographical situation on the Yolo side of the river gave promise of rapid growth and conditions which then existed indicated that Washington was the favored site for the habitation of men. In the winter of that year the city of Sacramento was flooded, while Washington remained high and dry. Again in 1852 the river people had severe floods to contend with. From an old print we learn that "with the exception of the Indian mounds and high places there was no land along the river between Knights Landing and Benicia that was not inundated."

It was not, however, until later years that the people of Washington suffered much from high water. With the construction of levees on the Sacramento side of the river and the gradual filling in of the river bed with debris from the placer mines in the mountains there came a time when they were compelled, for their protection, to construct levees around the town. These embankments have been maintained ever since at much cost to Washington, but although there has been very high water in the tules adjacent to the town, the water has been effectively kept out of it.

In the meantime most of the traffic from the north and west of Yolo county passed through the town of Washington and it became quite an important commercial center. A census taken in 1852 gave the following statistics for the town: Four hotels, two general stores, three laundries, a postoffice and blacksmith shops.

According to a private record compiled by Jonas Spect, the founder of Fremont and a candidate for state senator, there were sixty votes cast in Washington in 1851, reckoning on established tables that would have given the population of the town about three hundred.

Isaac Owen held the first divine service in Washington in 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Briggs, who afterward became baggage master for the California Pacific Railroad Company. Rev. O. C. Wheeler and Rev. H. B. Shelden were also among the early preachers in Washington. The latter was succeeded in 1853 by a young man named Benham of the Methodist Episcopal church, who came from Brooklyn, N. Y. He was afterward drowned in Cache creek while attempting to ford it during a freshet. The Monumental Class of the United Brethren church was organized in 1859.

A private school, probably the third institution of learning in Yolo county, was established in Washington in 1850, with Mr. Wheaton as teacher. Mr. Wheaton was a lawyer by calling and he afterward engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco. The school was maintained intermittently, terms being held from time to time, and in 1855 the following statistical figures were given in a record furnished the county; number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, sixty-four; number of orphans, eleven; teachers, M. A. Wheaton and Emma Alexander; salary, \$80 per month; trustees, H. C. Griffith, I. N. Hoag, E. C. Taylor.

The political history of Washington was confined principally to the efforts of the people to retain the seat of government there. In 1851 an election was held in the county to determine the location of the county-seat and a strenuous campaign ensued with the people of Fremont opposed to those of Washington. A majority vote was cast in favor of the latter town and the first meeting of the court of sessions was held in the new county seat in July of that year.

Again in May, 1855, an effort was made to wrest from the river town the seat of government, but the people were not ripe for a change and returned a verdict through the ballot box in favor of Washington against its ambitious rival river town, Knights Landing.

By an act of the legislature of March 25, 1857, Washington lost the county seat for a period of four years, it being transferred to a village on the banks of Cache creek called Cacheville. In this the legislature was probably actuated through arguments regarding the geographical situation, Cacheville being situated in about the center of the county, but the gentlemen who constituted that august body four years later thought better of the action of their predecessors and by an act regularly passed, re-transferred the county seat to Washington.

By this time, however, the people of the county took a hand in the game and after the records of the county had reposed snugly in the old archives at Washington for one year from the time of the last act of the legislature, they removed the county-seat to Woodland, a town more favorably situated, which had been growing rapidly, while the older towns were fighting for the county seat, and it has remained there ever since.

The permanent removal of the county-seat to Woodland very naturally had a depressing effect upon the people of Washington and a corresponding effect upon the business of the town. That together with the railroad had much to do with the defeat of the hopes of the Washington people, for until late years, the growth of that picturesque river town was not what early conditions gave promise of. Contrary to expectations, the establishment of more convenient and cheaper transportation across the river resulted in benefits to Sacramento alone, which began to grow when the railroad company established its shops and yards in that city. Overshadowed by a city from which it is separated only by the river, Washington is commercially at the mercy of Sacramento. Its people do most of their trading in Sacramento, attend its churches and even belong to the fraternal societies of the larger city. In fact many of the residents of Washington earn their living in Sacramento, working in the railroad shops and other places of business.

Since the railroad and transportation facilities across the river constitute such important factors in the history of Washington a paragraph or two regarding the evolution from the ferry to bridge seems pertinent in this work. For the following facts the author is indebted to T. E. Harrison, a pioneer resident of Washington.

The first bridge across the Sacramento river between Washington and Sacramento was built by Major Gillis, John Q. Brown and Johnson Price, under a franchise issued jointly by Yolo and Sacramento counties. They began the work in 1856 and finished the structure the following year at a cost of \$65,000. Under this franchise they were privileged to exact toll for traffic, and foot passengers were charged ten cents each for crossing.

Just before the expiration of their twenty year franchise they sold their interest in the bridge to the California Pacific Railroad Company, which converted it into a railroad bridge. This was done in the year 1875. It soon afterward became the property of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, into which the former corporation was finally merged.

About the year 1878 there appears upon the records of the court of sessions an order authorizing certain members of that body to treat with the officials of the railroad company to the end that free use of the bridge might be had for the people of the river

section and the negotiations finally terminated, several years afterward, in the construction of a joint bridge in which the railroad company and the counties of Yolo and Sacramento shared the expense. In this manner the people were assured free transportation across the river. The railroad company has changed the location of the bridge four different times since acquiring the property and is now engaged in the construction of a new magnificent bridge, with the co-operation of both counties. This bridge will cost when completed in the neighborhood of \$800,000, and the cost to Yolo county will be about \$45,000. It has the heaviest drawn span of any bridge in the world. It is constructed almost entirely of concrete and steel and gives promise of serving all for a great many years to come.

During the last few years there has been a marked improvement in the conditions of Washington. The population has increased materially, and naturally property values have increased. This was brought about, no doubt, through a corresponding improvement in Sacramento, which during the last decade has made wonderful progress along all lines of public improvement. The cheaper rents and property in Washington, together with the better water, the free transportation across the river and its close proximity to the shops and yards of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which are situated principally on or close to the opposite bank of the Sacramento river, has induced many people employed on the Sacramento side in the down-town districts, to take up their residence in the Yolo town.

At the present time the prospects of Washington give better promise of the materialization of the hopes of its pioneer residents than at any period since the railroad company dashed those hopes by establishing its works in Sacramento. The advent of the Northern Electric Railroad Company in Yolo county is bound to do much for Washington. In addition to the immense bridge just completed by the Southern Pacific Company, there is also a bridge of almost equal proportion and cost about completed by the electric road a short distance down the river. This bridge will have an entrance into Sacramento at the foot of M street. In this structure the counties of Yolo and Sacramento will have an interest and an overhead roadway for all traffic. It was built jointly by the two counties and the railroad company under a similar agreement as obtained with the other bridge.

The Electric Railroad Company has acquired considerable property lying just below the town of Washington and has promised Yolo county to establish thereon its railroad shops and yards in consideration for the county's affiliation in the matter of building the bridge. This acquisition of property for which the railroad company paid \$1000 per acre has had the effect of enhancing prop-

erty values all along the river and especially in the town of Washington, where land on the river is worth now between \$200 and \$250 per front foot.

A new enterprise launched within the past few months has also added impetus to the boom in Washington. The West Sacramento Electric and Reclamation Company, with the backing of unlimited capital, is even now engaged in what is considered the most gigantic and most effective work of reclamation ever attempted in Yolo county. The company owns and controls a huge body of land extending from river points above Washington many miles below that town and they are constructing levees with concrete bases, believing that it will prevent seepage and thus do away with the necessity of pumping that water out of the district. This company has also acquired rights of way for an electric line to traverse Yolo county from Washington to its western boundary, where connections will be made with tide water transportation lines.

CHAPTER XXI.

WOODLAND

The pioneers who, by accident or choice, founded the town of Woodland, which is now the county-seat of Yolo county, either exercised splendid judgment or were unusually favored by chance. Woodland is splendidly situated, both as regards its geographical relation with the surrounding country and its sanitary condition, as well as its picturesque environment.

The city has been built in about the center of the county on the crest of a gentle knoll. Just a short time ago the wisdom of its founders, or their lucky choice, was demonstrated when, after some excessively heavy precipitations of rain, the city was entirely surrounded by water, leaving it for the better part of one day, an island. The waters of Cache creek, having overflowed its banks, covered the territory to the north and west of the city. Willow slough contributed enough overflow water to inundate the country lying to the south and west and the overflow in the tule filled the basin to the east of the city.

Its topographical situation affords splendid drainage and is in a great measure responsible for the splendid sanitary condition which has always prevailed here. There have been very few epidemics of any kind in the city during its existence and it is regarded as a very healthful place of abode.

About the time Jonas Spect founded the settlement of Fremont the site now occupied by the city of Woodland was a beautiful grove of wide-spreading, majestic oaks, rather thickly interspersed with underbrush peculiar to the climatic and soil conditions. Elk, deer, antelope, coyotes, panthers and other beasts of the fields and woods were plentiful, as were also rabbits, quail, doves and other smaller members of the animal kingdom.

The old records tell us that the late Henry Wyckoff was the founder of Woodland. At least it appears that he was the first man to invade the fastness for the purpose of establishing a place of abode. In the winter of 1853 Mr. Wyckoff erected a small box frame building where now is Court street in the city of Woodland and opened therein a store and thus was born Yolo City, a name which was soon afterward changed for the more euphonious title of Woodland.

A. Weaver was probably the second man to establish a business in Woodland. Soon after Mr. Wyckoff opened his store he started a blacksmith shop in the immediate vicinity, but about three months afterward either sold or gave it to James McClure. The

latter afterward disposed of it to E. R. Moses, who conducted the business for several years.

What prompted these men to invade the wilderness and establish places of business has not been clearly set forth by the earlier historians, but from other things they wrote it appears that in the meantime the interior of the county had been settled and inhabited by men engaged in the cattle business and no doubt in their migrations to and from the town of Washington (the then county-seat, where necessity compelled them to transact most, if not all, of their business) they had beaten a trail through the grove which afterward became Woodland. Exercising the same sagacious foresight which actuated them in choosing a most favored site for other purposes, they perhaps saw the possibilities of the new town as a business center and future developments proved their wisdom, for the growth of Woodland was rapid.

In 1856 Clark Elliott established a carriage factory in Woodland and ten years later improved the business by the erection of a substantial brick structure. The factory was located about four hundred feet north of what is now Main street, near the old railroad, which, as will be remembered by many of the older inhabitants, intersected the town in about its center, crossing Main street at or near the corner where now stands the Byrns hotel.

In the meantime, or to be more exact, in 1856, Mr. Wyckoff erected a larger building about one hundred feet east of where now stands the Main street school house and into the more pretentious building moved his stock of merchandise. He sold his business to F. S. Freeman in April, 1857, and moved out into the country a few miles east, where he engaged in farming and established an elegant home. Mr. Freeman replaced the old buildings with a larger structure which he occupied as his residence for a number of years and which was afterward occupied many years for the same purpose by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Freeman erected a third building in 1861 on the northwest corner of what is now Main and First streets. This edifice was a substantial structure of brick and a very commodious building. It was occupied by Mr. Freeman as a general merchandise store until sold by him to A. Nicklesburg & Brother, who also occupied it many years. It has been occupied ever since for business purposes by various men and firms and is today still the scene of business activity, its present occupant being R. B. Cranston, one of the prominent hardware merchants of the city.

Hyman & Brother erected a store on Main street the same year and Benjamin Hotchkiss opened a saloon, the first in the city, on the same thoroughfare. Whether by accident or design it does not appear, but in after years the Good Templars hall was erected on Main street directly opposite the first saloon. It may also be

pertinent to state in passing that the first homicide in the city took place in this saloon, when W. C. Harbin killed Francis Wright on May 25, 1861.

Among the other pioneer business men of the city were Samuel McDonald, who opened a shoe and harness repair shop on Main street; James W. Stotenberg and E. Dollarhide, who established boarding houses, and James Asberry, who opened a meat market opposite the site of the future Exchange Hotel.

The refining influences of education and religion had also made their appearance in Woodland. The afterward widely known Hesperian College was finished in 1860. It was located on what is now Bush street and for many years was the principal seat of learning not only in Yolo county but throughout the northern part of the state. After the establishment of the high school in Woodland it was abandoned and eventually the building was torn down to make room for the splendid new armory of Company F, National Guard of California. A church had also been erected on the same premises and a district school house was built near the spot where afterward was erected the railroad depot.

NAMING THE TOWN

The naming of the town came authoritatively with the establishment of its postoffice in 1859. The settlement having become a place of recognized importance, Mr. Freeman circulated a petition among its inhabitants asking the federal government to establish a postoffice at "Woodland," Cal. This is the first time in the records that the present name of the city appears. The name was suggested by Mr. Freeman's wife and a more appropriate one could not have been chosen. The postoffice department in due time granted the petition and Mr. Freeman was named as the first postmaster.

There appears in this connection the first evidence of sectional dissention in Woodland. Willard Johnson, perhaps because he coveted the emoluments and prestige which are bestowed with the title of "nasby," also circulated a petition for a postoffice in the town to be called "Yolo Center," with himself as postmaster, and the department, through ignorance of the situation no doubt, acceded to his desires, with the result that there were two post-offices, with as many names in the new settlement. This very naturally led to complications and corresponding confusion and eventually to disaster so far as Mr. Johnson's ambitions were concerned, for soon afterward the department revoked the order and "Yolo Center" died an official death along with the "nasby" inclinations of Mr. Johnson. Since that time the name of "Woodland" has remained the recognized title of this fair city.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS

Having briefly outlined the business growth of the town it may be interesting also to give a list of the first inhabitants of the city and its environs. These names, while not having appeared in the foregoing business recapitulation, are nevertheless prominently identified with the history of Woodland and Yolo county, for it was their steadfastness of purpose, their integrity and sound judgment, which contributed in a large measure to the growth and development of the community.

Among those who resided in the town just before the advent of the railroad and the acquisition of the county seat were F. S. Freeman, Rev. J. N. Pendegast, Rev. Joshua Lawson, R. G. Lawson, J. D. Lawson, Prof. A. L. Mathews, C. S. Frost, J. W. Stotenberg, Benjamin Hotchkiss, Henry Bates, E. G. Hall, J. W. Tilley, William Skinner, W. S. Emery, E. Dollarhide, and McElhaney.

Those who lived outside of the village but in close proximity were Thomas Marston, Jason Watkins, C. Nelson, Charles Coil, Daniel High, F. C. Ruggles, R. L. Beamer, James Morris, Dr. H. M. Fiske, David Cole, William Gibson, William Fowler, J. M. Clanton, Walter Hulin, Russell Day, Col. Charles W. Lewis, Nicholas Wyckoff, Daniel Fisher, Judge J. J. Deming, T. J. Dexter, Joseph Wolgamott, S. P. Pond, J. S. Cook, Thomas Baird, G. D. Fiske, J. Hollingsworth, J. I. S. Wyckoff, Samuel Shyroek and B. F. Hawley.

THE SOLE SURVIVOR

Of all these names there appears only one on the present roll of membership of the city of Woodland. It is that of J. D. Lawson, who, though well along in years, is still actively engaged in business, being associated with his son, R. G. Lawson, in one of the leading real estate and insurance offices in this city. He has had an active business and political career in Woodland and Yolo county and his name has been prominently associated with the history of both commonwealths.

CHAPTER XXII

WOODLAND BECOMES THE COUNTY SEAT

During the few years of the existence of Woodland great changes had been wrought in the interior of the county. Immigrants had found that there were fortunes to be made in pursuits other than mining and cattle raising. The wonderful fertility of the soil of Yolo county, together with the advantages of its mild climate and its long summers, had opened the eyes of the inhabitants, many of whom had followed farming as a livelihood before leaving their eastern homes. As a result these hardy pioneers began breaking the virgin soil and planting crops. Their success attracted others and about the time of the closing of the preceding chapter the country in the vicinity of Woodland had developed into quite an important agricultural center and was perhaps the most thickly populated portion of the county.

Woodland at that time also enjoyed the trade of all that portion of the county lying to the north and west, because of its closer proximity. People therefore very naturally began questioning the wisdom of having the seat of government at Washington, situated, as it was, in an isolated position in the extreme south-eastern corner of the county, and added to that the flood of 1861-2 demonstrated more thoroughly the necessity of a more accessible point for the seat of justice and the transaction of the county's business.

The question of moving the county seat to Woodland was therefore agitated upon logical and economical grounds for argument and resulted, quite naturally, in the passage of a bill by the legislature, authorizing a vote in Yolo county as to whether the county seat should remain at Washington or be moved to Woodland. The people decided in favor of the latter town, although the vote on the proposition was not by any means overwhelming. The old records show the vote to have been as follows: Woodland 968, Washington 778.

The records also show that the people of Washington were loath to relinquish the prestige and advantages derived from having the seat of government in their town. They contested the election before the board of supervisors, but there appearing no good grounds for the contest the county legislators refused to set aside the will of the majority of the people of the county, as expressed at the polls, and decided in favor of the contestees and so it came to pass that the records of the county were removed to Woodland on May 10, 1862, and Woodland became in fact the county seat of Yolo county and has ever since retained that proud

distinction. The first courthouse in Woodland was the small frame building on First street, afterward occupied by Otto Schluer as the Woodland bakery and which is still standing.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY

With the acquisition of the county seat and substantial evidence of the advent of the railroad (the grading of the old Vallejo Railroad having been completed as far as Woodland) the town entered upon an era of business and social activity. Buildings were erected rapidly, business developed and new people sought a home in the thriving new town. Among the first to engage in business after the acquisition of the county seat was J. D. Lawson, who opened the first livery stable on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets in 1862. L. Dietz started a harness shop in the fall of the same year. Dr. J. L. Downing established the first drug store in Woodland. E. H. Baker built and managed its first hotel, the building being located near the northeast corner of Main and Second streets. This building was subsequently destroyed by fire and the same fate befell the building which was erected upon the site of the older one. In November of the same year a steam flour mill was erected in Woodland and about the same time the bridge across Cache creek, some five miles to the north, was completed.

F. S. Freeman, who seems to have taken a prominent part in all movements of advancement in Woodland, recorded the first plat of the town on June 25, 1863. Up to this time there had been but one street in the village, that upon which nearly all the business of the town was transacted and which constituted the dividing line between the property patented by F. S. Freeman in 1862 and that patented by T. M. Harris in June, 1863. Mr. Freeman's plat divided the northern portion of what is now Woodland into blocks, lots and streets, and following that there was some system as to the location of buildings. In after years additional plats were recorded as the town grew in population and its limits were extended. These plats were recorded by men who happened to own adjacent property and resulted in somewhat irregular streets with jogs and turns. The city has been to considerable expense in late years condemning private property for the purpose of straightening these streets and opening new ones so that there might be a continuity of its principal thoroughfares, and even yet there are a few such streets which need remodeling.

On September 19, 1863, the cornerstone of the present courthouse was laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Hon. I. Davis presiding during the impressive ceremonies. Only about six years elapsed before it was found inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed and the board of supervisors

let a contract to Turton & Knox, of Sacramento, to raise the building eight and one-half feet and put under it a new and more substantial foundation. This work was completed in 1870.

The year 1863 witnessed, among other things, the organization of Woodland's first brass band, John E. Taylor being the first who sought to appease the savage breast with the charm of Orpheus. This pioneer musical organization was, however, short lived, for it happened that the following year proved to be one of disaster. It is remembered and talked about to this day as the "dry year of 1864." As most of the business of the community was dependent directly and indirectly upon the success of the farmers, the scarcity of rainfall that year resulted in short crops and a corresponding depression in all branches of life. Under the circumstances the people thought it expedient to dispense with the luxury of music and the members of the band, becoming discouraged, scattered and the band was no more.

It was not until 1872 that another effort was made in Woodland to start a band. In that year A. Dinzler organized one with eight members, this lasting nearly a year. In 1873 L. Ellis came, by invitation from Auburn, to organize and instruct a band and successfully maintained the organization under the name of "The Ellis Brass Band" for a number of years.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first newspaper published in Woodland made its initial appearance on June 11, 1864, under the name of the *Woodland News*. This paper had previously been published in Knights Landing under the name of the *Knights Landing News*, and in Cacheville under the title of the *Yolo Democrat*, the first issue of which came off the press in the spring of 1857. At that time William L. Jernagan and Everts were the proprietors and publishers and for a while Samuel Ruland, of Woodland, was the editor. This paper was published about one year. It eventually became the property of M. P. Ferguson, who revived the publication in 1858 under the name of the *Cacheville Spectator*, but after a few months of such trials and tribulations as must have attended his efforts to maintain a small paper in a sparsely populated community, he relinquished the title and management of the sheet to T. J. Howard, who formed a company, moved the plant to Knights Landing and published just one issue of the *Knights Landing News*. About two months later S. W. Ravely acquired the property and revived the enterprise at the scene of its untimely demise, under its old name. The first issue of the revived publication appeared under date of November 5, 1859. He continued the publication of the paper at Knights Landing until June, 1864, when

the plant was removed to Woodland, where the name was changed to the *Woodland News*, as has been previously mentioned.

In August, 1865, H. C. Grover and Charles E. St. Louis purchased the paper and changed its political complexion. Up to that time the paper had always been Democratic in its party affiliation, but under the new proprietorship it became an advocate of the principles of Republicanism. A. A. DeLong was employed as editor and retained that post until November 16, 1867, when the property was purchased by the Democrat Publishing Company and the name *Woodland News* was abandoned. On the 23d of the same month the old name of the *Yolo Democrat* was again assumed with W. A. Henry, afterward police judge of Sacramento, as editor. It continued under his management and direction until May 1, 1869, when S. P. Hall assumed the editorial duties and responsibilities. His reign lasted until he got the sheet involved in a libel suit with the *Yolo Mail*, a paper which had been started in the meantime, when he lost his job.

William Saunders and H. C. Grover purchased the interests of the company which consisted of Judge M. C. Woods, John M. Kelly and H. C. Grover and the last issue of the old paper under the old management was dated October 2, 1869. William Saunders soon afterward acquired the interests of his partner and became the sole proprietor of the paper. Under his management the paper was enlarged and on June 1, 1877, he commenced the publication of a daily under the name of the *Woodland Daily Democrat*, at the same time enlarging the weekly from twenty-eight to fifty-six columns.

The successive owners of the *Democrat* have been Ruffner & Lee, Wick B. Parsons, Lee & Maxwell, and the present owner Ed E. Leake, a newspaper man of wide experience and extraordinary ability. Mr. Leake has recently enlarged the paper to eight pages of five columns each and has added new departments. He is ably assisted by his two sons, Ed I. Leake and Paul Leake. Politically the paper is, as it has nearly always been, Democratic. The able editor has always been able to see enough virtue in the platforms of that party, as enunciated at the National conventions, to remain conscientiously a strong advocate of its principles and he has a strong following not only in the city of Woodland, but throughout the county, where his paper has a large subscription.

CHAPTER XXIII

OTHER EARLY ENTERPRISES

[To get back to contemporaneous matters. Right here the author wishes to explain that so far as business enterprises are concerned only very brief mention is to be made in this particular department, because C. W. Bush, president and manager of the Bank of Yolo, and a man long and prominently associated with the commercial interests of the city, has contributed to the work a very interesting chapter on the subject.]

The Bank of Woodland, the first enterprise of its kind to be established in Woodland, was incorporated in 1868 and exists to this day, a financial power in the county. On October 19th of the same year Woodland was connected with the outside world by telegraph wires and the early historian tells us that "twenty-one messages were flashed over the wires the first day." In 1869 the firm of Sibley & Winne started the first planing mill in Woodland and the same year the California Pacific Railroad Company finished its railroad through Woodland and as far north as Knights Landing.

TOWN INCORPORATED

The town began to take on city airs and its inhabitants thought it about time that some system of government, other than that exercised by the board of supervisors, be established. Accordingly, on August 4, 1869, a petition, numerously signed, was presented to the board of supervisors asking that the town of Woodland be incorporated as provided by law, but Giles E. Sill appeared with objections and the matter was passed by the board until September. On the first day of that month the matter of incorporation was pressed again, but action was indefinitely postponed, it having been discovered that thirty-four names on the petition were not those of bona fide citizens of the town, which left the remaining signatures less than a required majority of the residents. It was not until February 22, 1871, that the matter was brought up again before the supervisors by petition headed by A. C. Ruggles, R. L. Beamer, J. W. Kelly and C. P. Sprague, containing in the aggregate about two hundred signatures of the residents of the town and vicinity.

But again there appeared opposition. John Hollingsworth and Joseph Wolgamott objected so strenuously to the petition that a compromise was finally effected by changing the boundaries of the city so that their respective properties were not included in the city limits. At the same time the petition was amended to

include the holdings of R. H. Beamer and F. M. Brown, those gentlemen expressing a desire to be included in the city. With these changes the board of supervisors passed the necessary resolution of incorporation, ordering the election for Tuesday, March 14, 1871, the polling place to be at the office of Elias Petterson, a justice of the peace, and naming the officers of election as follows: Elias Petterson, inspector; E. Bynum and George D. Fiske, judges. At this election there were five trustees, a treasurer, assessor and marshal elected as follows: D. C. Hubbard, president; E. Giddings, clerk; E. R. Lowe, G. Kauffman and John Schuerly, trustees; J. D. Lawson, marshal; G. W. Greene, treasurer; and P. C. Robertson, assessor.

OTHER EARLY NEWSPAPERS

It appears that the early political complexion of Yolo county was decidedly Democratic; in fact, it remained so until late years. This was perhaps because most of the pioneer settlers of Yolo county came from Missouri, which state at that time was swarming with Democrats. At any rate, up to the time of the brief ownership of the *Woodland News* by Messrs. Grover and St. Louis, very little of the principles of Republicanism had been advocated in Yolo county and men of that political faith were scarce. With the increased population of the city, however, there appears to have been a considerable reinforcement of the rank and file of the Republican party and about the time Mr. Henry took over the *Woodland News* the Republicans of the town began to feel the necessity of a party organ. Some of the leading Republicans of the town interested themselves in the matter and finally induced C. Y. Hammond, a man with previous editorial experience, to start a Republican paper in the town. The first issue of the newspaper, under the name of the *Yolo Weekly Mail*, made its appearance on the first Thursday of October, 1868.

O. E. Wagstaff and S. A. Jones, succeeded Mr. Hammond as proprietor of the *Mail*, taking over the property on December 25, 1869. The former of these gentlemen became the sole proprietor of the paper on May 23, 1870, and retained possession until June 22, 1872, when R. D. Hopkins became a part owner. The latter sold his interests to Henry Sharp on October 30, 1873. Messrs. Wagstaff and Sharp remained proprietors until February 20, 1879, when they sold to W. W. Theobalds.

During the campaign of 1879 a strictly party campaign paper was issued from the *Mail* office under the title *The Daily Republican*. It was edited by A. A. DeLong, an ardent and enthusiastic Republican, and with the close of the campaign, ceased to exist.

Allan T. Bird succeeded Mr. Theobalds as editor and publisher of the *Mail*, he taking over the paper in the early '80s.

His successor was Ralph Ellis, who was in turn succeeded by his son, W. F. Ellis, who is now secretary of the State Highway Commission. J. H. Dungan purchased the paper from the latter and after several years of ownership sold a half interest to his brother-in-law, W. T. Mixon of St. Helena, who is now the sole proprietor. During the management of the latter the paper has been enlarged to a four-page, seven-column sheet and a semi-weekly paper is also issued from the office.

The paper has remained true to the principles of the Republican party on national issues, although the present efficient and able editor has shown an independent spirit on matters of local interest. Mr. Mixon has stood for local reforms and has wielded a big influence in shaping the destinies of the community.

A newspaper called the *Woodland Standard* was published in Woodland for a period of seven months under the editorship of D. H. Hackett, its first issue appearing in March, 1879, and its final issue January 10, 1880. This paper was bought at a sheriff's sale in December, 1878, in Winters, where it had been published under the name of the *Winters Advocate*, by L. Walker, who was then postmaster of Woodland. Mr. Hackett obtained possession of the paper through a lease from Mr. Walker.

WOODLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

On the 30th of August, 1870, the Woodland Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized. Monroe Snyder was elected foreman and William Thompson, secretary. The trucks and other paraphernalia were made by Henry Perry, who then had a wagon and carriage factory in Woodland. The entire expense of apparatus was borne by the members of the company.

The first record of municipal ownership or direction of the fire department appears about March 5, 1875, when, under authority of the trustees of Woodland, Woodland Engine Company No. 1 was organized with W. F. Moses, president; J. D. Lawson, vice-president; Martin Steinmizt, foreman; Otto Schluer, first assistant; C. Barr, second assistant; R. H. Beamer, secretary; and D. M. Burns, treasurer. This company was equipped with a second-grade Clapp & Jones fire engine, which the city purchased on May 4, 1876, at a cost of \$5,000, two hose carts, about 1,000 feet of hose and the old single truck of the original company. The company exists today and is splendidly equipped with up-to-date apparatus.

PIONEER FRATERNAL BODIES

The first fraternal lodge organized in Woodland was Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., which organization was effected August 16, 1862. For a number of years the members of this lodge met in the second story of a building situated in the

northern part of town, the lower story of which was used as a school room in the day time. About 1894 the Masonic lodge joined with the Farmers & Merchants Bank in the erection of the very handsome stone and brick building at the corner of Main and First streets, which is now the home of the lodge, it owning the entire third floor which is used exclusively by the various branches of the Masonic fraternity.

The next oldest lodge in Woodland is Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., which was instituted January 17, 1863, with five charter members. This lodge owned the third floor of the building occupied by the Bank of Woodland for many years and held its meetings there until a few years ago. The members sold their property to the bank and erected a handsome three-story brick building of the old mission style of architecture at the corner of Third and Main streets, which is now the home of the lodge, the members numbering in the neighborhood of 230.

Pythia Lodge No. 43, K. of P., was organized May 3, 1877, with twenty-six charter members. The lodge is still actively engaged in the work of fraternity.

In the fall of 1854 there was instituted in Woodland a division of the order known as the Sons of Temperance in a school house close to and just north of where Woodland now stands. It was a contemporaneous movement with that of the organization of the Christian church and considerable feeling was aroused among the people because of the stand taken by the denomination against the temperance order, because of its being a secret order. However, it appears that the order withstood the antagonism and it spread rapidly throughout the county. The division erected an addition to the school house near Woodland, to enable them to hold their meetings, and two years afterward they were joined by the Masons and put a second story on the new school house erected that year. In this they held their meetings until the division was disbanded, it eventually being absorbed by the newer order of the same faith, the Good Templars.

Sixteen men of Woodland constituted the charter membership of Yolo Lodge No. 22, Ancient Order of Chosen Friends, which for a number of years was one of the prominent fraternal societies of the city. The members held their meetings in the Odd Fellows' hall and prospered until the grand lodge became involved in financial troubles, which eventually culminated with the dissolution of the local branch.

Woodland Lodge No. 237, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized under the most favorable auspices, there being ninety-three charter member when the lodge was instituted on October 13, 1866. This number was soon swelled to 119 and the lodge erected a building, afterward called Good Templars'

hall, at a cost of \$4,000, but to accomplish that end contracted debts which proved too much for the organization, with the result that they finally lost their property and the lodge passed into oblivion. The building they constructed, however, was used for years afterward as a place of amusement for the people of the town and it became a landmark.

The order, however, of which Woodland lodge was a branch, did not expire in Yolo county with the demise of its offspring and in 1878, on the 20th of March, another lodge of the same order, called Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210, was organized. This lodge continued in existence, meeting in the Odd Fellows' hall, until the later and more effective temperance organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union took up the work they had prosecuted, and the older organization gave way to the new.

The German population in Woodland vicinity, following the example set by their countrymen all over the United States, on February 8, 1871, organized a Turn Verein Society and erected a hall building south of and facing the courthouse. This building afterward became the armory of Company F, N. G. C.

COMPANY F, NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA

One of the important organizations of the city is Company F of the Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C. Not so much because of its protection to the people of the city is this organization recognized as one of the substantial bodies of Woodland, but because it brings revenue into the city, being supported wholly by the state, and because during all the years of its existence it has helped in various entertainments and lent pomp and splendor to such parades as have been held from time to time.

Company F was organized in March, 1881, by some of the leading business men of the city. Its ranks were recruited with the substantial men of the community, including merchants, lawyers, doctors and men of other professions and vocations. The first meetings were held in old Washington hall, which was afterward destroyed by fire, and C. M. Cassler was elected the first captain, with G. W. Myrick and Dave Tobias as his first and second officers, respectively. The company was then a part of the First Artillery Regiment of the state militia.

After the destruction of Washington hall by fire the company moved its effects into the old Turner hall opposite the present hall of records, which also suffered destruction by fire, but not until the company had again moved into the building now known as the Old Armory, which was built for the now defunct Olympic Club. In the meantime the company had been changed from an artillery organization into a company of infantry and new uniforms and equipment were issued.

W. T. Spencer was elected captain in 1883 and served two years. He was succeeded by Captain Cassler, who was again elected commander in 1885. After one year of service Major W. H. Curson was elected to the captaincy and served for nine years continuously. It was under his command that the company found such comfortable and commodious quarters in the old Armory building. That occurred in the year 1888.

Robert Warren, a lieutenant under Curson, was elected captain and after one year was succeeded by his first lieutenant, H. U. Prindle. Under the reign of the latter the company was called to Dunsmuir during the memorable railroad strike of 1894. Captain Prindle was also instrumental in securing the construction of the elegant new armory hall built expressly for the company by local capitalists in the early '90s.

J. J. Ward was elected to succeed Prindle and was commanding the company when the call came for volunteers in the Spanish-American war. Company F was recruited up to full fighting strength and the volunteers in due time went to Oakland, where because of trouble over the commander of the company, the authorities seeking to displace Ward and put Barnes in command of the organization, a big majority of the members refused to be mustered in and the company was disbanded by the state authorities.

Woodland was without a military organization until 1898, when some prominent men of business interested themselves in the matter and under Governor Gage obtained permission for the organization of another company in Woodland, to be known under the old title. W. H. Curson, who after his retirement as commander of the company had been elected major of the Second Battalion of the Second Infantry regiment, was again prevailed upon to accept the captaincy of the local organization and it was due principally to his untiring efforts that the present company was recruited.

The commanders since Major Curson's second term have been Majors J. C. Lee and C. W. Thomas and Captain C. B. Nichols. The company is now in a flourishing condition and is recognized throughout the state as one of the most efficient military organizations connected with the National Guard.

CHAPTER XXIV

A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION

Like many other cities, Woodland has passed safely through the ordeal of business stagnation and the consequent depression of its inhabitants. Following the close of the preceding chapter there occurred an epoch in the history of this fair city which greatly discouraged those whose optimistic predictions had painted the glory of the county seat in glowing colors. The hard times were due as much to local conditions as they were to circumstances which prevailed throughout the commonwealth and which were felt here. With the exception of a few venturesome enterprises by local men the history of Woodland from 1880 to 1890 could well be put into a small chapter of lamentations. These few enterprises were inaugurated mostly by Woodland men who had much money invested here and who apparently sought to stimulate the confidence of the people by putting more of their wealth into local enterprises. They perhaps also knew that the inactivity was only temporary and that in the end things would assume their normal condition. That after all they acted wisely is clearly demonstrated by subsequent events.

The author is not going to attempt to describe the conditions which prevailed during this period of depression more than to give a few circumstances illustrative of the times. For instance, an owner of local property offered to give away some city lots he possessed to rid himself of the burden of taxes he was compelled to pay upon them. Fortunately for him he could find no takers. Clerks in some of the local stores were put upon a percentage basis of sales for compensation. The author, then a scribe on a local paper, well remembers the temerity of a local woman who, with a few thousand dollars, decided to build a new home in Woodland. The news was then considered of so much importance that the reporter devoted nearly a column in the paper to a description of the new house. If reporters at the present time attempted to do the same thing their employers would necessarily have to issue supplements of many pages every day.

WOODLAND'S FIRST AND ONLY STREET CAR

Among the few enterprises which served to relieve the monotony of this period of depression was the financing of the building of Woodland's first and only street railway by some local men of means. The car line extended from the western limits of the city to the Southern Pacific depot near the eastern corporation line, a distance of about a mile. The motive power was

horse flesh and two cars were purchased and operated. It is hardly necessary to add that the enterprise met an untimely demise.

COMING OF THE TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICITY

Enterprises which met a better fate were the installation of a local telephone system and the construction of an electric lighting plant by the same company which had previously built and operated the gas plant. The local telephone company maintained an office on Main street and had an exchange of a few telephones in the city. This business, of course, gradually developed, as the need of quicker communication made itself felt, and after a few years of successful operation the local company disposed of their interests to a state corporation, which was in turn absorbed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, which now has a very large system in Woodland and even in some parts of the surrounding country. There is also a local company operating a rural system under the name of the Farmers' Telephone Company and the whole county is now connected by the telephone wires.

The present very comprehensive and effective electric light and power system, now operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, was originally inaugurated by local capitalists during this period of hard times. A plant was installed on Fifth street in Woodland and the town was wired for electricity as the consumers entered into contracts with the company. The power was generated in the plant with machinery operated by steam. In due course of events the Bay Counties Light and Power Company, which had entered the field of northern California, negotiated the purchase of the local plant and with the water power furnished by their big plant at Colgate, proceeded immediately to furnish the local consumers with light and power at a much cheaper rate than they had been paying. Local enterprises which used power of any description began equipping their plants with electric motors and today the lines of the big corporation are extended even into the country where farmers are pumping water and operating farm machinery with electric power. The Bay Counties Power Company was within the past few years absorbed by the more powerful and extensive Pacific Gas and Electric Power Company.

THE WOODLAND CREAMERY

An enterprise which did more, perhaps, than any other to stem Woodland through the hard times was the Woodland Creamery, also built by local men who felt the necessity of a local market for their dairy products, the people in the vicinity having in the meantime engaged extensively in the business of dairying. The local creamery at once became a paying investment, because of the superiority of the butter manufactured, which to this day has

maintained its reputation throughout the state. Woodland creamery butter is quoted nearly everywhere about five cents above the prevailing market prices for other butter and the demand through all these years has steadily increased. This enterprise, successful from the start, has been a steady and consistent means of bringing revenue into the city and it proved a boon to investors and patrons alike when all business enterprises were hardly paying interest on the investment. The local plant has been enlarged and improved from time to time and is now one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in this part of the state.

During these years the city trustees were experiencing great difficulty in straightening the streets of the city. A perusal of their minutes shows contract after contract for grading streets and many transactions in which the city acquired title to property for the purpose of widening and straightening its thoroughfares.

The first lighting of the city followed a minute of the board of Trustees of April, 1877, in which it was provided that five gas jets be installed for street lighting, one each at the corner of Main and First, Main and Second, Main and Third, Main and Fifth, and Main and Railroad. At the same meeting the trustees ordered the installation of three fire plugs.

The first official grade for streets and sidewalks was fixed by the city trustees in April, 1878, and provided that "the official base for elevations for all streets shall be plane 100 feet below the top of the iron bench mark near the northeast corner of Byrns and Dietz block at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets."

In 1881 the trustees passed the first ordinance fixing the fire limits of Woodland and providing for the class of building that might be constructed within those limits.

The board entered into a contract with R. H. Beamer in 1883 in which the latter agreed to build a building for municipal purposes over the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by B. Ready, the second floor of which should be devoted exclusively to the use of the city, the ground floor for the fire department and a jail should be provided in the rear. This building was the official home of the city for a great many years. It is now occupied by professional men as offices.

CHAPTER XXV

A PERIOD OF DISASTER

An organization known as the Woodland Business Men's Association was effected in May, 1889, for the purpose of protecting the local merchants and fostering home industries. This organization gave way in after years to the Woodland Chamber of Commerce. The latter body, however, did not fully take the place of the original organization and in May, 1909, the merchants feeling again the need of such an organization, formed the Merchants' Association of Woodland.

In January, 1890, there occurred the most severe storm the people had experienced for many years. Rain fell in torrents and was accompanied by high winds. That section of the county bordering on the Sacramento river was flooded, with much consequent damage to growing crops and improvements, and the same conditions existed along the banks of Cache creek, where improvements of thirty years standing and accumulation were swept away. It was impossible to get any sort of an estimate of the damage wrought, as measured in dollars and cents.

THE FIRST FAIR

Another industrial organization which gained considerable reputation throughout the northern part of the state, the Yolo Agricultural Fair Association, was organized in 1891 with the following directors: Hon. L. B. Adams, president; M. Diggs, Charles R. Hoppin, W. B. Gibson, G. W. Woodard, S. T. Mowder, Dr. Thomas Ross, C. F. Thomas and J. H. Doolittle. The first fair held under their direction was in September, 1891, beginning on the first day thereof, and it was a big success.

Beginning August 29, 1893, another county fair was held in Woodland. The state had in the meantime been districted by the state legislature, which body evinced a keen interest in these affairs and lent them both moral and financial support. Yolo county was designated as the Fortieth District. District fairs and race meetings have been held from time to time in Yolo county ever since. In late years the Pacific Horse Breeders' Association has aided materially in giving these fairs.

TOWN IS BONDED

In September, 1891, a bond election was held and carried for a municipal building, purchase of the water works (then owned by a private corporation) and for the installation of a sewer system in Woodland. The vote was quite decided in favor of

bonding, the various majorities being respectively, 340 for the building, 370 for the sewer and 374 for the purchase of the water works.

The site for the city hall or municipal building, corner of First and Court streets, was selected in October, 1891, and construction was commenced soon after. The building has been the source of considerable trouble and expense since. According to the testimony of experts it appears that those who planned the building made the mistake of putting on a roof too heavy for the supporting walls. The building was pretty badly wrecked in the earthquakes of 1892 and was afterward condemned as being unsafe for occupancy. The city offices moved out and found office quarters in buildings uptown. However, some repairs have been made on the building since and it is still occupied by the fire department on the ground floor and by the city recorder.

The city also experienced much trouble on account of the sewer, which was put in soon after the election. The city trustees leased a quarter-section of land about one and one-half miles east of the city limits for a dumping place for the sewer and in due time the land owners in the vicinity brought suit against the city to abandon the place on the ground that it was a public nuisance. The suit was successful and the city was compelled to lease ground some two miles farther east and extend the sewer to the new point. The sewage is now covered in the rainy season by overflow water and washed away.

The year 1891 saw also the establishment just north of Woodland of its first and only woolen mill. The mill was destroyed by fire on January 29, 1896, and its proprietors, Messrs. Shapherd and Collum, were arrested and tried for arson, it being charged that they purposely fired the mill to obtain the insurance they carried on it. Mr. Collum was convicted. Perhaps the fate of the first venture has deterred any from attempting to start another such mill in the community.

Despite the severe earthquake shocks in the spring of 1892 and the very disastrous conflagration in July of the same year, there was unusual activity in business circles in that year. Among other things there was an unusual shipment of products from Woodland to the outside markets. An organization called the Woodland Fair Association was organized for the purpose of preparing and maintaining an exhibit of the products of Yolo county at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. The cornerstone of the city hall was laid on August 6th, and the building cost the city \$24,000. A contract was let for the construction of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at a cost of \$29,908. Extensive improvements were made in the Bank of Yolo. The construction of the sewer system was completed on October 1st. The new German

Lutheran Church on Cleveland street was dedicated November 13th. Articles of incorporation of the Yolo County W. C. T. U. were filed with the county clerk. On July 12th the deal for the purchase of the water works by the city was consummated, the consideration being \$25,000. That was one of the wisest things the people of the city ever did, for this has been a source of income ever since. The works have been operated at a profit and the residents of the city have benefited materially in a reduction of tax rates. On December 13th the Woodland high school was located in Woodland.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

The year 1892 was also one of disaster. Yolo and Solano counties seem to have been directly in the path of the severe earthquake which occurred on the morning of April 19, 1892, and both were shaken from center to circumference, although so far as damage was concerned Solano county suffered the most. In Woodland, people who occupied large residences were badly frightened, in one or two instances the fright amounting almost to panic. The shock was felt here about 3 o'clock in the morning. Nearly every building in town showed some evidence of a severe wrenching, although the damage was, comparatively speaking, slight. Three days later another shake was felt in Woodland, this also being quite severe, but fortunately the damage done amounted to little.

The most disastrous conflagration in its history occurred in Woodland on July 1, 1892, when two business blocks and one block of residences were destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the alley back of Main street, between First and Second streets. There was quite a heavy wind from the north and the flames were carried to, and soon communicated with, the business block on the north side of Main street. Among other buildings destroyed in this fire were the opera house and the Exchange hotel. Sparks were carried over intervening blocks, setting fire to and destroying a block of residences on South Third street between Lincoln avenue and Oak street. Business was suspended during the fire, which lasted the better part of the day, and every one able to do so responded to the call for help. Telegrams were sent to Sacramento and that city sent an engine and part of its department to the relief of her sister city. The trip over was made on a flatcar furnished by the Southern Pacific Company in about twenty minutes, which was some thirty minutes under the regular schedule of the company. The loss to property was estimated at \$200,000, and the loss of life was confined to one brave member of the local fire department, W. W. Porter, who was killed at his post of duty

in the alley back of the opera house, by the falling of the rear wall of the building.

During the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 there was a marked depression in business and social life felt throughout the country and of course Woodland was affected with the other cities of the state. Very little in the way of public improvement was done, the people settling down to a struggle to provide the common necessities of life. Added to this the murder of Constable L. Todhunter by outlaws in March, 1893, cast an additional gloom upon the people and in January, 1895, the country was visited by another of those rarely severe storms. As a result there were very few new business enterprises inaugurated in Woodland and about the only thing along these lines was the consummation of plans previously arranged. The Woodland Building and Loan Association was organized in 1893 and the Farmers & Merchants Bank, now the First National Bank, opened for business January 2, 1894. R. B. Blowers, a pioneer of 1854 and one of the foremost fruit growers of the community, died on May 11, 1894, and in the same year the great railroad strike which culminated in death and disaster to Yolo county began.

FAMOUS WORDEN CASE

No doubt the famous Worden murder trial is still fresh in the memories of Woodland people. Worden headed a gang of railroad strikers who wrecked a special train at a small trestle about two miles north of Sacramento, killing the engineer, Sam Clark, and several militiamen. Worden with some of the other members of the party, Melvin Hatch, Harry Knox, and Tex Appleman, were arrested on the charge of murder and tried in Woodland. Eminent attorneys were employed and the trial was one of the sensational affairs of the day. All the men except Worden escaped punishment, they being acquitted. Worden was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but President Cleveland commuted his sentence to life imprisonment and only a few years ago Worden was pardoned by the Board of Prison Commissioners and is now sojourning with a brother in Japan.

WINE INDUSTRY

About the only business which did not suffer materially during these few years of depression was that of wine making. During the early years of the wine industry people who cultivated grapes prospered. In Woodland this industry prospered in 1895, the output of the local winery being for the year about 150,000 gallons. About this time there first appeared the agitation about the sugar beet industry and the people of Yolo county were made various propositions in which it was promised that in the event

of setting aside a certain number of acres to the growing of sugar beets a factory would be built here. The enterprise, however, was new and although the matter was urged again in after years, the solicitors were unable to secure enough acreage to justify the necessary expenditure for a factory and the matter was finally dropped, the factory being located elsewhere. There is now a large acreage of beets planted in Yolo county in the vicinity of Woodland and the growers are compelled to ship their product to the factory.

On March 1, 2 and 3 of 1896 the people of Yolo county were treated to the unusual spectacle of seeing the foothills of the county covered with snow. On January 15 of this year the new opera house was opened. It was built upon the site of the old one and was financed with local capital. The W. C. T. U. began the agitation of prohibition and a vote was taken in Woodland on the saloon question, but for all data regarding the movement of prohibition in Woodland, the author respectfully refers the reader to an article in this work written by Mrs. S. A. Huston, which will be found comprehensive and accurate.

The Woodland Athletic Club was organized April 22, 1897, with the following directors: A. M. Britt, J. C. Crutcher, F. Woodman, Dr. Stevenson, W. L. Wood, W. J. Parker, T. G. Hughes, D. C. Halsey, J. J. Ward, E. E. Gaddis and J. H. Dungan. Quarters were leased in the old Y. M. C. A. building on Second street and a splendid equipment of paraphernalia was purchased. The club thrived for a while, but its members soon tired of the amusement and the paraphernalia was afterward sold to Company F of the N. G. C.

The business of grape growing had grown to such proportions in the vicinity of Woodland that men engaged in the industry began looking about for better facilities for marketing their crops. As a result of this agitation a company was formed for the purpose of establishing a raisin seeding plant in Woodland, which was completed in September, 1899. A few years after Guggenheim & Co., of San Francisco, took over this plant and enlarged the fruit-packing establishment until it is one of the largest and best equipped in this part of the state.

In January, 1901, a bill was introduced in the state legislature providing for the amendment of the charter of the city. The bill became a law in March of the same year and brought about consolidation of certain city offices. The offices of city attorney and city clerk were consolidated. The city treasurer was made the tax collector. The city marshal was made license collector and superintendent of streets, and other changes of minor importance were made.

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce, mention of which has been previously made, was organized February 1, 1900, and ten

days afterward the first farmers' institute was held in Woodland. These institutes were held at Woodland each year until the state farm was established near Davisville. As the latter answered the same purpose for which the institutes were held, it resulted in the abandonment of the annual meetings of instruction.

In 1902 W. W. Percival and W. P. Craig built and conducted the Woodland flour mill. The building was erected on the Gibson tract one mile south of town. A little more than one year after its construction the mill was destroyed by fire. Messrs. Percival and Craig joined a company of San Francisco capitalists in the construction of a new and modern mill in the city of Woodland, but disposed of their interests to their partners, who were in turn absorbed by the Globe Milling Company of California, of which company the local mill is at the present time one of the best paying properties.

One of the most important business transactions of the county occurred January 27, 1903, when Joe Craig, acting for the Yolo County Consolidated Water Company, bought the interests of the heirs of the Moore estate in and to the Moore irrigating system. This transaction also ended long pending litigation between the Moore people and other claimants of water rights from Cache creek. The new company at once set about improving and enlarging the system and the users of water got better service than they had received for some time. Since the acquisition of this property, however, by the Consolidated Water Company the area planted to alfalfa has so multiplied that even their more comprehensive system has proved inadequate to the demand upon it for water and there has been considerable complaint and a few law suits arising from the company's refusal or neglect to furnish water to consumers.

At the present time the people of the community have brighter prospects ahead of them for irrigation than they have ever had. In June, 1912, the Yolo Consolidated Water Company sold their interests to the Yolo Water and Power Company, a syndicate of New York capitalists, which promises great things for Yolo county in the way of water supply and the development of electrical power.

The new owners of the system submitted a proposition to the people which in substance was that if they agreed and pledged themselves to purchase water rights to attach to their holdings at \$20 per acre, the company would furnish water thereafter at the rate of \$1.50 per acre per year, providing acreage to the amount of 50,000 acres was pledged. The proposition has been accepted and the required acreage has been signed up. The company is now engaged in the construction of a concrete dam near Capay, which will cost when completed between \$40,000 and \$50,000. They intend also to build restraining dams above Rumsey at the

head of Capay valley and at the head of Cache creek on Clear lake, also to levee Clear lake for the purpose of retaining the winter flood water, after which will come the construction of a great system of irrigation which will cover the entire county, also the construction of the necessary works for the generation of electric power.

CHAPTER XXVI

A PERIOD OF MARKED ACTIVITY

Other contemporaneous business activities were the organization of the Yolo-Solano Irrigation Company, the former for the purpose of diverting water from the Sacramento river and Central canal in March, 1902; the establishment of two free rural mail delivery routes in the county adjacent to Woodland; the capture at the state fair of the first premium offered for the best display of products by any county in the state in September, 1903; the laying of the cornerstone of the new Carnegie library at the corner of First and Court streets on June 7, 1904; dedication of the new Native Sons' hall on Main street, a very handsome building erected by A. D. Porter; laying of the cornerstone of the new Odd Fellows' building at the corner of Third and Main streets, which occurred April 28, 1905; purchase of a city park, the property lying between Oak and Cross streets and Cleveland and Walnut, at a cost of \$2,265. This last deal was consummated in May, 1905, at a time when property in Woodland was comparatively cheap. That block of ground is today worth many times the price paid for it. The Ladies' Improvement Club of Woodland was largely responsible for the acquisition of this valuable property. The club furnished some of the money used for the purchase and its members started and maintained the agitation which eventually led to action upon the part of the city officials. The park has been improved by the planting of grass and trees and the installation of swings and other apparatus suitable for a place of that kind. It is today one of the principal places of amusement in the city.

An old land-mark of the city was wiped out when the old building at the corner of Main and Sixth streets was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1905. The building belonged to the Greiner estate and was the second school house built in Woodland and was also occupied for a time as a meeting place for the Masons.

The death of W. B. Gibson, one of the pioneer settlers of Yolo county, in February, 1905, was generally mourned and his funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city.

After much controversy and a great effort upon the part of some of the most prominent people of the city and surrounding country Yolo county was successful in its efforts to locate within its boundaries the state farm situated near Davisville, the site for which was selected by a committee representing the legislature April 6, 1906. A more comprehensive account of this institution may be found in that department of this work devoted to the schools of Yolo county.

In December of this year free mail delivery was established in Woodland. In order to get this recognition from the postoffice department at Washington the houses of Woodland were numbered systematically, by city ordinance, and the trustees caused about seventeen miles of concrete sidewalks to be built at the expense of the property owners. Mayor R. H. Beamer took an active part in this work of improvement and although at the time he was censured by many for what they termed unjust burdens cast upon them, his name is today connected with this movement and one hears only words of praise for his forethought and energy. It is said that Woodland has more miles of cement sidewalks than any other city of like population in the state.

The very handsome new home of the Bank of Yolo at the corner of Main and College streets was completed in July, 1907. This is said to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the northern part of the state. It is equipped with all the modern conveniences and appliances for comfort and is handsomely finished in imported Italian marble.

And now we enter upon the closing chapter of the history of Woodland. Although it covers only a short period of time as measured in months and years, so much has been crowded into those few months that it would take too much time and space to attempt any sort of a detailed account. In the last few years of its existence Woodland has witnessed and enjoyed a prosperity which exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who had the most faith in its future.

Regarding the cause of this unusual activity people differ, but the author is inclined to the belief that several things contributed to the cause. Benefiting by the advertising of the enterprising people of Southern California, Woodland began in 1910 to attract eastern homeseekers. 'Tis true, the Woodland chamber of commerce and other individuals did something in the way of advertising to attract these newcomers, but their efforts were puny as compared to the energy thrown into this work by our southern neighbors, whose efforts brought thousands of people from the east

to find homes in California. Gradually these people learned that Los Angeles and the surrounding country was not all of this great state. They began to hear of the fertile San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and simultaneously they began to investigate.

At first it was an occasional visitor who dropped in on us to explore. What they found evidently suited them for the tide of immigration into Yolo county has increased steadily ever since, until now the town is filled with new people. A politician who has held office for the past six years and who has lived in Woodland for the past twenty-five years, remarked recently after he had been introduced to several persons in as many minutes: "Well, I thought I knew every man, woman and child in this city, but I see very clearly that if I want to run for office any more it is up to yours truly to go out and get acquainted."

Contemporaneously with this movement of immigration came first rumors of an electric railroad for Woodland and afterward the more definite news of the application by the Vallejo Northern for a franchise to enter the city. These were followed by even more substantial evidences of the advent of the electric railroad and this no doubt added impetus to the business activities already in evidence. About this time also the prohibition movement had gained material headway. The ranks of the local prohibitionists having been recruited by the arrival of many eastern people who believed as they did, that party presented a formidable front and a real fighting strength, as was proved in 1911, when at an election held for the purpose of deciding whether the saloons should remain in Woodland or be closed, the "drys" won by a substantial majority and Woodland entered the ranks of the prohibition cities in California.

There are those in Woodland who believe that the closing of saloons contributed more than anything else to the subsequent prosperity which came to the city. The fact remains, no matter what the cause, that building activities in Woodland exceeded anything in her history. It is estimated that about 200 homes have been built in Woodland within the past two years, all of them tasteful and of a substantial character. The city has been compelled to sink auxiliary wells to supply the water needs and there is grave danger that the sewer system will have to be enlarged.

With building activities in the residence districts of the city came also a corresponding movement in the business districts. The handsome Roth building on Main street was completed and tenanted. The Physicians' building at the corner of First and Main streets was remodeled and beautified. Extensive improvements were made on the First National Bank building. The new St. Luke's Episcopal church was completed in 1912 and a very

handsome stone church for the Roman Catholics is under construction. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has given to Woodland the long promised new depot, and the electric railroad company finished its very handsome depot at the corner of Main and Second streets, this building costing about \$45,000. The new Woodland Sanitarium, a splendid and very handsome building situated on the corner of Third and Cross streets, was completed in December, 1911, and the local postoffice was made a savings depository July 20, 1911. The Sacramento to Woodland Electric railway was financed (the local banks taking considerable of the bond issue), but the crowning feature of all these activities was the opening of the railroad between this city and Sacramento on July 4, 1912.

The people celebrated that event with the anniversary of the birth of independence. A large assemblage of prominent business men of Sacramento came to Woodland on the first electric train of eight cars, which brought also a great crowd of other Sacramentans and the day was spent with patriotic ceremonies and the other customary features of a Fourth of July celebration. All day the Sacramento Woodland Railway ran trains to and from Woodland, each train carrying hundreds of people. The receipts of the railroad company far exceeded their most hopeful expectations and ever since the business of the new road has been most satisfactory.

On December 18, 1911, a vote was held in Woodland school district for the purpose of bonding it for \$90,000 to build a new high school building. The people voted in favor of the bonding, the vote being 816 for and 157 against the proposition. The new building is now under construction. According to the plans and specifications it will be a credit to the community.

Two attempts have been made to bond the county for the purpose of building a new court house, but both failed. The first election held in the summer of 1911 was lost by a very small majority, but so much pressure was brought to bear upon the board of supervisors that they agreed to submit the matter again. There sprang up, however, an organized opposition to the proposition and instead of carrying the bonds in the second election held in December, 1911, as was expected, the vote was decisively against bonding, the majority against being 249.

The reason for such a strong opposition appears to have been the amount asked by the board of supervisors for the purpose. A great many people entertained the idea that the sum was excessive and the buildings could be built for less. All, it seems, are satisfied that the county needs a new court house, but they have been unable to agree as to the details. Perhaps in the near future the proposition will come up again, and the people of Wood-

land, especially, hope that next time the proposition will be carried.

Perhaps it is bad taste to close this work with the foregoing story of defeat, but the people have settled down to the routine of life, happy and prosperous, and confident that a great future is in store for their beautiful and thriving little city.

This hope is not without foundation, for Woodland offers to the homeseeker many advantages which are not found in all cities. It is essentially a city of homes, fitted by nature as an unusually attractive place for the habitation of mankind. While there are but few who ever expect to see Woodland become a great city with factories, foundries and kindred industries, there are many who confidently look forward to the time when as a city of residences it will have few competitors in this glorious state of ours. As has been mentioned in the first part of this article nature provided a site, where Woodland stands, unusually favored for the purposes to which our forefathers put it. Splendid drainage, beautiful environment, fertile soil, an unsurpassed climate, pure water and such things donated by nature, added to which there are good streets, many miles of concrete sidewalks, adequate systems of water and sewage, a good fire alarm system, splendid schools, including kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools, churches of nearly every denomination, local branches of nearly every fraternal order under the sun, a splendid free library, free mail delivery, literary clubs, musical organizations, four thriving banks, business houses of every kind, and since the advent of the electric road, quick and cheap transportation to the larger centers of population and a ready and cheap means of transportation of local products. Woodland has also a good theater and the usual number of moving picture theaters, besides the Oak Club, where men of business are wont to congregate to amuse themselves and talk over the incidents of the day and hour. Do you wonder, good reader, that the local residents fondly expect to see the population of this fair city more than doubled within the next few years?

CHAPTER XXVII

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF WOODLAND AND OF THE COUNTY
AND STATE

Following is a list showing the results of all the elections held in Woodland since its original incorporation:

March 14, 1871—Board of Trustees: D. C. Hubbard (president), E. Giddings (Clerk), E. R. Lowe, G. Kauffman, John Schurley. J. D. Lawson, city marshal; G. W. Greene, treasurer; P. C. Robertson, assessor.

May 1, 1871—Board of Trustees: F. S. Freeman (president), C. L. Simpson (clerk), J. D. Lawson, C. H. Gray, Donald Frazer. R. T. Buckley, marshal; G. W. Greene, treasurer; O. B. Westcott, assessor.

May 6, 1872—Board of Trustees: J. D. Lawson (president), J. K. Smith (clerk), R. H. Newton, C. H. Gray, J. H. Arnold. M. Snyder, marshal; G. W. Greene, treasurer; O. B. Westcott, assessor.

May 5, 1873—Board of Trustees: A. C. Ruggles (president), R. H. Newton (clerk), T. C. Pockman, W. W. Brownell, E. Bynum. J. B. Strong, marshal; A. G. Read, treasurer; F. M. Brown, assessor; James Johnson, attorney (appointed).

May 4, 1874—Board of Trustees: E. Bynum (president), D. M. Burns (clerk), W. W. Brownell, R. H. Newton, George Lewald. John Webber, marshal; W. W. Brownell, treasurer (appointed).

1876—Board of Trustees: G. W. Hiatt (president), George H. Jackson (clerk), James Viers, J. R. Edwards, P. Krellenberg. M. W. Thomas, marshal; P. Krellenberg, treasurer (appointed).

1878—Board of Trustees: James Viers (president), A. Nickelsberg (clerk), J. M. Rhodes, Otto Schluer, Chris Sieber. George Alford, marshal; Chris Sieber, treasurer (appointed).

May 3, 1880—Board of Trustees: Donald Frazer (president), J. M. Rhodes (clerk), G. H. Jackson, A. J. Hall, G. W. Andrews. A. S. Armstrong, marshal; G. W. Andrews, treasurer (appointed).

May 1, 1882—Board of Trustees: A. Mossmayer (president), W. S. Huston (clerk), F. A. Pedler, L. Charmak, G. H. Jackson. L. Charmak, treasurer (appointed); H. M. Hoyt, marshal.

May 5, 1884—Board of Trustees: A. Mossmayer (president), W. S. Huston (clerk), L. Charmak, George H. Jackson, A. L. Boggs. H. M. Hoyt, marshal; L. Charmak, treasurer.

May 1, 1886—Board of Trustees: G. W. Brown (president), Charles Gummow (clerk), L. Charmak, W. F. Mock. H. M. Hoyt, marshal; C. M. Hiddleson, treasurer.

May, 1888—Board of Trustees: J. O. Maxwell (mayor), J. K. Smith (clerk), R. F. Hester, J. H. Wright. L. Charmak, treasurer; Carey Barney, marshal.

At this election a vote for reincorporation was lost by a vote of 230 for and 394 against.

1890—Board of Trustees: M. Diggs (president), J. G. Crutcher, J. F. Duncan, L. Charmak, J. O. Maxwell. C. M. Barney, marshal.

At this junction the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution submitting again to the people the proposition of reincorporation. The city was divided into four precincts and the election was set for June 16th. On that day, by a decisive majority, the people voted to incorporate into a city of the fifth class and elected officers as follows:—Board of Trustees L. Charmak, J. O. Maxwell, M. Diggs, J. G. Crutcher, G. H. Jackson. Board of Education: J. H. Wright, R. H. Beamer, M. O. Harling, E. T. Clowe, J. I. McConnell. A. G. Read, assessor; Herman Kuhn, marshal; J. F. Garrette, treasurer; R. B. Mosby, clerk, P. W. Fisher, recorder.

April 13, 1891—Board of Trustees: George H. Jackson, G. W. Hiatt, Dr. Thomas Ross, J. F. Duncan, W. G. Hunt. Frank Dietz, assessor; J. C. Harlan, treasurer; R. B. Mosby, clerk; P. W. Fisher recorder; Herman Kuhn, marshal. Board of Education: J. I. McConnell, R. H. Beamer, M. O. Harling, J. H. Wright, E. T. Clowe.

1893—Board of Trustees: L. Charmak, L. B. Holmes, J. O. Maxwell. L. A. Ervin, marshal; J. C. Harlan, treasurer; C. M. Barney, assessor; P. W. Fisher, recorder. Board of Education: F. E. Baker, C. Q. Nelson, N. M. Weaver.

1895—Board of Trustees: J. W. Bandy, C. M. Hiddleson. Robert Warren, marshal; James C. Harlan, treasurer; R. L. Sinkey, assessor; A. C. Ruggles, recorder; E. E. Gaddis, attorney. Board of Education: George Banks, J. O. Chalmers.

1897—Board of Trustees: A. M. Britt, L. Charmak, A. Moss-mayer. J. B. Lawson, marshal; R. B. Mosby, clerk; James C. Harlan, treasurer; R. L. Sinkey, assessor; J. E. Strong, attorney; P. W. Fisher, recorder. Board of Education: M. Diggs, J. I. McConnell, M. O. Harling.

1899—Board of Trustees: W. P. Craig, T. B. Gibson. J. B. Lawson, marshal; W. B. Aldrich, clerk; J. C. Harlan, treasurer; E. M. Tilden, assessor; W. A. Anderson, attorney; P. W. Fisher, recorder. Board of Education: C. E. Dingle, J. M. Day.

1901—Board of Trustees: E. P. Huston, J. J. Brown, W. H. Troop. W. C. Gwinn, marshal; L. R. Pierce, treasurer; R. B. Mosby, assessor; Charles W. Pickard, attorney and clerk; P. W. Fisher, recorder. Board of Education: S. C. Deaner, F. A. Kauffman, C. R. Wilcoxon.

1903—Board of Trustees: R. H. Beamer, Douglas Balfour, W. H. Troop. W. C. Gwinn, marshal; L. R. Pierce, treasurer;

A. G. Read, assessor; Bryon Ball, recorder; Charles W. Pickard, attorney and clerk. Board of Education: C. Q. Nelson, J. M. Day.

On account of a change of the state law regarding the government of cities of the fifth class the officers elected at this election, with the exception of City Trustees and Board of Education were elected to hold office for four years and it was also provided that at the next ensuing election five members of each board should be elected to also hold office for a term of four years.

1905—Board of Trustees: W. H. Troop, Joseph Craig, W. H. Alexander. Board of Education: J. Reith, Jr., F. A. Kauffman, C. R. Wilcoxson.

1907—Board of Trustees: J. R. Mitchell, Theodore Muegge, W. H. Curson, W. A. Boots, W. S. White. S. A. Leach, marshal; L. R. Pierce, treasurer; Charles W. Pickard, attorney and clerk; Barnard Rehmke, recorder; Frank Dietz, assessor. Board of Education: J. Reith, Jr., J. A. Murray, S. C. Deaner, F. A. Kauffman, C. Sieber.

During this term two of the elected officers resigned. E. B. Mering was appointed to succeed C. W. Pickard, whose resignation was accepted June 3, 1907, and M. S. Ish succeeded Treasurer Pierce, resigning October 2, 1907. The vote on the question of saloons resulted for saloons 382, against 353.

1911—Board of Trustees: J. R. Mitchell, C. T. Bidwell, J. J. Kinkade, J. O. Maxwell H. M. Miller. R. Rehmke, recorder; G. E. Whitney, attorney and clerk; L. H. Stephens, treasurer; Peter Scott, marshal; Frank Dietz, assessor. Board of Education: J. Reith, Jr., J. L. Harlan, F. C. Ewert, R. J. Gibson, C. W. Thomas, Jr.

The vote on the question of saloons resulted as follows: Against saloons, 431; for saloons, 395.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS FOR YEARS 1849 TO 1911

1849—State senator, M. G. Vallejo; assemblymen, J. E. Brackett and J. S. Bradford.

1850—State senator, Martin E. Cook; assemblyman, H. P. Osgood; county judge, P. A. Marguam; sheriff and tax collector, J. N. Borden; district attorney, G. W. Crane and P. R. Moore; clerk, B. F. Brown; assessor, J. E. Braly; recorder and auditor, G. W. Crane; surveyor, W. B. Brown; administrator, G. W. Keene; coroner, C. F. Collins; treasurer, G. W. Keene; superintendent of public schools, duties by county assessor until 1855.

1851—State senator, M. M. Wombough; assemblyman, John G. Parrish; county judge, H. H. Hartley; sheriff and tax collector, F. A. Harris; district attorney, M. M. Wombough and G. W. Keene; clerk, Humphrey Griffith; assessor, Humphrey Griffith; recorder and auditor, (duties by county clerk until 1873); surveyor, Charles F.

Reed; administrator, G. W. Keene; coroner, John Van Arnam; treasurer, H. H. Hartley.

1852—State senator, M. M. Wombough; assemblyman, A. B. Caldwell; county judge, H. H. Hartley; sheriff and tax collector, E. A. Harris; district attorney, G. H. Carter and B. F. Ankeny; clerk, Humphrey Griffith; assessor, J. W. Myrick; surveyor, Charles F. Reed; administrator, G. W. Keene; coroner, John Van Arnam; treasurer, Alex Chisholm; supervisors, J. B. Greene, W. G. Brown, Isaac Laferty, C. H. Cooley, G. F. Brown.

1853—State senator, Edward McGarry; assemblyman, Humphrey Griffith; county judge, Harrison Gwinn; sheriff and tax collector, G. W. Gish; district attorney, W. R. Chapman and W. R. Cantwell; clerk, R. H. Baskett; assessor, D. P. Diggs; recorder and auditor duties by clerk until 1873; surveyor, Wm. Minis; administrator, G. W. Keene; coroner, John Smith; treasurer, J. B. Tilden; supervisors, J. B. Tufts, C. Chisholm, G. H. Peck, W. G. Brown, A. H. Willard.

1854—State senator, Edward McGarry; assemblyman, J. H. Updegraff; county judge, Harrison Gwinn; sheriff and tax collector, Jas. A. Douglas; district attorney, H. Meredith; clerk, R. H. Baskett; assessor, P. J. Hopper and T. F. W. Price; surveyor, Wm. Minis; administrator, Isaac Sunderland; coroner, John Van Arnam; treasurer, W. N. Brooks; supervisors, Samuel Wagner, H. L. Robey, J. C. Hawley, Wm. Flanders, J. W. Snowball.

1855—State senator, S. Bynum; assemblyman, E. Bynum; county judge, Harrison Gwinn; sheriff and tax collector, Geo. Bell and F. G. Russell; district attorney, H. Griffith and F. Woodward; clerk, A. McDonald; assessor, J. S. Cox; superintendent of schools, L. W. Mering; surveyor, Wm. Minis; administrator, E. A. Harris; coroner, E. C. Taylor; treasurer, W. N. Brooks; supervisor, first district, J. V. Hoag; supervisor, second district, J. D. Stephens; supervisor, third district, D. Lamb.

1857—State senator, Humphrey Griffith; assemblyman, J. S. Curtis and Wm. Minis; county judge, Isaac Davis; sheriff and tax collector, J. L. Cox; district attorney, W. H. McGrew; clerk, J. N. Pendegast; assessor, J. A. McCauley; superintendent of public schools, N. Wyckoff and H. Gaddis; surveyor, J. I. Underhill; administrator, Wm. H. Marders; coroner, I. N. Hoag; treasurer, W. N. Brooks; supervisor, first district, J. V. Hoag and Mike Bryte; supervisor, second district, H. C. Riggs; supervisor, third district, M. P. Ferguson.

1859—State senator, Henry Edgerton; assemblyman, Harrison Gwinn; county judge, Isaac Davis; sheriff and tax collector, Jas. A. Douglas; district attorney, I. W. Jacobs; clerk, J. T. Daly; assessor, J. A. McCauley; superintendent of public schools, H. Gaddis; sur-

veyor, Wm. Minis; administrator, W. N. Brooks and C. F. Reed; coroner, J. S. Curtis and E. C. Taylor; treasurer, W. N. Brooks; supervisor, first district, S. N. Norton; supervisor, second district, G. E. Sill; supervisor, third district, A. W. Morris.

1861—State senator, O. B. Powers; assemblyman, W. C. Wood and I. N. Hoag; county judge, J. B. Smith and I. N. Hoag; sheriff and tax collector, C. H. Gray; district attorney, H. I. Hamblin; clerk, Ed. R. Giddings; assessor, J. G. Overshiner; superintendent of public schools, H. Gaddis; surveyor, A. Mathews; administrator, S. F. Rodolph; coroner, S. F. Rodolph; treasurer, C. W. Reed; supervisor, first district, S. N. Norton; supervisor, second district, G. E. Sill; supervisor, third district, A. W. Morris.

1863—State senator, J. J. Hall; assemblyman, Ed. Patten and J. B. Hartsough; county judge, L. R. Hopkins and I. N. Hoag; sheriff and tax collector, C. H. Gray; district attorney, H. G. Burnett; clerk, L. E. Brownell; assessor, P. Parker; superintendent of public schools, H. Gaddis; surveyor, A. Mathews; administrator, W. S. Emery; coroner, A. S. Sprague; treasurer, G. A. Fabricius; supervisor, first district, G. W. Bell; supervisor, second district, G. E. Sill; supervisor, third district, A. W. Morris.

1865—State senator, L. B. Mizner; assemblyman, C. F. Reed; county judge, J. A. Hutton; sheriff and tax collector, Wm. Minis; district attorney, H. G. Burnett; clerk, Ed. R. Giddings; assessor, J. B. Bullock; superintendent of public schools, M. A. Woods; surveyor, A. Mathews; administrator, G. W. Pierce; coroner, J. S. Curtis; treasurer, Giles E. Sill; supervisor, first district, G. W. Bell; supervisor, second district, G. W. Scott; supervisor, third district, S. N. Mering.

1867—State senator, L. B. Mizner; assemblyman, John M. Kelly; county judge, M. A. Woods; sheriff and tax collector, Wm. Minis; district attorney, J. C. Ball; clerk, E. Bynum; assessor, J. P. Bullock et al.; superintendent of public schools, R. R. Darby; surveyor, J. I. Underhill; administrator, G. W. Pierce; coroner, J. S. Miller; treasurer, Giles E. Sill; supervisor, first district, G. W. Bell; supervisor, second district, G. H. Swingle; supervisor, third district, Ed. Roberts.

1869—State senator, Wm. Minis; assemblyman, John M. Kelly; county judge, Jas. Johnson; sheriff and tax collector, J. P. Bullock; district attorney, J. C. Ball; clerk, E. Bynum; assessor, J. J. Ammons; superintendent of public schools, R. R. Darby; surveyor, J. I. Underhill; administrator, Giles E. Sill; coroner, J. T. Lillard; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, L. B. Ruggles; supervisor, second district, G. H. Swingle; supervisor, third district, Ed. Roberts.

1871—State senator, Wm. Minis; assemblyman, F. S. Freeman;

county judge, J. A. Hutton; sheriff and tax collector, J. P. Bullock; district attorney, J. C. Ball; clerk, D. Schindler; assessor, J. J. Ammons; superintendent of public schools, G. N. Freeman; surveyor, J. I. Underhill; administrator, E. R. Bush; coroner, D. W. Edson; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, R. W. Megowan; supervisor, second district, G. H. Swingle; supervisor, third district, Ed. Roberts.

1873—State senator, H. E. McCune; assemblyman, F. S. Freeman; county judge, J. A. Hutton; sheriff and tax collector, Carey Barney; district attorney, F. E. Baker; clerk, D. Schindler; assessor, R. H. Beamer; recorder and auditor, J. D. Lawson; superintendent of public schools, G. N. Freeman; surveyor, L. Friel; administrator, J. S. Stevenson; coroner, S. L. Monday; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, R. W. Megowan; supervisor, second district, G. H. Swingle; supervisor, third district, Ed. Roberts; supervisor, fourth district, J. K. Smith; supervisor, fifth district, S. N. Mering.

1875—State senator, H. E. McCune; assemblyman, Jason Watkins; county judge, E. R. Bush; sheriff and tax collector, Carey Barney; district attorney, F. E. Baker; clerk, D. M. Burns; assessor, R. H. Beamer; recorder and auditor, J. A. Hiller; superintendent of public schools, H. B. Pendegast; surveyor, M. A. Nurse; administrator, A. S. House; coroner, P. Krellenberg; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, R. W. Megowan; supervisor, second district, Wm. Sims; supervisor, third district, J. C. Smith; supervisor, fourth district, J. H. Harlan; supervisor, fifth district, S. N. Mering.

1877—State senator, John Lambert; assemblyman, W. M. DeWitt; county judge, E. R. Bush (superior); sheriff and tax collector, Carey Barney; district attorney, C. H. Garoutte; clerk, D. M. Burns; assessor, F. Schlieman; recorder and auditor, R. W. Megowan; superintendent of public schools, H. B. Pendegast; surveyor, J. A. Brown; administrator, S. L. Monday; coroner, P. Krellenberg; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, R. F. Hester; supervisor, second district, Wm. Sims; supervisor, third district, J. C. Smith; supervisor, fourth district, J. H. Harlan; supervisor, fifth district, S. N. Mering.

1879—State senator, J. H. Harlan; assemblyman, D. N. Hershey; county judge, E. R. Bush; sheriff and tax collector, F. M. Rahm; district attorney, C. H. Garoutte; clerk, J. K. Smith; assessor, F. Schlieman; recorder and auditor, W. D. Holcom; superintendent of public schools, G. W. Goin; surveyor, J. E. R. O'Farrell; administrator, A. W. Tucker; coroner, P. Krellenberg; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, R. F. Hester; supervisor, second district, Wm. Sims; supervisor, third district, J. C. Smith;

supervisor, fourth district, R. H. Newton; supervisor, fifth district, S. N. Mering.

1882—State senator, K. E. Kelley; assemblyman, D. N. Hershey; county judge, C. H. Garoutte; sheriff and tax collector, Jason Watkins; district attorney, Jos. Craig; clerk, M. O. Harling; assessor, R. M. Huston; recorder and auditor, R. F. Hester; superintendent of public schools, G. W. Goin; surveyor, E. P. Everett; administrator, Giles Sill; coroner, C. Krellenberg; treasurer, A. C. Kean; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, J. F. Lillard; supervisor, third district, J. C. Smith; supervisor, fourth district, C. Nelson; supervisor, fifth district, J. S. Tutt.

1884—State senator, W. B. Parker; assemblyman, C. B. Culver; superior judge, C. H. Garoutte; sheriff and tax collector, R. H. Beamer; district attorney, F. S. Sprague; clerk, F. Schlieman; assessor, R. M. Huston; recorder and auditor, A. J. Atchinson; superintendent of public schools, G. W. Goin; surveyor, J. E. R. O'Farrell; administrator, L. B. Isham; coroner, P. Krellenberg; treasurer, J. K. Smith; supervisor, first district, T. J. Hodgdon; supervisor, second district, J. T. Lillard; supervisor, third district, Geo. Sharpneck; supervisor, fourth district, W. H. Ludden; supervisor, fifth district, J. S. Tutt.

1886—State senator, B. O. Carr; assemblyman, L. B. Adams; superior judge, C. H. Garoutte; sheriff and tax collector, Jason Watkins; district attorney, F. S. Sprague; clerk, M. O. Harling; assessor, R. M. Huston; recorder and auditor, A. J. Atchinson; superintendent of public schools, Geo. Banks; surveyor, J. E. R. O'Farrell; administrator; G. W. Hiatt; coroner, L. O. Stephens; treasurer, Wm. Minis; supervisor, first district, J. Hodgdon; supervisor, second district, T. W. Guthrie; supervisor, third district, L. M. Clark; supervisor, fourth district; W. H. Ludden; supervisor, fifth district, J. S. Tutt.

1888—State senator, G. P. Harding; assemblyman, L. B. Adams; superior judge, C. H. Garoutte; sheriff and tax collector, N. W. Weaver; district attorney, E. E. Gaddis; clerk, M. O. Harling; assessor, R. M. Huston; recorder and auditor, D. A. McGriff; superintendent of public schools, Geo. Banks; surveyor, J. E. R. O'Farrell; administrator, G. W. Hiatt; coroner, L. O. Stephens; treasurer, Wm. Minis; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, T. W. Guthrie; supervisor, third district, L. M. Clark; supervisor, fourth district, J. K. Schuerle; supervisor, fifth district, M. R. York.

1890—State senator, G. P. Harding; assemblyman, R. Clark; superior judge, M. H. Grant; sheriff and tax collector, N. M. Weaver; district attorney, R. E. Hopkins; clerk, R. W. Pendegast; assessor, M. D. Chamberlin; recorder and auditor, D. A. McGriff;

superintendent of public schools, Geo. Banks; surveyor, T. J. Phillips; administrator, M. L. Woods; coroner, L. O. Stephens; treasurer, J. H. Wright; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, William King; supervisor, third district, D. F. Houx; supervisor, fourth district, J. K. Schuerle; supervisor, fifth district, M. R. York.

1892—State senator, G. P. Harding; assemblyman, I. W. Jacobs; superior judge, M. H. Grant; sheriff and tax collector, D. H. Wyckoff; district attorney, C. M. Head; clerk, R. W. Pendegast; assessor, M. D. Chamberlin; recorder and auditor, W. A. Stephens; superintendent of public schools, Geo. Banks; surveyor, P. N. Ashley; administrator, H. C. Duncan; coroner, D. O. Bean; treasurer, Wm. Minis; supervisor, first district, Ezra Casselman; supervisor, second district, Wm. King; supervisor, third district, D. F. Houx; supervisor, fourth district, J. K. Schuerle; supervisor, fifth district, J. G. Fredericks.

1894—State senator, Eugene Aram; assemblyman, H. W. Laugenour; superior judge, M. H. Grant; sheriff and tax collector, G. W. Griffin; district attorney, R. E. Hopkins; clerk, G. L. Duncan; assessor, M. D. Chamberlin; recorder and auditor, F. Schlieman; superintendent of public schools, Clara A. March; surveyor, P. N. Ashley; administrator, H. C. Duncan; coroner, D. O. Bean; treasurer, W. L. Wood; supervisor, first district, Ezra Casselman; supervisor, second district, J. F. Griffin; supervisor, third district, D. F. Houx; supervisor, fourth district, J. K. Schuerle; supervisor, fifth district, J. G. Fredericks.

1896—Assemblyman, A. W. North; superior judge, E. E. Gaddis; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, J. F. Griffin; supervisor, third district, D. F. Houx; supervisor, fourth district, J. W. Bandy; supervisor, fifth district, J. G. Fredericks.

1898—State senator, W. M. Cutter; assemblyman, G. W. Pierce; superior judge, E. E. Gaddis; sheriff and tax collector, G. W. Griffin; district attorney, E. R. Bush; clerk, G. L. Duncan; assessor, J. K. Smith; recorder, J. T. Goodin; auditor, Charles Hadsall; superintendent of public schools, Mrs. S. E. Peart; surveyor, P. N. Ashley; administrator, J. F. Dearing; coroner, D. O. Bean; treasurer, W. L. Wood; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, W. O. Russell; supervisor, third district, J. N. Decker; supervisor, fourth district, J. W. Bandy; supervisor, fifth district, J. G. Fredericks.

1900—Assemblyman, J. F. Chiles; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, W. O. Russell; supervisor, third district, J. N. Decker; supervisor, fourth district, T. J. Vaughn; supervisor, fifth district, G. H. Hopkins.

1902—Assemblyman, J. I. McConnell; superior judge, E. E. Gaddis; sheriff and tax collector, G. W. Griffin; district attorney, W. A. Anderson; clerk, C. F. Hadsall; assessor, H. E. Harrison; recorder, J. T. Goodin; auditor, W. M. Browning; superintendent of public schools, Minnie De Vilbiss; surveyor, P. N. Ashley; administrator, J. S. Tutt; coroner, T. H. Kitto; treasurer, J. G. Crutcher; supervisor, first district, T. C. Snider; supervisor, second district, M. P. Ormsby; supervisor, third district, L. N. Taber; supervisor, fourth district, T. J. Vaughn; supervisor, fifth district, G. H. Hopkins.

1904—Assemblyman, N. A. Hawkins; supervisor, first district, E. A. Palm; supervisor, second district, M. P. Ormsby; supervisor, third district, L. N. Taber; supervisor, fourth district, T. J. Vaughn; supervisor, fifth district, G. H. Hopkins.

1906—State senator, Jos. Craig; assemblyman, J. I. McConnell; superior judge, E. E. Gaddis; sheriff and tax collector, Sam Montgomery; district attorney, W. A. Anderson; clerk, C. F. Hadsall; assessor, H. E. Harrison; recorder, W. L. Ely; auditor, R. P. Wallace; superintendent of public schools, May E. Dexter; surveyor, P. N. Ashley; administrator, J. S. Tutt; coroner, T. H. Kitto; treasurer, J. G. Crutcher; supervisor, first district, E. A. Palm; supervisor, second district, Eli Snider; supervisor, third district, K. B. Edson; supervisor, fourth district, T. J. Vaughn; supervisor, fifth district, G. H. Hopkins.

1908—Assemblyman, L. H. Wilson; superior judge, N. R. Hawkins; supervisor, first district, E. A. Palm; supervisor, second district, Eli Snider; supervisor, third district, F. B. Edson; supervisor, fourth district, J. S. Scott; supervisor, fifth district, J. W. Monroe.

1910—State senator, A. P. Boynton; assemblyman, L. H. Wilson; superior judge, N. A. Hawkins; sheriff and tax collector, J. W. Monroe; district attorney, A. G. Bailey; clerk, H. R. Saunders; assessor, H. E. Harrison; recorder, H. Henigan; auditor, R. P. Wallace; superintendent of public schools, May E. Dexter-Henshall; surveyor, P. N. Ashley; administrator, A. L. Farish; coroner, T. H. Kitto; treasurer, R. E. Cole; supervisor, first district, E. A. Palm; supervisor, second district, W. O. Russell; supervisor, third district, F. B. Edson; supervisor, fourth district, J. S. Scott; supervisor, fifth district, M. H. Stitt.

Justices of the Peace for the Last Ten Years

1902—Blacks, S. P. Cutler; Capay, S. H. Bowles; Cacheville, C. P. Summer; Clarksburg, D. R. Nason; Cottonwood, J. N. Bicknell; Grafton, M. P. Shannon; Guinda, J. H. Norton; Putah, H. S. D.

Deck; Washington, C. A. Simpson, Winters, Jas. McClure; Woodland, E. T. Lampton.

1906—Blacks—Wm. Sandrock; Capay, S. H. Bowles; Cacheville, S. L. Nutting; Clarksburg, Geo. Colby; Cottonwood, J. N. Bicknell; Dunnigan, Frank Weedner; Grafton, M. P. Shannon; Guinda, J. H. Norton; Putah, G. R. Carey; Washington, C. A. Simpson; Winters, Jas. McClure; Woodland; E. T. Lampton.

1910—Blacks, L. J. Didion; Capay, G. W. Tandy; Cacheville, Wirt Millsap; Clarksburg, F. B. Wire; Cottonwood, J. N. Bicknell; Dunnigan, A. H. Reager; Grafton, C. C. Cobb; Guinda, J. H. Norton; Putah, W. H. Scott, Washington, C. A. Simpson; Winters, W. P. Womack; Woodland, J. E. Strong.

CHAPTER XXVIII

SCHOOLS OF YOLO COUNTY

By Mrs. May E. Dexter-Henshall

In the spring of 1847 in a primitive structure near the banks of Cache creek one mile from Gordon's, Mr. Tyler, the pioneer teacher of Yolo county, gathered about him his little flock of eight pupils and taught them the three R's, untrammelled by any laws governing education. Miss Matilda McCord, of Illinois, taught the second school, which was located at Fremont in 1849. The school-house was a frame building erected by Jonas Spect. Mr. Wheaton, afterwards a lawyer in San Francisco, taught a private school in Washington at an early date. It was probably the third school in the county.

There was one school in the county in 1851 and seventy-five children between four and eighteen years of age. An early historian states that the school was probably located at Washington. The reports of 1852 and 1853 show that there were two schools and one hundred and forty-three children between four and eighteen years of age. These two schools were at Washington and Yolo City, now Woodland.

In the early part of 1853 the people living south of Cache creek who had children needing school facilities erected a building on the land later owned by R. L. Beamer, within four rods of the south line of his place, and where Fourth street would intersect it if continued far enough north. The building was 16x20 feet, the frame, floor, windows, and door casings being of sawed oak lumber, while the roof and sides were covered with oak shakes. There were four windows, two on either side, and a door in the west end. The furniture consisted of seats eight feet long, made from two-inch planks, by inserting pins into them for legs, the desk being a seat with longer legs. The lumber was all hand-sawed by Joseph German. J. C. Welch was the first teacher. He was paid \$100 a month by the school patrons, John Morris, Robert Welch, F. C. Ruggles, Mrs. High, J. M. Harbin, George McConnell, William G. Belcher, John Cops, William Gordon, the Wolfskills, and Hap. Works of Gordon Valley. The books used were such as each family happened to possess. There were Ray's, Smith's, and Smiley's arithmetics, Smith's grammar, and several kinds of readers. The school was taught five months by Mr. Welch, commencing in April or May, and the attendance averaged about twenty pupils. He was succeeded by Joseph German, followed by L. B. Ruggles. The building was afterwards given to the public and in it was taught the first public school by Rev. J. N. Pendegast, in District No. 1.

Sometime during 1853 a school-house was built on the land now owned by A. W. Morris, north of Cache creek, and as the school census reports of 1854 show but three schools in the county, they must have been in the Woodland, Reed, and Washington buildings. The Reed school-house was in Cache Creek District No. 2, which was north of the creek. Previous to 1855 the county assessor had supervision over the schools of the county.

On September 13, 1855, L. M. Mering was elected county school superintendent. No records are on file for the year that he served, as his books and papers were burned. Fortunately he had filed a report with the state superintendent. His reports shows that the following districts were in existence:

Cache Creek, Districts Nos. 1 and 2, with number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years of age, 278; Washington No. 1, 64; and Cottonwood No. 1, 95.

The lowest salary paid was \$60 per month and the highest was \$100. The average school term was five months. The teachers employed were L. B. Ruggles, C. D. Tibbetts, Emma Alexander, M. A. Wheaton, and M. Woods. The total amount expended for educational purposes in 1855 was \$1,543.50.

N. Wyckoff was appointed superintendent of schools on November 20, 1856. He was succeeded by Henry Gaddis on September 15, 1857. Of those early days his widow, Mrs. Anna Barnes, has given most interesting information. The superintendent did not have an office. People who wished to transact business with him went to his home. The applicants who wished to teach came to him to be examined. They would travel for miles on horseback through the forest, and, with carpet-bag in hand, ask for a night's lodging and for permission to teach. "Every greenhorn that came thought he could teach in 'Californy.'" The optimistic remark, "I reckon I can brush up a bit," was often heard.

After the applicant had rested over night and been fortified by a generous meal of fried chicken, provided by the superintendent's sympathetic wife, the examination commenced. It was usually oral. Webster's international spelling book proved the Waterloo of many a crestfallen applicant, for failure to spell correctly was an offense not to be condoned by Mr. Gaddis.

As the years went by the teachers were examined by an examining board. The early records give names of examiners and those examined. If successful, the one word "Approved" was placed after the applicant's name. If unsuccessful, the word "Disapproved" was written. After an instructor had taught school a year he had to be examined again. Teaching had not then reached the dignity of a profession.

Neither were the people agitated by the question of "state

text-books." Each child studied from the books his parents happened to possess.

Promotion certificates and diplomas of graduation had not at that time caused any unrest to pupils, teachers, or parents. At the close of the term the pupils would mark the page that they had studied last. The next year a new teacher would appear, have them go back to the beginning, and study it all over again.

Pupils sat on benches and had benches in front of them for their books. The big rawhide or black-snake occupied a prominent place and kept an outward serenity in the overcrowded school-rooms. At the close of the month the teacher would have to go to the home of the superintendent for his salary warrant and then travel on horseback to Cacheville, the county seat, to have it cashed.

Among the pioneers who have left a lasting impression upon the minds and hearts of the people is Mrs. F. S. Freeman. When a girl of seventeen in her comfortable Eastern home she read "Colton's Three Years in California." Fascinated with the tales she read, she decided to see this western land. She made the trip in 1856 by the Nicaragua route. Shortly after her arrival she commenced teaching a subscription school three miles from Folsom. Each pupil paid her \$1 per week, bringing the money to her each Monday. At the close of the term she decided to go to Yolo City (Woodland). She crossed the Sacramento river on a ferry-boat and traveled on horseback from seven o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening through the woods between Sacramento and Yolo City. Because of the oak grove in which Yolo City was located Mrs. Freeman, at a later date, suggested that the village be called Woodland. When the postoffice was changed from Cacheville to Yolo City the name Woodland was given to the place.

In those early days Mrs. Freeman was known as Miss Gertrude Swain, and was elected first teacher to occupy the new school building that was erected in Yolo City in 1856, one block west of the eastern termination of Main street. The upper part of the new school building was used as a Masonic hall.

The trustees, Mr. Giddings, F. C. Ruggles, and Rev. J. N. Pendegast, asked Miss Swain a few general questions, gave her some words to spell, had her read two verses from one of Longfellow's poems, and then pronounced her qualified to teach the sixty restless lads and lassies of the village. She proved herself equal to the undertaking, and names with pride as her former pupils, R. H. Beamer, J. I. McConnell, D. M. Burns, Wirt Pendegast, Henry Fisher, Mrs. Mary Beamer Brown, and many others.

It was not an uncommon sight to see three or four children on the back of one horse wending their way through the woods to school. They were all ages, from the tiny "A, B, C's" to the stalwart youth who was as old as his teacher. The salary paid was \$60

a month. The school was in session three months in the summer and three months in the winter. Miss Swain taught the school for two years. She was succeeded by J. C. Welch, who was followed by Miss Carrie Templeton. The school had grown so large that it was divided into two rooms. Prof. Giles Freeman and his wife were elected teachers.

The school building which was erected in 1856 was built on land not belonging to the district, and resulted in expensive litigation in after years. C. W. Crocker, who owned the land on which it was built, failed to make either a deed to the district or to reserve it when he sold the farm, and the property, after passing through several hands, was finally purchased by W. L. Messenger and George D. Fiske, who offered to sell the same to the district for \$250. By a majority of three the people voted the requisite amount for Messenger and Fiske; also \$300 to pay the Masons for their interest, and \$300 for teachers' salaries. The collection of the tax was contested. The supreme court decided in favor of the tax. As the value of the lot had increased in the meantime until it was worth four times the amount of their first offer, Messenger and Fiske refused to sell it for \$250. The trustees prosecuted them in the courts for a year or two in a vain effort to force an acceptance of the offer. The building was finally decided to be the property of Messenger and Fiske. Afterwards it was used as a hotel and was called the Travelers' Rest, or Quilty Building.

The district being without a school-house, a vote was taken to see if the people would authorize a tax to build one. The vote was not in favor of the tax. At the time a lot was offered for school purposes at \$400, and to secure it twenty progressive men subscribed \$20 each, and after having purchased it offered it to the district as a gift, provided a school-house was built on it. Another election was called and the proposition received but seventeen negative votes. The following are most of the names of those who presented the lot to the district: Clark Elliot, Nathan Elliot, R. B. Blowers, D. A. Jackson, Dr. George H. Jackson, J. G. A. Overshiner, C. P. Sprague, George D. Fiske, James Asberry, A. C. Ruggles, F. C. Ruggles, F. S. Freeman, L. F. Craft, G. E. Sill, J. M. Garoutte, O. D. Wescott, A. S. House, D. M. White, and W. L. Messenger. The trustees procured plans and specifications, and in August, 1871, commenced to erect the structure that is now known as the Main Street school building. It cost nearly \$16,000. In March, 1872, the legislature passed a special Act authorizing the levying of taxes and issuing of bonds to enable Woodland district to complete the building and pay the debts already incurred.

At the present time (1912) there are three elementary school buildings in Woodland named after the principal street upon which each is located, as follows: Main, Walnut and Oak.

The following is the official list of the districts, clerks, postoffice addresses, and teachers of Yolo county for the year ending June 30, 1912:

Apricot—August Brinck, Winters. Teacher, Mrs. Anna C. Gregory.

Buckeye—Chas. Allen, Winters. Teacher, Mrs. Maude Lamme.

Cache Creek—G. L. Griffith, Woodland. Teachers, Edith V. Edmiston, Mrs. Lulu H. Windsor.

Cacheville—Bernard Borach, Yolo. Teachers, D. D. Sturgis, Margaret Shell.

Canon—C. W. Kingsbury, Brooks. Teacher, June B. Smith.

Cadenasso—H. C. Howard, Brooks. Teacher, Gatsey Landrum.

Capay—L. A. Eddy, Capay. Teacher, Lillie L. Laugenour.

Cottonwood—L. E. Kale, Madison. Teacher, Elsie White.

Clover—Wm. Reiff, Madison. Teacher, Mary Vasey.

Davis—J. C. Luft, Davis. Teachers, R. C. Kissling, Elsa V. Boydstun, Hazel Hyde.

Enterprise—D. F. Houx, Blacks. Teacher, Frank Hulbert.

Esparto—C. F. Derby, Esparto. Teachers, T. L. Herbert, Julia McWilliams.

Eureka—Chas. C. Morris, Grafton. Teacher, Blanch I. Laird.

Fairfield—Wm. Oeste, Davis. Teacher, Vivian Yater.

Fairview—Edward Linderman, Capay. Teacher, Elizabeth Powers.

Fillmore—W. H. Browning, Woodland. Teacher, Julia Bray.

Gordon—S. L. Norton, Madison. Teacher, Lester C. Dalbey.

Grafton—M. F. Huber, Grafton. Teachers, T. L. Whitehead, Alma Brandenburg.

Guinda—A. H. Beard, Guinda. Teacher, Stella Harris.

Jefferson—J. C. Smith, Courtland. Teacher, Lillie Bean.

Laugenour—J. W. Gallup, Woodland. Teacher, Stacy Armstrong.

Liberty—Mrs. W. W. Vickroy, Woodland. Teacher, Mrs. May Sharpnack.

Lisbon—M. S. Contente, Freeport. Teacher, Marion Duncan.

Madison—J. T. Archer, Madison. Teacher, Florence Armstrong.

Merritt—B. J. Waterbury, Clarksburg. Teachers, Myrtle Rowe, Gertrude Watson.

Monument—J. J. Merkley, Sacramento. Teacher, Lucy V. J. Riley.

Mountain—Robert Clooney, Capay. Teacher, Aida Cadenasso.

Mt. Pleasant—George J. Snyder, Madison. Teacher, Mrs. E. J. Craig.

North Grafton—A. H. Reager, Dunnigan. Teacher, Widde Kendrick.

Oat Creek—D. H. Long, Blacks. Teacher, Elizabeth McGrew.

Parks—Mrs. S. Pritchett, Brooks. Teacher, Elvie Swinney.

Plainfield—H. O. Purinton, Plainfield. Teacher, Mary Hall.

- Pleasant Prairie—Frank Cook, Woodland. Teacher, Marian Stone.
Prairie—L. J. Didion, Blacks. Teacher, Arthur E. Mills.
Rumsey—Geo. A. Farish, Rumsey. Teacher, Edna Williams.
Sacramento River—George C. Lauken, Sacramento. Teacher, Kate Merkley.
Spring Lake—E. S. Farnham, Woodland. Teacher, Frances Simmons.
Summit—A. A. Logan, Guinda. Teacher, Hilda Fisher.
Union—Mrs. Clarence Scott, Winters. Teacher, Mabel Sackett.
Washington—Frank De Riso, Broderick. Teachers, Carolyn M. Webb, Irma Phleger, Olive Martinelli, Anna M. Dixon, Vita Baker, Mary Duff.
Wildwood—A. H. Abele, Arbuckle. Teacher, Maude Kast.
Willow Spring—John Horgan, Blacks. Teacher, Ellen Kelly.
Woodland Prairie—W. C. Schuder, Woodland. Teacher, Merlin Ogden.
Winters—Geo. R. Sidwell, Winters. Teachers, Stewart O. Samuels, Emily Seaman, Edith Overhouse, Edna Stark, Alma Sims, Mrs. Bertha Young; music, Helene J. Sloane.
Woodland—C. E. Dingle, Woodland. Teachers, C. E. Dingle, Harriett S. Lee, Kathryn Simmons, Annie McWilliams, Mabel Griffes, Bertha Laugenour, Florence Murray, Eleanor Shell, Lola Bray, Jennie Gibson, Gertrude White, M. Ella Baker, Rhoda Maxwell; kindergarten, Anne Reith; music, March Clements.

HIGH SCHOOLS

- Esparto Union High—J. L. Stephens, Madison. Teachers, Charles G. Davis, Ethel Davis, Violet Beck, Lillian Secrest.
Pierce Joint Union High—J. E. Cain, Arbuckle. Teachers, J. Perry Ratzell, A. R. Baird, Mildred Martin, Clara Shira.
Winters Joint Union High—F. W. Wilson, Winters. Teachers, Louise Mayne, Mary Stewart, Kate Zimmerman, Bessie Mayne, Matilda Hayes.
Woodland High—Wm. M. Hyman, Woodland. Teachers, William M. Hyman, Mrs. L. D. Lawhead, Lola J. Simpson, Oda M. Smith, Olive Montgomery, Ella Tuttle, Veta Hurst, G. T. Kern.
Yolo County Board of Education—C. E. Dingle, Woodland; Wm. M. Hyman, Woodland; Annie McWilliams, Woodland; R. C. Kissling, Davis; May E. Dexter-Henshall, Woodland.
May E. Dexter-Henshall, superintendent of schools.
Suspended Districts—Franklin, Monday and Willow Slough.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The earliest record of the establishment of a school district as shown by the records of the board of supervisors was on October 7, 1856. No name was given to the district. (A-197.) On Decem-

ber 3, 1856, the following districts were in existence, as the records show that school funds were apportioned to them: Cache Creek North, Cache Creek South, Washington. (A-219.) On January 7, 1857, N. Wyckoff, superintendent of schools, made the following order: "To prevent confusion from the similarity of names, it is ordered by this office that districts shall be numbered as follows: Cache Creek South shall be known as District No. 1; Cache Creek North, District No. 2; Washington, District No. 3; Cottonwood, District No. 4; Cache Creek on the Colusa Plains (probably the early name for Prairie District), District No. 5.

From the records of the boards of supervisors and also those kept by Henry Gaddis, superintendent of schools from 1857 to 1863, the names of the districts and dates they were established have been secured. As some of the districts were not named when they were established and some of them changed their names after they were formed, it has been impossible to give an accurate record of the establishment of each of the present districts. The following is a list of the districts and the dates they were established:

- Cache Creek North, No. 1.
- Cache Creek South, No. 2.
- Washington, No. 3.
- Cottonwood, No. 4, May 4, 1858.
- West of Cache Creek North, No. 5, May 4, 1858.
- West of Cache Creek South, No. 6, May 4, 1858.
- Knight's Landing, No. 7, May 4, 1858.
- South Putah, No. 8, June, 1858.
- North Putah, No. 9, June, 1858.
- Buckeye, No. 10, September 11, 1858.
- Cacheville, No. 11, October, 1858.
- Grand Island, No. 12, August 2, 1859.
- Merritt, No. 13, August 2, 1859.
- Fillmore, No. 14, February 25, 1861.
- Fremont (Sycamore Grove), No. 15, November, 1859.
- Plainfield, No. 16, June 17, 1861.
- Willow Slough, No. 17, October 10, 1861.
- Monument, No. 18, November 5, 1861.
- Pine Grove, No. 19 (Winters District).
- Cache Creek Valley School District (Canon), No. 20, November 6, 1862.
- Union, No. 21, November 6, 1862.
- Woodland Prairie, No. 22, August 3, 1863.
- Richland, No. 23, 1864.
- Sacramento River, No. 24, November 7, 1864.
- Mount Nebo, No. 25, November 7, 1864.
- Eureka, No. 26, May 2, 1865.
- Cottonwood, No. 27, August 15, 1865.

Capay, No. 28, March 5, 1866.

Putah, No. 29, May 7, 1866.

Excelsior, No. 30, May 8, 1866.

Enterprise, No. 31, August 8, 1866.

Vernon, April 4, 1867.

Pleasant Prairie, No. 33, May 8, 1867.

Fair View, March 9, 1868.

Fair View (probably Spring Lake), May 5, 1868.

Clover, August 4, 1868.

Yolo, September 7, 1868.

Mount Pleasant, March 1, 1869.

North Grafton, April 6, 1869.

Montgomery, February 8, 1870.

Lisbon, May 4, 1870.

Haight, March 6, 1871.

Center, May 6, 1872.

Mountain, January 12, 1875.

Langville, May 12, 1875.

Jefferson, April 11, 1876.

Occidental, July 10, 1876.

Jefferson, January 8, 1877.

Quicksilver, January 8, 1877.

Champion, July 19, 1880.

Wildwood, May 10, 1881.

Bufort, May 10, 1881.

Pacific, October 13, 1885.

Oat Creek, April 6, 1886.

East Slope, March 5, 1890.

Cleveland, March 5, 1890.

Escalante, March 5, 1890.

City of Woodland School District of Yolo County, July 9, 1890.

Guinda, April 7, 1891.

Monday, May 5, 1891.

Madison, April 3, 1894.

Summit, April 2, 1895.

New district (not named), March 1, 1897.

Fillmore, February 7, 1910.

Additional districts are mentioned in the reports of 1867, '69, '70, and '71 made by the superintendents to the supervisors, as follows: Woodland, Buchanan, Prairie, Grafton, Franklin, Monitor, Gordon, Fairfield, Liberty.

Vernon and Franklin Districts were consolidated on May 10, 1881. Wildwood District in Yolo county consolidated with Wildwood District in Colusa county September 12, 1881. Montgomery District was re-established June 6, 1887. Montgomery District was lapsed July 15, 1891. Pine Grove District was named Winters Dis-

trict on June 6, 1887. Occidental District was named Rumsey April 5, 1892. Pacific District lapsed July 2, 1894. Eureka and Buchanan Districts united September 20, 1897, and formed Eureka District. Center District lapsed July 3, 1899. Monitor District lapsed June 8, 1900. Cleveland District lapsed June 3, 1907. Franklin District was suspended August 3, 1909. Willow Slough District was suspended August 7, 1911. Monday District was suspended August 7, 1911. Parks District was suspended August 5, 1912. Mountain District was suspended August 5, 1912. Monday District lapsed August 5, 1912. Summit District was suspended August 5, 1912.

The list of school superintendents of Yolo county, with date of election, is as follows: L. M. Mering, September 13, 1855; N. Wyckoff, November 20, 1856 (appointed); Henry Gaddis, September 15, 1857; Henry Gaddis, September 10, 1859; Henry Gaddis, September 4, 1861; Henry Gaddis, September 2, 1863; M. A. Woods, September 6, 1865; R. R. Darby, September 4, 1867; R. R. Darby, January 13, 1868; R. R. Darby, September 6, 1869; G. N. Freeman, September 11, 1871; G. N. Freeman, September 3, 1873; H. B. Pendegast, September 6, 1875; H. B. Pendegast, September 5, 1877; J. W. Goin, September 3, 1879; J. W. Goin, November 7, 1882; George Banks, November 2, 1886; George Banks, November 11, 1890; Clara A. March, November 6, 1894 (died July, 1897); H. B. Pendegast, July 8, 1897 (appointed); Mrs. S. E. Peart, November 8, 1898; Mrs. Minnie De Vilbiss, November 10, 1902 (died January, 1906); May E. Dexter, January 15, 1906 (appointed); May E. Dexter, November 6, 1906; May E. Dexter-Henshall, November 8, 1910.

HESPERIAN COLLEGE

Hesperian College was organized June 20, 1860, by the citizens of Yolo City, under leadership of Prof. O. L. Mathews. Ten acres of land were donated by M. M. Harris, five for the college and five for the residence of Professor Mathews. The sum of \$4,925 was subscribed in scholarships. The cash donation amounted to \$1,025. All this was, by a contract with the citizens, to go to Prof. O. L. Mathews, who was to erect a building and conduct an academy or seminary for five years called "Yolo Seminary." At the end of five years the property was to belong to Mr. Mathews.

On January 18, 1861, a committee of stockholders reported on a change of plan, owing to the fact that it would take several thousand dollars more than was originally anticipated. They reported a plan whereby the property and premises may and shall be forever devoted to the cause of education and agreed to pay Professor Mathews \$700 for his interest, carry out his obligations, and employ his teachers.

The committee further reported and advised that a temporary

board of five trustees be selected to conduct and control said enterprise, employ teachers, and to employ Professor Mathews to take charge of the same; that a committee be appointed to apply to the legislature for certificate of incorporation with a permanent board of trustees, and that three-fourths of the same shall be members in good standing of the religious body known as the Christian Church; that a committee be appointed to draft a plan of organization and prepare a charter for a collegiate institution, and on approval to submit the same to the present session of the legislature of California (1861) and they be petitioned to pass the same.

The committee advised that a general agent be appointed whose duty it shall be to canvass the state and solicit aid for the institution in money, books, apparatus, etc., and that a special agent be appointed to solicit aid in Yolo county and the counties adjacent.

This report was submitted by a committee January 8, 1861, which committee was composed of J. N. Pendegast, N. Wyckoff, J. C. Welch, F. S. Freeman and R. L. Beamer, and the same was adopted, and the following were elected as the board of trustees, viz.: Joshua Lawson, James F. Morris, H. M. Fiske, and J. C. Welch. J. N. Pendegast, O. L. Mathews and W. W. Stephenson were appointed a committee to petition the legislature to incorporate the institution under a board of trustees, three-fourths of whom should be members, in good standing, of the Christian Church.

On March 11, 1861, Professor Mathews assigned his interest to said trustees, in consideration of \$700, and he was employed president of the institution. The first term of the institution opened on the first Monday in March, 1861. On March 6, 1861, the treasurer made report showing that he had received \$4,813.13 from scholarships and donations and had paid out \$4,999.80. At the same meeting J. N. Pendegast, of the building committee, made a report showing that in building, the institution was in debt above its assets, in the sum of \$2,238.04. About this time the name of the institution was changed from "Yolo Seminary" to Hesperian College.

The minutes show that down to 1894 the president of the institution was a member of the Christian Church and that the faculty at all times had been composed of members of the Christian Church.

On January 20, 1868, the board of trustees present J. N. Pendegast, F. S. Freeman, R. L. Beamer and E. Giddings, selected a temporary board of trustees for the incorporation of the college, as follows: J. N. Pendegast, F. S. Freeman, R. L. Beamer, C. Nelson, U. Shellhammer, Edward Bynum, Jesse Clark, G. O. Burnett, W. W. Dewitt, A. C. Hawkins, B. S. Young, John Hendley, J. F. Thompson, J. P. Rose, W. C. Miller, A. M. Crow, T. H. Lane, Silas March, J. P. Blanks, S. K. Hallum and W. W. Pendegast.

On October 17, 1868, on motion, J. N. Pendegast was appointed to make application for a charter to the state board. June 3, 1869, the minutes show that, Hesperian College, having been incorporated, it was ordered that the first meeting of the new board be held at the college building on Monday, August 23, 1869, and the secretary directed to notify the trustees.

On August 23, 1869, J. N. Pendegast was elected president; B. C. Lawson, secretary, and the faculty elected was composed of J. M. Martin, J. L. Simpson, G. N. Freeman, Mrs. C. L. Cross, William Walle, and Mrs. J. E. Dixon, for the school year of 1869-70.

On March 15, 1872, a committee composed of J. L. Simpson, B. C. Lawson and R. W. Dewitt, was appointed to consider the propriety of inaugurating a Bible department in Hesperian College, and a committee consisting of C. Nelson, U. Shellhammer and Jesse Welch appointed to consider the question of raising an endowment fund for Hesperian College. These committees reported May 8, 1872. On endowment, the report in substance is that the endowment of the college is an indispensable necessity to her future prosperity; that the sum of \$25,000 be the minimum subscribed to make the subscription binding; that the subscriptions be paid in five equal installments, the first to be due when the sum of \$25,000 shall have been subscribed, and the other installments to be due within one, two, three, and four years thereafter, with interest annually at the rate of ten per cent. The committee on Bible department reported in substance that the cause of Christ requires the establishment of a school for the dissemination of the knowledge of the sacred scriptures amongst the young, and especially for the benefit of those who propose to preach the gospel, and recommended the inauguration of such a school or department of instruction in Hesperian College, provided that a sufficient sum can be raised to endow a chair of sacred literature.

Elder J. N. Pendegast was chosen president of the college and professor sacred literature on July 26, 1872.

On December 2, 1872, on motion, the plan for raising the endowment fund for the college passed May 8, 1872, was annulled, and the minimum sum to be raised by subscription fixed at \$10,000.

About 1887 the trustees of Hesperian College decided to sell the original site and building to Gibson and Briggs for \$20,000. The college was next located on the present site of the Woodland High school. Nine years slipped quickly by.

The trustees of Hesperian College met in Beamers' Hall, August 21, 1896, with the following members present: C. W. Bush, J. D. Lawson, F. S. Freeman, C. G. Day, C. W. Thomas, John R. Briggs, U. Shellhammer, A. M. Elston, J. J. Stephens, W. Y. Browning, W. A. Gardner, C. Nelson, W. B. Gibson and J. W. Bandy. C. W.

Bush was elected chairman and J. D. Lawson, secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee on the matter of transferring the property and endowment fund of Hesperian College to the Berkeley Bible Seminary. C. W. Thomas made a verbal report in behalf of himself and W. A. Gardner, showing how a legal transfer could be made. C. W. Bush followed with a written minority report. C. W. Thomas made a motion that was at first defeated, then reconsidered and carried by unanimous vote. His motion was that all the money, property and franchise of Hesperian College be transferred to the Berkeley Bible Seminary on condition that said Berkeley Bible Seminary pay the indebtedness of Hesperian College and transfer the land with college building and stable to the Woodland High School District, paying all expenses for transfer and in addition thereto pay to the Christian Church the sum of \$5626.75.

Mr. Thomas then moved that the trustees proceed to pay the debts of the corporation and make application for dissolution. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

A motion was made and carried authorizing the executive committee to transfer the chemical apparatus to the high school and the library to the Public Library and to dispose of all other personal property belonging to the college.

On August 22, 1896, the trustees of Hesperian College conveyed to the trustees of the Berkeley Bible Seminary the real property of the college, an endowment fund of \$21,170.23, and certain rights, privileges and franchises.

The Berkeley Bible Seminary agreed to accept the conveyance of the property, endowment, rights, etc., and agreed to pay to the Christian Church of Woodland, California, an amount sufficient to pay off a mortgage indebtedness of \$5626.76 and to convey the real property known as the Hesperian College property, including college building, barn, and lot on which barn is located to the Woodland High School for high school purposes.

On February 12, 1897, the property was deeded to the Woodland School District with the following proviso: "Provided that said property shall be used for high school educational purposes and none other, that if said property should at any time cease to be used for high school educational purposes the same shall revert to the Berkeley Bible Seminary and become the property of this corporation."

During the many years that Hesperian College was in existence it was recognized as one of the best educational institutions in California. It numbered among its instructors some of the finest educators of the state. Its presidents were: O. L. Mathews, H. M. Atkinson, J. W. Anderson, J. M. Martin, J. N. Pendegast, B. H. Smith and A. M. Elston.

YOLO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Winters Joint Union High School was established in 1892. It comprises Apricot, Buckeye and Winters Districts in Yolo County and Olive and Wolfskill Districts in Solano County. The enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1912, was seventy-three pupils. The members of the high school board are Fred W. Wilson, president; August Brinek, James R. Briggs, C. M. Cooper and William Baker. The members of the faculty for the year 1912 are Louise Mayne, principal; Mary Stewart, Matilda Hayes, Bessie Mayne and Mrs. Kate J. Stirring.

Esparto Union High School was established in 1892. The districts forming it are Cadenasso, Canon, Cottonwood, Esparto, Fairview, Gordon, Guinda, Madison, Monday, Mountain, Mt. Pleasant, Rumsey, Summit and Willow Spring. The number of students enrolled in 1912 was forty-two. The members of the high school board are J. L. Stephens, president; R. O. Armstrong, H. B. Johnson, E. J. Mast and Edward Morrin. The members of the faculty for the year 1912 are Mrs. H. Josephine Shute, Lillian Secrest, Pearl Heath and Ray T. Howes.

The date of the establishment of the Woodland High School was April 23, 1895. It was located within the corporate limits of the city of Woodland.

The city board of education at that time had for its members C. I. Nelson, N. M. Weaver, F. E. Baker, E. T. Clowe and Herbert Coil. E. H. Henderson was the first principal, with Mrs. L. D. Lawhead and J. D. Burks as assistants. The first year the school was held in three rooms in the Walnut Street Grammar School building. The next year (1896) the trustees of Hesperian College permitted the old college building to be used by the high school. The members of the faculty for the term commencing August 24, 1896, were E. H. Henderson, principal, with Mrs. L. D. Lawhead and William Hyman as assistants.

The steady increase of students from 1896 till there were one hundred ninety-one in 1912 made it necessary to vote bonds for a new building. A bond election was held December 18, 1911. It carried by more than two-thirds majority. Nine hundred seventy-three votes were cast. Of this number eight hundred fourteen votes were in favor of the bonds. The bonds issued were for \$90,000, payable in forty years, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. The bonds were purchased by the Bank of Yolo. A magnificent new building, designed by W. H. Weeks of San Francisco, is in course of construction.

The members of the Woodland Board of Education are J. Reith, Jr., president; F. C. Emert, J. L. Harlan, R. J. Gibson and Charles Thomas, Jr.

The members of the faculty are William M. Hyman, principal; Mrs. L. D. Lawhead, vice-principal; Lola J. Simpson, Oda M. Smith, Olive Montgomery, Ella Tuttle, Veta Hurst, G. T. Kern and Arthur Thomas.

UNIVERSITY FARM

The University Farm at Davis was established according to an act of the legislature of 1905. At that session Hon. Nicholas A. Hawkins, member of the assembly from Yolo county, introduced a bill appropriating \$1,500 to purchase and begin the equipment of such a farm and naming a commission of five men to make the selection. Out of scores of sites offered in various parts of the state a farm of 780 acres adjoining the town of Davis was chosen in 1906.

The first buildings were erected in 1907. Short courses for adult farmers were first offered in the fall of 1908. The farm school for young men and boys was opened in January, 1909, and students from the College of Agriculture at Berkeley came for part of their four-year course at the same time.

The farm is a part of the College of Agriculture of the State University and its purpose is to carry on experiments in all lines of agriculture and to give instruction in agriculture in such a manner that all who need may be supplied. The farm school is open to boys who have completed the grammar school and offers a three-year course touching upon all phases of farm life and work. The farmers' short course admits all persons over eighteen years of age and without any educational test. The courses, seven in all, are given each fall and range in length from two to seven weeks. In 1911 the short course enrollment was 214. During 1911-12 the enrollment in the farm school was 100. Up to July 1, 1912, about \$450,000 have been expended in land, buildings and permanent equipment.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN YOLO COUNTY

The earliest pioneer Catholic family of whom there is a definite record moving into Yolo county and becoming identified with Catholic life in this section, is Eduard St. Louis and his wife, Marcella Jacks, the last a descendant of one of the first settlers that came with Lord Baltimore in Maryland. The St. Louises emigrated from St. Charles county, near St. Louis, Mo., and with four children, Charles, George, Francis and Mary, settled, September 18, 1852, near Knight's Landing. The grandfather, John B. St. Louis, came with them, also Colbert and Charles, brothers of Eduard; Charles had been in California before, fighting under General Fremont, but had returned to Missouri. James St. Louis, a cousin, who also accompanied them, is still living in Knight's Landing. After a year, Eduard St. Louis and his wife settled on lands near Cacheville, where five more children were born to them: Virginia, Marcella, Margareth, Sylvia and Martha. As Sacramento and Marysville were the only places in the valley having resident priests, the St. Louises would occasionally attend divine service in Sacramento, but in 1858 a priest from Sacramento came to Knight's Landing, gathered in the dispersed Catholics, and held the first Catholic service in Yolo county at John O'Keefe's house in Knight's Landing. John O'Keefe (the father of Dan, John and Mary, still living) drove a regular stage from Knight's Landing to Sacramento.

When Woodland began to build up, Rev. P. Kelly came from Sacramento and held the first divine service in the house of Peter Fitzgerald, afterwards in the Good Templars' hall and in the courthouse. At the divine service, held April 12, 1869, he appointed C. D. Morin, John Schuerle, Anton Miller and Charles E. St. Louis a church committee to secure a suitable location for a Catholic church in Woodland. Charles E. St. Louis was chosen president and treasurer and John Schuerle secretary. June 12 of the same year the committee bought two lots, 120x90 feet, on Main street, between Elm street and the present church building for \$420 from Edwin Giddings. The ground was deeded as church property, to Archbishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany. The drawing of plans and specifications for a brick building 50x70 feet and the superintendence of the structure were awarded to the architect Gustave Cox for \$175, the cost of the building not to exceed \$7,000. The brickwork was let October 9 to L. F. Craft for \$15.50 per thousand, wall count, work to begin in two days; mill and carpenter work

was let for \$1,800. Sunday, November 7, 1869, was set for the solemn laying of the cornerstone. The new church was dedicated by the Very Rev. Jacob Croke, vicar general of the diocese, on the first Sunday of October, 1870, and as that day is Rosary Sunday in the Catholic almanac, the church was dedicated to the Holy Rosary. In the winter following the foundation of the church gave way, especially on the rainy side, the front and steeple settled and cracked and the building was declared unsafe. The walls were bolted together and divine services held in it for a while, until a new church could be built.

In 1870 Woodland had the first priest residing in Yolo county, in the person of Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, now Bishop of Salt Lake diocese. In the beginning of 1871 he was succeeded by the Rev. Dominic Spellman, whom Rev. P. Gallagher succeeded in June, 1872. March 17, 1874, Rev. P. Gallagher bought the three lots on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, 180 feet fronting Main and 190 feet deep on Walnut, the ground on which the present Catholic church property is built. The brick church had been taken down and the lots sold. May 11, 1873, Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany, to whose jurisdiction Yolo county belonged, paid Woodland his first visit and confirmed a large class in the old Washington hall between Elm and College streets. He paid four more official, fatherly visits, October 1, 1875; August 18, 1878; June 20, 1881, and October 22, 1883. His successor, Archbishop P. Riordan, visited it May 4, 1886.

Rev. P. Gallagher left in June, 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. P. Kaiser, a German priest, formerly pastor of St. Boniface church, San Francisco. He built the present frame church, 30x60 feet, with the addition of rooms in the rear for his residence. He built also the Catholic church in Davisville and secured, through James St. Louis, the purchase of Knight's Landing school house and lot, which he arranged for a church. These three churches, built by him, remained the only ones in the county to serve the Catholics for over thirty years, until under the Rev. P. Greely, the two churches in Winters and Blacks were built in addition. The divine service is given during this time as follows: First and third Sunday of the month in Woodland, second Sunday in Davisville, the fourth Sunday in Knight's Landing and the fifth in Knoxville.

The Rev. P. Kaiser, being on the sick list in the summer of 1876, the Rev. Luciana Osuna, a Spanish missionary, was pastor in Woodland until October, when Rev. P. Kaiser returned to his charge. In the beginning of 1877 Rev. P. Kaiser was succeeded by the Rev. J. Largan as pastor, remaining until June, 1878, when Rev. P. Ward followed him. In September of the same year Rev. John Nu-

gent succeeded him and in September, 1879, Rev. C. O'Connor followed. In the beginning of 1883 Rev. John McGinty arrived. Being an active young priest, he set to work at once to secure the present Catholic cemetery and Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany dedicated it October 22 of that year to the honor of his patron—St. Joseph. Then Rev. McGinty moved the building of a Catholic parish school. In September he had a successful ladies' fair, which netted \$3,237 for this purpose. May 25, 1884, he secured five acres of ground on Main street for \$2,500 and built "Holy Rosary Academy." Bryant Clinch was the architect and S. Caldwell the contractor. From a second ladies' fair in 1884, the missions assisting, he cleared \$4,575 and collected in the whole county for the building. He finished the building in 1885 and secured for the institution the service of the Holy Cross sisters, whose motherhouse is in Notre Dame, Ind., and who arrived in Woodland, July 21, 1886. These sisters have raised a successful young ladies' academy which enjoys a high reputation and is well attended by pupils from abroad.

Upon the formation of the new diocese of Sacramento, in May, 1886, when Yolo county was taken from the jurisdiction of San Francisco and added to Sacramento, Rev. J. McGinty left Woodland for new fields in San Francisco and was succeeded by Rev. M. Coleman and in January, 1880, by Rev. James Hynes, who built the present parish house at a cost of \$4,500. An assistant priest was sent to Yolo county in 1890, the first one being Rev. M. Walsh, others succeeding him. Rt. Rev. P. Manogue paid Woodland an episcopal visit May 3, 1886, his successor, Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace the same, May 2, 1897, May 24, 1903, May 28, 1907, and May 22, 1910. Rev. J. Hynes died January 28, 1899, beloved and lamented by all. His remains were interred in the center of St. Joseph's cemetery. Rev. J. Hunt succeeded the departed, remaining until September, when Rev. P. Greely followed him. During the eleven years of his pastorate, the last built the churches in Winters and Blacks, collected and deposited in the banks over \$7,000 for the building of a new church in Woodland and bought the ground north of the church 180x190 feet on the corner of Court and Walnut. On the feast of St. Monica, May 4, 1911, he moved to St. Monica, Willows, as pastor, and the same day Rev. M. Wallrath from Colusa began his pastorate in Woodland. In November he moved the old church to the lot north, to clear the place for a new church on Main street. March 1, 1912, he turned the first shovel for its foundation. Fidele Costa, an Italian artisan, having finished the new church in Auburn, Cal., designed, with the pastor, the plans in pure gothic style and secured the contract for the new church, which is being built at present at a cost of \$30,000. It is thoroughly modern, being of reinforced concrete, with granite rock faced walls and steeples, backed

by concrete with steel reinforcement and throughout concrete buttresses and mouldings, the whole strengthened with a riveted steel frame. Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace laid the foundation stone for the church with great solemnity April 28, 1912.

The Holy Cross sisters built the east wing to their academy in 1907 and are building at present (1912) another large addition in the rear. Holy Rosary parish, Woodland, is now ready for a division, forming a second parish in Yolo county of the missions Winters, Davis, Madison and Guinda, with Winters as the pastor's residence. The number of Catholics in the county is about one thousand, with seven churches, and the present schedule of divine service is as follows: In Woodland two masses on all Sundays and all holy days of obligation at 8 and 10:30, evening service at 7:30, daily mass at 7:30; in the academy daily communion and mass daily, as nearly as possible; in Davis, mass on the second and fourth Sunday of every month at 11, benediction in the evening at 7 and mass the following Monday; in Broderick, mass on the same Sundays at 8:45 in the town hall; in Winters, mass on the third Sunday of every month at 9, evening devotion at 7, and mass the following Monday morning; in Madison, mass on the same Sunday at 11:30 and on the fifth Saturday at 9; in Blacks, mass on the first Sunday of all the even number months at 11:30; evening devotion at 7 and mass the following Monday; in Knight's Landing the same on the first Sundays of all the uneven numbered months and the following Monday; in Blacks, also on the first Sundays of all the uneven months and on the third Saturdays at 9; and in Knight's Landing also on the first Sunday of all the even months and the fourth Saturdays at 9; in Guinda, on the second Saturday of the month at 9 and every fifth Sunday at 10.

A few facts are added about the Catholic missions in Yolo county, dependents of Holy Rosary parish.

The first divine service at Davisville was held in 1869 by a priest from Sacramento in the parlor of Maurice Reardon's hotel. After this, occasional service was held in the school-house. The Catholics built their present church in 1875 and Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany dedicated it to the honor of St. James June 10, 1881, and confirmed a number of candidates. Mrs. Chiles donated an acre of her land for a cemetery.

The church in Knight's Landing, as no record nor remembrance could be discovered of its dedication, was dedicated to the honor of St. Paul by Rev. M. Wallrath December 26, 1911, after a bell and bell-tower had been put up and the building been repaired.

The first service in the Winters missions was held by Rev. Thomas Gibney from Sacramento in the house of the widow of Thomas Lynch near the present Norton railroad station, when the

priest came on a sick call. The town of Winters was then not yet begun and Buckeye was the postoffice center. In August, 1873, a priest from Napa held divine service in the house of James McMahon of the neighborhood. During 1874 and 1875 Rev. P. Ward from Dixon held divine service in the same house and also in Union school between Madison and Winters. In 1877 Rev. Powers held divine service in the house of J. Devilbis west of Winters. When Winters built up, divine service was held there occasionally by the resident priests from Woodland in Seaman's hall and in private houses. James Foy left in his will two lots for the building of a Catholic church in Winters. These were sold and a more preferable location was bought on Main street. Rev. P. Greely let the contract in 1905 for the present church to A. Ritchie of Winters, and regular monthly service was held in the church. In 1911 Rev. M. Wallrath wired the church, put up a bell and bought two adjacent lots with the view for the residence of a pastor. October 29 of that year Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace dedicated the church to the honor of St. Anthony and administered holy confirmation and Rev. E. Molloy, a Redemptorist religieux, opened a week's mission.

Madison was made a mission and divine service held monthly in its school-house after the church in Winters was finished and the regular monthly service, which Rev. J. McGinty began in the Union school-house in 1884 and which the Woodland pastors had continued regularly, was abandoned. Madison has now a church building which was finished last September and is intended to be dedicated next May.

The Catholics in and around Blacks enjoyed for long years regular monthly service in the school-house south of town by the priests from Woodland, duplicating the same Sunday in Knight's Landing and Blacks. In 1906 they secured, under Rev. P. Greely, a suitable location in the town and built a church, which was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace May 2, 1909, to the honor of St. Agnes, in due regard for Mrs. Agnes Bemmerly, who had donated nearly the whole cost of lot and building; Mrs. Helen Walker donated almost all of the furniture. A grand barbecue was held on that day and the solemnity of the occasion is still remembered.

The Guinda mission was opened under Rev. P. Greely in 1907. In 1912 a church was built and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace solemnly dedicated it to the Annunciation, April 28, the same year.

Broderick, or West Sacramento, as they wish to call it, is a new mission opened by Rev. M. Wallrath and the many Catholics there are awaiting the building of a church in the near future, as the town and country around are fast developing.

HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY

In its location the Holy Rosary Academy has been excep-



HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY

tionally fortunate and bears enduring testimony concerning the wisdom of its founders. The city of Woodland, where the school was established during the '80s, ranks among the most beautiful as well as the most healthful in all of Northern California, thus ensuring to students an environment conducive alike to health and to a love of nature. It also appears from the general air of prosperity that the people of Woodland are winning success in business and professional affairs, and it is further evident that the surrounding agriculturists are exceptionally fortunate in the cultivation of their properties. In the midst of such surroundings indicative of energy and material development the academy was founded to give to the young people of the community such opportunities as the increasing means of their parents rendered possible, besides offering to the young from other points all the healthful and charming environments favorable to the growth of the highest powers of the mind. It has been well said that "the element that stamps the progress of an age is undoubtedly education, since upon the tone and quality of a nation's education largely depend its welfare and moral status, hence its progress."

Few states in the Union can boast of educational facilities equal to those offered by California. The number and superiority of its institutions of learning, both public and private, are no small factor in its remarkable development. Yolo county may with justice be proud of its record in educational progress and it possesses in Holy Rosary Academy one of the best-equipped private schools on the coast. The roots of the moral welfare as well as those of true culture attain their perfected growth only in an environment that tends to make one feel that to be true and good is most desirable. Few institutions have more suitable surroundings than those of the Holy Rosary on West Main street in Woodland. While within easy reach of both San Francisco and Sacramento it is yet sufficiently removed from the turmoil of vast commercial enterprises to ensure the quiet requisite for mental application.

The academy is a branch of the noted St. Mary's Academy and St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Ind., whose renown as a center of culture is unrivaled. Established as early as 1884 by Rev. Father McGinty, now of the Holy Cross Church in San Francisco, the main building was erected during that year, but the academy was not opened by the Sisters until August of 1886, and on the 18th of June, 1888, it was incorporated as St. Mary's of Holy Rosary Academy. The work was under the supervision of Sister M. Lucretia, a daughter of the late Judge Fuller of Marysville, and prospered exceedingly under her care from the beginning until 1895, when Sister M. Barbara came to the head of the institu-

tion, and she in turn was succeeded by the present superior, Sister M. Bertilde, a graduate of the Mother House of St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., and after 1890 a teacher at the Holy Rosary Academy, of which she has been the head since August of 1905.

The building is an imposing structure three stories high, surrounded by large grounds artistically laid out and beautifully kept, with tennis court, basket-ball grounds and all other facilities for the recreation of the students. During 1906 a wing, 66x30, was added and in 1912 another building, an auditorium, 90x48, gave completeness to the school. Accommodations are afforded for the primary, preparatory and academic departments, and in the last-named there have been graduates every year since 1889. The course of studies embraces all the requisites of a solid and refined education based on Christian principles. It is intended to train the heart as well as the mind, to form women who shall grace society by their accomplishments and edify all around them by their virtues and devotion to duty. The best known methods are followed and standard books are used for text and reference. A spirit of emulation is promoted by competitions, examinations, monthly reports, prizes and academic diplomas.

The special course in English embraces at least two years and the business course also requires two years and must be preceded by a thorough knowledge of the common branches of study. Logic, ethics and psychology with co-ordinate reading form an essential part of the academic curriculum. The study of French and German is considered important, while Latin is obligatory in the academic course. For Roman Catholic students the study of religion takes precedence over all other branches. The training in church history, Christian doctrine and the New Testament is thorough. Close attention is given to mathematics, while for natural science the academy possesses laboratories equipped with the necessary apparatus to illustrate the truths of chemistry and physics. The course in English embraces literature, history, biography and critical study of the different forms of prose and poetry, the first two years being devoted to American and English authors and the last two years to general literature. Frequent recitals are incentives to the study of elocution and dramatic art, and a medal is conferred on those who complete the course in the art of expression. A large new gymnasium recently constructed has given impetus to the work of the physical culture classes.

The studio is a bee-hive of industry and skill, where the students take the regular course in perspective drawing and work in charcoal crayon, painting in pastel, oil and water colors, and



SCENES ON THE CAMPUS, HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY

decorative china receives special attention. At commencement the work of the year appears on exhibition, with an exhibit embracing sketches from nature, studies from still life and objects, decorative china; also specimens of ornamental needlework, dainty and elaborate according to the use intended, and illuminated leather. Under talented instructors the students acquire those artistic accomplishments which contribute so materially to home adornment. The conservatory of music is modeled after the best in the land. Brilliancy of style, technical skill and comprehensive interpretation characterize the efforts of the students in instrumental music; while for delicacy of shading and artistic finish their vocal music is declared by competent judges to be unsurpassed. The Virgil-Clavier method, which is in such favor in the east, has contributed its share toward the musical reputation which the academy enjoys. The graduate gold medal and diploma of the conservatory are bestowed only upon those who have completed the entire course. Before graduating each candidate is required to give publicly a program of about ten numbers. In the post-graduate course, which embraces a term of two years, a special line of advanced work is offered those who wish to go beyond the limits of the amateur in the tone world. The course includes the best training along lines of artistic excellence in technique and interpretation and demands more than mere skill and ordinary attainments on the part of the student. The Cecelian and Choral clubs, composed of advanced students of the music department, give monthly programs.

A notable feature of the academy is the happy blending of the pleasurable and the useful. Aside from the regular recreations there are entertainments judiciously distributed among the various classes. The primary grades have charge of the Hallowe'en program which is always amusing and interesting. The Japanese fete is in charge of the graduates as hostesses. On St. Cecelia's day the members of the Cecelian club give an elaborate musical program. Thanksgiving is always fittingly celebrated, while before the students leave for the holidays a festival is given in honor of Christmas, on one such occasion Holy Night having been presented by the elocution and physical culture classes. St. Valentine's day is always observed, and in addition there are musicales, lawn fetes and piano recitals at other periods, not the least of the celebrations being on Washington's birthday, St. Patrick's day and Holy Rosary fete day.

The silver jubilee of Holy Rosary Academy met with appropriate recognition and called forth many testimonies as to the value of the school in the community. The efforts and achievements of the quarter of a century merited and received appreciative recognition. Congratulations were showered upon the academy

and its devoted community on the occasion of this auspicious anniversary, but even greater cause for congratulations exists for the diocese in its possession of such an institution and for the public of the section, without regard to creed lines or other differences. The history of the academy from its inception has been one of steady growth and betterment along all lines. Notwithstanding the more or less unsettled social conditions incident to a newly settled country, and the sparseness of population in the territory at the time of its establishment, the academy has prospered and developed materially as well as in scholastic excellence and efficiency. It has, with the modern spirit of progressive ideas, characteristic of the order of the Holy Cross, kept pace with the most advanced thought and system of educational work. The patrons of the institution have benefited by this closeness of touch with the best methods evolved by experience in the field of school work the world over. Starting with the completion of its first cycle of constructive effort, Holy Rosary faces an era of still greater development and usefulness. Building upon the foundations so solidly laid during the quarter of a century just closed, the institution seems destined to attain even proportionately stronger and speedier growth during the immediate future. That the coming years may witness perfect fulfillment of the promise of its past and present is the sincere hope of the countless hosts of friends of Holy Rosary.

CHAPTER XXX

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN YOLO COUNTY

By Sarah A. Huston

Yolo county in the beginning of its history licensed the liquor traffic for the sake of revenue. Had it outlawed the saloons how different would have been the career of many of the descendants of the pioneers who first located in Yolo county and helped make its history! It is pitifully true that hundreds of young men who otherwise would have made good citizens fell victims to King Alcohol during the rein of this great destroyer of life and character.

The first organized effort in the temperance cause was made along moral suasion lines in the fall of 1854, when a division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at a school-house close to and north of where Woodland now stands. As late as January 20, 1860, a division was organized at Knight's Landing, Davis, Plainfield and Washington. This order was succeeded by the Independent Order of Good Templars, organized at Knight's Landing December 9, 1861, by D. S. Cutter, deputy for California. Men and women were admitted to membership with equal privileges in the order. Many of the prohibition workers of later years were in their childhood members of the Band of Hope, the juvenile organization of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

For some years previous to 1873 the temperance forces had been agitating the saloon question, and in the fall of that year the members of the I. O. G. T. determined with much enthusiasm to make a strenuous effort at the next session of the legislature to secure the adoption of a local option law. The local option bill was framed by the state executive committee of the I. O. G. T. and introduced by the Hon. Wirt W. Pendegast, state senator from this district, the oldest son of Rev. J. N. Pendegast, a pioneer preacher of the Christian church and founder of Hesperian College. It was supported by the petitions of about thirteen thousand persons, nearly all voters. The Act was passed with little opposition in the senate March 11, 1874, by a vote of twenty-eight to eleven; and on the 14th, in the assembly, by a vote of fifty-two to nineteen, and signed by Governor Booth.

The temperance workers were jubilant and went to work hoping that success would crown their efforts. Elections were held in all directions throughout the state. About seven-ninths of nearly one hundred districts, towns and townships voted no-license, some by sweeping majorities.

The contest upon the question of license or no-license in Yolo

county was initiated in Woodland township, the election taking place on May 8, 1874. There were three hundred and eighty votes cast, a majority of two against license. On the 15th of the same month Cache Creek and Grafton townships voted upon the question, followed by other townships. The vote on saloons in 1874 was as follows:

	For	Against
Woodland	189	191
Cacheville	248	314
East Grafton	74	91
West Grafton	15	69
East Cottonwood	84	72
West Cottonwood	50	48
North Grafton	16	26
Fairview	4	28
North Putah	119	94
South Putah	17	22
Buckeye	81	58
Total	897	1013

Majority against, 116.

Everything looked favorable for the suppression of the liquor traffic and no one at that time could have been made to believe that liquor sellers and saloon advocates would control politics and defeat every movement made by the temperance people and that the Woodland saloons would be allowed to run until August 1, 1911, sending hundreds of men to premature graves.

In Contra Costa county a liquor seller was fined \$50 for continuing his business contrary to law. Refusing to pay, he was admitted to bail during an appeal to the supreme court. Not a saloon in the state, including those in Woodland, closed, all remained open in defiance of the will of the majority, waiting the decision of the court on the test case.

The liquor dealers of San Francisco made no secret of having raised and deposited to the credit of John B. Felton, their attorney, the sum of \$40,000 payable, provided he should secure a decision of the supreme court declaring the local option law unconstitutional. No success, no pay. Judge Sanderson defended the law in a masterly style before the supreme court. After two months' delay the majority of the judges, Wallace, McKinstry and Niles, affirmed the unconstitutionality of the law, while Crockett and Rhodes dissented.

Thus the people of California by the casting vote of one man were unjustly deprived of the benefits of a beneficent law. Dollars won out. This unlooked-for decision discouraged the workers and

very little aggressive work was done until May, 1883, when Frances E. Willard organized a local union of the Women's Temperance Union in the Congregational Church in Woodland and one at Winters. In the following December Mrs. Mary B. Leavitt organized the Cacheville W. C. T. U. These three unions were, in April, 1887, organized by Mrs. Ruth Armstrong into a county union. At later dates Davis, Knight's Landing, Madison, Guinda, Brooks and Rumsey were added to the Yolo county W. C. T. U. Mrs. Emily Hoppin was the first county president, her successors being Mrs. Ruth Armstrong, Mrs. A. M. Hilliker, Mrs. M. M. Morrin, Mrs. S. A. Huston, Mrs. G. W. Pierce and Mrs. J. E. Scarlett.

Soon after the organization of the county Mrs. S. A. Huston was appointed superintendent of the press department. Her first work was editing a W. C. T. U. column in the Mail and Democrat until she, with the help of the W. C. T. U. established the Home Alliance July 1, 1891. It was first printed by William Kehoe, then by R. E. Lee until October, 1894, when the W. C. T. U., through the liberality of Mrs. Emma C. Laugenour, who had been president of the Woodland W. C. T. U. for many years, purchased a printing plant and opened headquarters in a building opposite the city hall. The paper has never missed an issue and has been a great force in educating public sentiment against the liquor traffic. The publication of the names of saloon petitioners proved to be such an effective weapon in the warfare against the saloons that to save them, saloon sympathizing supervisors and trustees changed the ordinances so that no petitioners would be required to get a saloon license. The continuance of the paper through all these years was made possible by the loyal support given it by the members of the W. C. T. U., the churches and the good citizenship of the county, and the patronage of the business and professional men and women of Woodland.

After the W. C. T. U. was organized there was no cessation in the work against legalized liquor traffic and for equal suffrage. The members kept "everlastingly at it." Through their efforts scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of Yolo county was adopted by the county board of education, prior to its adoption by the state legislature. A matron for the first time was appointed at the county hospital and a drinking fountain provided for the public in Woodland and Winters.

A committee from the Winters W. C. T. U. went before the trustees and asked for an election on the saloon question. Their request was granted and the election was held on April 11, 1904. The result was thirty-three majority against the saloons and the election of an anti-saloon board of trustees. This was the first notable victory in the county. Two years later Winters voted by an increased

majority (forty-seven) to continue the prohibition regime and again elected an anti-saloon board of trustees.

The second victory was obtaining the consent of the supervisors to submit the saloon question to the voters. Petitions presented at different times during the period of eighteen years were always refused until 1908.

To Frank B. Edson, of Knight's Landing, belongs the honor of being the first supervisor in Yolo county to move that the saloon question be submitted to the voters. The motion was seconded by Supervisor Snyder and passed by the votes of Edson, Snyder, Vaughn and Hoppin. The election was held November 21, 1908. Nine out of thirteen precincts voted out the saloon. Taking the county as a whole, the majority against the saloons was 218. Total vote for saloons 773, against saloons 991. In November, 1910, Blacks and Dunnigan precincts, after a two years' trial of prohibition, voted to remain "dry." The license fee paid by each saloon in the county had been \$15 per quarter.

The legislature of 1911-12 passed a law prohibiting saloons within three miles of the state farm at Davis. The law went into effect September 1, 1911, closing seven saloons, leaving only one saloon in the second supervisorial district, on the Plainfield road. A petition was presented to the board at the April meeting, 1912, asking that the application for a renewal of the license for this saloon be denied. The board denied the petition and renewed the license. A petition for an election in the second supervisorial district was presented at the next meeting of the board. It had the required number of names under the new local option law, and the board ordered the election to be held on July 2, 1912, and the Plainfield saloon was voted out by sixty-nine majority, every precinct in the district, including Davis, giving a majority against the saloon. The supervisors on the day of the election renewed the license for another three months. The saloon was closed October 1, 1912.

In the '70s Woodland had forty saloons that paid a license fee of \$15 per quarter, under an ordinance without any restrictions, and a red-light district, in which liquors were sold, that occupied a large part of the southeast part of the city. Murders, suicides and cutting scrapes occurred at different times, for which the liquor traffic was directly responsible. Two night watchmen were employed by the city during the existence of these conditions. Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. the prohibitionists and the churches this red-light district was abolished several years ago, and the whole county, except the small river towns, Broderick and Clarksburg, are now without saloons. A movement has been started to secure an election in those places.

The first restrictive measure against the Woodland saloons was

the adoption of a midnight closing ordinance as an economic measure to save \$900 per year by dispensing with the services of the night watchman. The ordinance was adopted by the votes of three trustees, W. P. Craig, Edward P. Huston and T. B. Gibson. The saloon fought the ordinance and Mayor Britt, who was engaged in the wholesale liquor business, refused to sign it. Mandamus proceedings followed and the judge of the superior court decided that the mayor must sign it. The decision was rendered just before the next city election, when midnight closing was made an issue in the candidacy of Edward P. Huston, one of the trustees who had voted for it. He was re-elected and midnight closing became the fixed policy of the city.

The next board raised the license fee to \$40 per quarter and adopted a precinct option ordinance and later submitted the saloon question to the voters of the city for the first time on April 13, 1903. This board (Gibson, Craig, Troop, Huston and Brown) was the first in Northern California to give the voters of a city the opportunity to vote on the saloon question. The vote on April 13, 1903, was as follows: Total vote cast 830; for saloons 424; no saloons 316; majority for the saloons 108.

On April 11, 1905, another board was elected, as follows: R. H. Beamer, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Troop, Douglas Balfour and Joe Craig. This board in December, 1905, raised the license fee to \$80 per quarter. The saloon men opposed it and made an unsuccessful effort to have it reduced to \$60.

The saloon question was for the second time submitted to the voters of Woodland by order of the board on February 19, 1907, Craig, Beamer and Alexander voting aye, and Balfour no, Troop absent. The election was held on April 8, 1907, resulting as follows: Total vote cast 826; for saloons 382; no saloons 353; majority for saloons 29. In both of the elections the majority of the resident voters voted against the saloons, but their vote was overcome by colonized voters imported by the liquor interests.

The next board of trustees (Mitchell, Curson, Boots, White and Muegge) were elected on a platform that pledged them not to reopen the saloon question during their term of office, four years. They fixed the license fee at \$100 per quarter. Near the close of the four years, at the February meeting, 1911, G. P. Hurst, in behalf of the anti-saloon forces, asked the board that the saloon question be again submitted at the city election, to be held April 11, 1911. Trustee White moved that the question be submitted; Trustee Boots and Trustee Curson seconded the motion simultaneously. On the roll call the vote stood: ayes, White, Mitchell, Boots and Curson; no, Muegge. On election day, April 10, 1911, the anti-saloon forces won by the following vote: Total vote cast 900; for saloons 395; no

saloons 431; majority against saloons 36. The Woodland saloons were closed by ordinance August 1, 1911. In the meantime the new local option law passed by the legislature in March of the same year went into effect and under its provisions the saloon men petitioned for another election, hoping that the voters might reverse their decision. The trustees ordered the election and fixed the date for the same on Tuesday, December 12, 1911. Full suffrage was given to the women of California on October 10, 1911, and Thursday, October 19, 1911, will long be remembered as the first registration day for the women of Woodland. Many women were lined up at the courthouse before the clerk's office was opened for business. At six o'clock p. m., there were still fifty women in line waiting to reach the desk of the clerk, who worked overtime to get them all registered. About four hundred women registered during the day. Some of them were over eighty years of age, and all of them were determined to get their names on the register in time to avail themselves of the first opportunity given them to express their wishes at the ballot box in regard to the re-opening of the saloons in Woodland. When the polls were opened on election day the women were at the polls ready to vote, and their ballot helped settle the saloon question in Woodland and it was settled right. The vote was as follows: Total vote cast, 1,222; for saloons 452; no saloons 770; majority against saloons 318.

The closing of the saloons has not "killed the town," as was predicted by the liquor men, but business has been better, the city is building up rapidly, all buildings on Main street, including those formerly occupied by saloons, are occupied, and the delinquent tax list the smallest in the history of the county. There has been a marked decrease in drunkenness and disorder, the city jail being empty most of the time, the number of prisoners in the county jail has been less and the most of them are vagrants, products of the Sacramento saloons, who have been ordered out of that city by the officials, and they congregate in or near Broderick, in Yolo county, just across the river. But the work is not finished. It will be a constant fight to retain what we have won and add to it Broderick and Clarksburg. We must also do our part toward securing state and national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and better law enforcement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WOODLAND LIBRARY AND WOMEN'S CLUBS

The Woodland library was opened to the public July 4, 1874. A generous donation of books had been presented to the association by the citizens of the town. Two rooms had been provided with all arrangements complete for the comfort of visitors and librarian, who was in attendance every evening in the week except Sunday.

To become a member of the library it was necessary to pay into the treasury at the beginning the sum of \$1. Afterwards there was required a quarterly payment of \$1. Those who complied with these regulations were allowed to take books to their homes. The expenses were \$10 per month for rent; \$10 to the librarian; gas bills varying from \$1.50 to \$4 per month; fuel, and the price of magazines and newspapers. Notwithstanding this large outlay the association managed to obtain sufficient revenue from membership dues and proceeds from entertainments given by the ladies of the association to pay all expenses and have funds left with which to procure new books.

Ice cream was sold all day and in the evening of July 4, 1874. The ladies were indefatigable in their efforts to make the venture a success and the people generously responded to them, so that at the end of the day they had quite a respectable sum at their disposal for the first purchase of books. From 1874 until the fall of 1879 the ladies never failed in their efforts to make the experiment a success. They were intelligent, talented, practical women, but it required money to keep a free reading room open every evening for five years. As the membership dues were insufficient for that purpose, they resorted to every expedient to raise funds. They made and sold ice cream at church festivals, balls, picnics, parties, holiday entertainments and in the circus tent of Montgomery Queens circus twice when it was erected on the old college campus. They gave entertainments themselves, admission free, but exacted small charges for refreshments.

The reading room being open and free to all, the membership finally decreased, funds fell short and, but for the untiring efforts of those faithful ladies, the rooms would have been closed long before 1879. In the fall of that year, at the annual election of trustees, the financial condition of the library and its future possibilities were discussed. They owed nothing, but the prospective revenue was inadequate for the maintenance of the reading room. The committee reluctantly determined to close the rooms until less expensive arrangements could be made.

In January, 1880, Mrs. Glendenning took charge of the books in her own home. Members were allowed to draw books at stated hours only, thus saving expense. A small salary was paid to the custodian and from time to time a few new books were bought. After more than a year the board again became discouraged because of lack of means and the books were boxed and stored, after which the ladies waited patiently for brighter prospects. In September, 1881, two rooms were rented in the Thomas and Clanton building (now Physicians' building), corner of Main and First streets, carpeted, furnished, warmed and lighted. The books were placed in neat cases and the same privileges as of old were offered to the members and visitors. The different ladies in turn acted as librarian three evenings and one afternoon each week, without any remuneration. These devoted ladies were Mrs. F. S. Freeman (first president), Mrs. George Fiske (first vice-president), Mrs. Addie Baker (secretary, to whom we are indebted for the interesting data incorporated in this history), Mrs. G. C. Grimes, Mrs. John Freeman, Mrs. Elizabeth Craft (now deceased), Mrs. Herbert Coil, Mrs. John Elston, Mrs. Gertrude Simpson, and Mrs. Holmes, now deceased.

In August, 1888, a committee from the Y. M. C. A. visited the board and proposed to place the books in the library rooms of their building, with the understanding that the librarian of the Y. M. C. A. should be in daily attendance from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Their proposition was accepted and the books removed to their library rooms. After five months the board discovered that the conditions were not complied with, and that books were lost and misused. The ladies again took the books in their charge, packing and storing them until May, 1891, when they were placed in the hands of the city board of library trustees, where they are at present. The gentlemen were Louis Walker, C. F. Thomas, C. W. Thomas, Dr. Holmes and John McGoffey.

During the years of its struggle for existence the W. C. T. U., which had been organized in 1883 in Woodland by Miss Willard, aided and abetted the efforts made by the library association in every way they could. Assisted by the faculty and students of Hesperian College, they gave an entertainment at the opera house for the benefit of the library and donated the net proceeds, \$75, to its help—this and \$500 given by A. D. Porter being the only gifts of money noted in the records of the library. After the city had undertaken the management of the reading room, Walter F. Huston was appointed librarian. He retained the position until failing health interfered with his work. During this time his wife, Mrs. S. A. Huston of the "Home Alliance," was his faithful and tireless assistant. At that time there was only a limited number of books,

which were not allowed to be withdrawn from the reading room, but were free of access to the public every evening of the week. Finally, with a fixed allowance from the city board of trustees and the donation from Mr. Porter, it was determined to change the reading room into a free public library. New books were bought, rules and regulations adopted, and in June, 1892, the Woodland Free Library became an accomplished fact.

Mrs. Ada Wallace was elected librarian, which position she still retains. Magazines and newspapers were furnished and the books were allowed to be withdrawn on application of card holders. During the twenty years of its existence there has been a steady growth in the library, the number of books has increased from 1,200 to 7,500, readers have included all classes, from children of ten years to elderly men and women. The gentlemen who have kindly acted as trustees have been, without exception, intelligent, high-minded, conscientious men whose one aim was to make the library an honor to the town.

The books include all classes of literature, philosophy, religion, sociology, natural sciences, arts, history, travel, essays, biography, poetry and drama; the best novelists are represented, American, English, French, German, Spanish and Irish. Visitors to the library from all over this state and others express their surprise and pleasure at the excellence of so small a library, containing as it does a great number of valuable and uncommon books. As in numberless other cases the institution has been handicapped for want of means, but by economy and judicious expenditure of money it has been kept alive and growing, though slowly.

In 1904 the trustees secured a donation of \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie and after the usual debate as to location and other preliminaries, the new building was erected at the corner of First and Court streets. It is of the Mission style, situated in large, beautiful park-like grounds, carpeted with blue-grass and containing many fine palms and other ornamental trees. All visitors to Woodland express great admiration for the grounds, which seem to exceed in size and beauty nearly all other library sites in the state. The city is indebted to R. H. Beamer, ex-mayor, for his zeal and taste in the arrangement of the grounds. The corner-stone of the new building was laid June 7, 1904, just thirty years after the Woodland library was first organized, and the librarian, Mrs. Ada Wallace, had the day before completed her twelfth year as librarian. Douglas Balfour, one of the city trustees, in Mayor Beamer's absence gave a concise history of the events leading up to the securing of the new library. There were the usual ceremonies attending the event, with music and addresses. The trustees who had so perseveringly lent themselves to the work were T. W. Prone, president; L. H. Steph-

ens, secretary; A. W. North, J. T. Grant and T. R. Shelton, three of whom (Messrs. Stephens, Grant and Shelton) are still faithfully fulfilling their duties as library trustees.

The city library is in the upper part of the building. The lower story was leased to the Ladies' Improvement Club for a term of years, with the condition that they finish and furnish the apartment suitably, a work they accomplished with great taste and good judgment.

The history of the struggle of the Woodland Library for existence during so many years should be an eloquent appeal to the public and private sympathies of the citizens for help to promote its future growth. The following statistics are taken from the News Notes of California Library: "Woodland Free Public Library, Mrs. Ada Wallace, librarian, established June, 1874; as free public 1891. Annual income \$1,289, received from city taxation, etc.; two employes, one janitor. Open to all residents of the county daily except Christmas; week days, 1:30 to 5:30 and 7 to 9:30 p. m.; Sundays, 2:30 to 5:30 and 7 to 9:30 p. m. Owns Carnegie building valued at \$11,000. Twenty magazines received regularly, total volumes 7,500."

THE YOLO COUNTY LIBRARY

The county library movement in California is only four years old, having been started in 1908, but already twenty counties have availed themselves of its privileges. The county library did not originate in California, several states having had county libraries before us, but no other state has taken it up in such a whole-souled way as California, and to Yolo county belongs the honor of starting the county library system in California. In 1905 a small orphan lad, an invalid, living in the country, who had devoured all the books in his school library, sent a request to the Woodland Library board asking that he be permitted to draw books from the Woodland Library without paying the usual fee that was charged to people living outside the town limits. The library board solved that problem by paying his fee from their own pockets, but the following months other small country boys flooded them with similar requests. It was obviously impossible to dispose of all these requests as they had the first one, so they went to the supervisors and obtained from them an annual offering of \$200, taken from the advertising fund, on condition that the Woodland Library be open to all the residents of Yolo county free of charge.

Soon after this was done a meeting of the California Library Association was held in Woodland, and Mr. Gillis, state librarian, was much interested in the way the Woodland Library Board had solved the problem of getting books to the people living in the country. As far as it went it was an excellent arrangement, but people

living in distant parts of the county could not avail themselves of the privilege offered and Mr. Gillis then and there decided that if the people in the country wanted libraries they should have libraries and just as good libraries as their town brothers. From that small beginning the County Free Library system of California has grown.

The work went on in that way in Yolo county for two years and on July 12, 1910, the board of supervisors entered into a contract with the Woodland Library trustees by which they agreed, commencing August 1, 1910, to establish branch libraries in the various parts of the county. "Deposit libraries shall consist of fifty or more books and shall be entirely or partly changed every three months. . . . In addition shipments will be made to each deposit station not oftener than once a week of such books as may be called for by deposit borrowers and not found in the deposit library." For this work the supervisors agreed to pay \$5,000 the first year. A county librarian, Miss Stella Huntington, was engaged and the work started August 1, 1910. The first year stations were started at Davis, Winters, Grafton, Broderick, Fillmore school, Guinda, Dunnigan, University Farm school, Yolo, Woodland, Madison, Blacks, Capay and Clarksburg. Stations have since been added at Esparto and Rumsey.

After the regular stations were started the first year it was decided to see what could be done to help the schools. Under the 1910 law it was possible for the school districts to turn their library funds over to the County Library and thus become branches of the County Library and entitled to regular library service. In 1910-1912 twelve schools joined the County Library, so far in 1912-1913 eighteen schools have joined. They are: Canon, Capay, Cottonwood, Clover, Enterprise, Eureka, Fairview, Fillmore, Grafton, Lisbon, Madison, Merritt, Mt. Pleasant, North Grafton, Oat Creek, Union, Washington, Winters. As Yolo county was the first to start the County Library work it was also the first to take up the work with the schools.

With the fifteen regular stations and the eighteen school stations there are now thirty-three branches scattered over Yolo county. If books called for are not in the County Library they are borrowed from the State Library at Sacramento (the State Library pays transportation charges both ways for books borrowed through a County Library), so that beside the books in the County Library and the Woodland Library there are the 150,000 books in the State Library that are at the service of every man, woman and child in Yolo county.

IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The Ladies' Improvement Club was organized May 8, 1902, at Hotel Julian, with twenty ladies present out of a list of twenty-five.

Messrs. C. W. Thomas, T. B. Gibson and J. Reith, Jr., were present to assist and advise the ladies as to methods and means of beautifying the city. Miss Carrie Blowers was chosen chairman and Mrs. C. B. Gray, secretary.

At the second meeting there were fifty ladies present. Mrs. L. D. Lawhead submitted a constitution, which was adopted without amendment. The object of the club was, organized action for the benefit of Woodland and vicinity. Miss Carrie Blowers was chosen president; Mrs. W. P. Craig, vice-president; Mrs. C. B. Gray, secretary; Mrs. J. I. McConnell, treasurer; and Mrs. C. R. Wilcoxon, corresponding secretary. One of the primary objects of the club was to secure a city park. The observance of Arbor Day was also decided on and has been faithfully fulfilled.

The club accepted an invitation to join the federation of the Sacramento Valley organization. In October, 1904, they secured rooms in the first floor of the new Carnegie library building. They had them finished and furnished beautifully and occupied them for seven years.

The ladies of the club succeeded in getting able speakers for a lecture course which proved instructive and remunerative. By perseverance and untiring effort they finally earned the greater part of the sum necessary to purchase a beautiful park of five acres in the southwestern part of Woodland. The citizens aided them somewhat, and when the last payment was made they handed the deed to the city trustees and the work of improvement and beautifying the park is now in process of completion.

THE "FIVE" CLUB

Thirty years ago, when Woodland had not yet attained the dignity of an incorporated city, there were two ladies residing nearby who became very much interested in reading Shakespeare's immortal dramas. These two were Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, since deceased, and Mrs. Ann Blake-Ryder. Mrs. Armstrong was also very fond of the study of history, so these two ladies often met and enjoyed reading together. Other ladies at that early date were invited to join them in their readings, but were unable to do so on account of household duties. After a year or two both ladies became residents of Woodland and were near neighbors. They resumed their former reading and gradually the study of Shakespeare became an established habit with them, Mrs. Armstrong graciously yielding her preference for history. At that time Mrs. Jeanette Merritt, who was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Armstrong, suggested that several other ladies be invited to join them, as it would make the study more interesting and instructive for them. They did so, and the result was a club of five, Mrs. Jeanette Merritt, Mrs. Ruth Armstrong, Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Mrs. Blake-Ryder and Mrs. S. E. Peart.

The five soon became eight, by the addition of Mrs. Cran, Mrs. W. H. Lawson and Dr. Frances Newton. They met every two weeks, and thus was created the nucleus of the Woodland Shakespeare Club.

At the time of its organization, in 1885, there were four ladies who were eminently fitted by education and wide general culture to become leaders of the club. One of these, Mrs. Peart, was chosen and held that position for many years, her resignation being universally regretted by the club. She was succeeded by Mrs. C. W. Thomas, who ably fulfilled her mission.

The club grew and flourished and many names have been enrolled in its membership. Some have grown old in faithful service to it. Some have passed over into a new existence. Others have removed to new places and are interested in other club work. One lady only, Mrs. C. W. Thomas, has been an active member continuously of the Woodland Shakespeare Club from that first meeting at Mrs. Armstrong's in 1885 until the present time. At this time the club numbers thirty-five, with a large waiting list. There have been one hundred and thirty-three working members since its origin.

They were organized to read Shakespeare and they have made a faithful study of all his plays and sonnets, supplementing that reading with history and critical analyses of the plays and characters. Some of the papers written have been thought worthy of publication in the "Poet Lore" and other reviews. As the years went by, in addition to their study of Shakespeare they have read Browning, Goethe and Schiller. They have studied the old Greek tragedies and comedies. Passion plays and medieval drama have claimed their attention. They have not overlooked the French and Spanish classics of the golden age of literature in those countries. Ibsen and Maeterlinck have been studied and discussed, approved and disapproved, for one notable feature of the club has always been freedom of thought and expression.

During the last two years the club has devoted its time to the study of the Development of the Drama, from the remotest times down to the present. In connection with this many old plays of different nations and peoples have been discovered and studied. The ladies have borrowed books from the state library, besides using all of those of the city library referring to the drama. With all this exhaustive study the club has not neglected social obligations. It has been the custom during all these years to celebrate Shakespeare's birthday by a rural fete, at which all the members of the club with their friends assemble. For years in conjunction with the Mutual Club of ladies and gentlemen (then in existence) they met at the close of the season at the country home of Mrs. Peart for an outing. Later an annual picnic was held at Coil's Grove, where

friends and friends' friends met for communion with nature and each other. Twice there has been a reunion at "Sequoia," the home of Mrs. Thomas. On all these occasions there has been a "feast of reason" as well as a flow of soul, when friends, old and new, met in joyous and sad conclave.

In 1910 the club celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, thus ranking as the oldest Shakespeare club in the state. The occasion was one of unusual interest. It was held at the home of Mrs. Blanchard. Many guests assembled, among them ex-members from towns and cities. There was a fitting program, music, flowers and dainty refreshments. The program reflected the wide influence of the culture the members had received during the years of its existence. There was a welcome in verse, a paraphrase of the many addresses of welcome to be found in Shakespeare's plays arranged by Mrs. Wallace and delivered by Mrs. Richard Brown. Miss Vivian of the San Jose Normal sent a scholarly paper on Shakespeare in Art; Mrs. B. M. Miller, an ex-president of the club, delivered an instructive address on the Modern Drama; Mrs. Henry Schuler read a paper on Staging of Drama in Shakespeare's Time and the Present Day; Mrs. Genoa Pond, of Berkeley, gave Fraternal Greetings from the many prominent women at the Bay cities who had begun their career in Woodland; Miss Lulu Shelton, a former teacher in Woodland and an active worker in the club, gave a clever and humorous address on Appreciation. It related to the development of women along lines of higher education and culture and dealt in clever hits at the stronger sex who have systematically opposed the advancement of women.

There are fourteen deaths to record during the twenty-six years life of the club. Two presidents have been removed from their earthly work, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Lawson, both faithful, efficient and beloved. One of the founders of the club also, Mrs. Ruth Armstrong, has gone to her reward, a noble woman, tenderly mourned.

The presidents of the club have been Mrs. S. S. Peart, Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Mrs. H. Coil, Mrs. B. M. Miller, Mrs. S. Atkinson, Mrs. M. W. Ward, Mrs. Ryder-Blake, Mrs. W. H. Lawson and Mrs. T. Royles. The women of the club have not been idle ones—many have led very busy lives, doing work along practical, artistic and intellectual lines. They have been leaders of clubs elsewhere, have lectured and directed the study of numberless women elsewhere. They have never stopped in their own individual growth, have kept abreast with all the important events of the age, have fitted themselves for the added responsibilities which legislation has thrust upon them and will no doubt lend their aid to the furtherance of civic reform in every community where they dwell. They rank high

as cultured, highly-developed women in all the attributes that belong to noble womanhood.

WOODLAND STUDY CLUB

Mrs. L. D. Lawhead, vice-principal of the Woodland High school, inaugurated some years ago a study club for the benefit of friends and pupils. The object, as its name testifies, is study, not of any one particular object, but to be extended over broad fields of knowledge. For several years they devoted their time to art, painting, sculpture and architecture. The history of art, its development and improvement included the study of the great masters in different lines and acquaintance through pictures and illustration of their noted works. By way of variation and recreation they have taken up the reading of various authors.

WOODLAND CURRENT TOPICS CLUB

This club was organized several years ago and now has a large membership. The members are enthusiastic in their efforts to keep well informed as to the status of different countries politically and socially, and to know of the religious movements of the world and scientific discoveries and developments. This is a very important factor in the development of any community, as it serves to bring about a common interest in affairs between the sexes.

MUTUAL CLUB

This club was organized at Woodland in October, 1885. C. W. Thomas was its real founder and chief organizer. For a number of years the membership was limited to twenty, meetings were held at private houses and elaborate and carefully prepared papers were the rule. The members as a rule were the busy people of the city, and after the lapse of a few years the growing duties and responsibilities operating to prevent work of this kind, the long papers were omitted and the preparation was for general debate and discussion instead. The object was mutual improvement, culture and the study of literature.

The club was in actual existence until about 1905. In the meantime many other clubs had been formed which exacted less of the members than did the Mutual, and the membership gradually dwindled. Finally there were but a few of the real workers left, and these, owing to other obligations and feeling their inability to devote the necessary time and energy to keep up the work of the club, it was decided to disband. The presidents were C. W. Thomas, G. P. Hurst, Mrs. S. E. Peart, Mrs. L. D. Lawhead, Dr. Elizabeth Yates, Dr. M. W. Ward, R. L. Simpson and C. W. Bush.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB

The Fortnightly Club has been in active existence for a number of years. It was organized for the benefit of school teachers and other busy women who could not find time to attend the Shakespeare Club, or for whom there was no room in that club. The object was and is to study Shakespeare. They are expected to add to this work by supplementary reading of history, criticism, works of many dramatists and other good literature. The number in the club is limited to about twenty members and they are all earnest and zealous. Many of them are women advanced in years who found no time in the strenuous time of youth during the early days of California for literary pursuits.

Mrs. M. G. Lee has been the leader of the club for several years. She is one of the pioneer women of Yolo county, a woman of unusual mentality, a great reader and widely conversant with all the great affairs of the world. She is in her seventy-fifth year and the mother of a large family, amongst whom is Miss Harriet Lee, who is very prominent in educational circles and as a native daughter has taken a very active interest in all local and many state affairs. Mrs. Lee is a veritable mother to the younger members of the club, who follow her guidance and agree that no one could fill her place.

In entering a new year of study they will no doubt add to their already fine reputation as good faithful students in various lines. The club was formed by Dr. Elizabeth Yates, of Santa Rosa, Miss Martha Fisher (now Mrs. Clark, of Berkeley), and Miss Calthea Vivian, in the art department of the San Jose normal school. They met for years at the home of Mrs. B. M. Miller (now in New York for the purpose of introducing some plays she has written), afterwards at the various homes of the members of the club.



A. S. Freeman

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. FRANK S. FREEMAN

No name is associated more intimately or more honorably with the early history of Woodland, Cal., than that of the eminent citizen which appears above. He was the founder of the city, the promoter of its important pioneer enterprises, its first merchant, its first postmaster and the projector of the measures that made possible the progressive Woodland of the twentieth century. His the prophetic vision that discerned in the attractive wooded lands a choice site for a town; his the energy that made of the new town a business center for the surrounding agricultural communities; his the ambitious purpose that brought about the removal of the county seat to the municipality he was planning and building; and his the generous hand that donated all the land required by the county for its buildings. The name, Woodland, which at the suggestion of his wife he gave to the village which had become known as Yolo City, brings to the mental vision a picture of broad lands covered with great old trees, and such was the appearance of the spot during the '50s when along its streets giant oaks lifted their heads to the clouds and cast a grateful shade far out upon the wayside meadows.

The Freeman family of America is traced to colonial Virginia, whence some of the name crossed the mountains into Kentucky and later were borne on the tide of emigration to Missouri. J. N. and Mary (Parman) Freeman, born in Kentucky, removed in 1833 to Buchanan county, Mo., and took up government land on Blacksnake creek, within the present limits of the city of St. Joseph. Frank S. Freeman was born in Knox county, Ky., Christmas, 1832, but his earliest recollections were of Western Missouri. When he was only fourteen years old he secured an appointment in the commissary department of the United States army, which then was in the war with Mexico. Until 1848 he was stationed at Santa Fe, with Van Fleet, quartermaster of Doniphan's regiment. Then, going north as far as St. Louis, he joined the commissary department of Rodney Hopkins, wagon master with the Oregon battalion of five hundred men. During a march westward, this battalion built Fort Kearney, Fort Childs and Fort Laramie, and later its members were discharged at Fort Leavenworth.

As soon as news of the discovery of gold in California was received, Mr. Freeman resolved to start without unnecessary delay

for the coast, and in April, 1849, he joined a company organized at St. Joseph and bought an interest in one of the wagons of the outfit; and as far as Fort Hall he guided the train, his services proving of the utmost value to his companions during that part of the perilous trip. The party arrived at Hangtown August 5, and the young gold-seeker began at once to mine, and unusual good fortune rewarded his efforts in the diggings at Coloma and Georgetown. Within less than a year his profits amounted to \$3,000, which he brought to Yolo county, where he took up land on the north side of Cache creek, about sixteen miles west of the site of Woodland. There he began raising grain and stock, and in 1851 he and two partners sowed a hundred acres of barley which yielded fifty bushels to the acre and brought six cents a pound at Sacramento and Grass Valley.

In 1855 Mr. Freeman located at Willow Slough, where he raised stock for two years. In 1857 he bought a claim to one hundred and sixty acres, a part of which is now within the city limits of Woodland, north of Main street. After a careful study of the country and all local conditions, he decided to start a town there, and subsequent events have justified his practical judgment. His first step toward the project was the establishment of a store on the present site of the Main street school house. In 1860 he removed his stock of goods to the present site of the R. B. Cranston store, First and Main, and in that year he platted the town. Next he secured the location there of a postoffice, of which he was appointed postmaster, and soon afterward he was made the local agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He found it not easy to induce home-seekers to venture their precious capital in his undeveloped town, and to make it more of a business center he erected a grist mill which he operated two years, then sold. During that period he directed the destinies of a very creditable hardware store. He introduced a meat market, a harness shop, a blacksmith shop, a tin shop, a grocery, a clothing store and a drygoods store, and disposed of each in turn as soon as he could find a buyer for it. Land he sold very low, his only stipulation being that a building must be erected on it within three months. One day in 1861 he cut wheat which was threshed, milled and made into biscuits by Mrs. Freeman and were on his table within twelve hours from the time when the grain had been growing. The rapid development of the town brought many new responsibilities to its founder, who soon felt obliged to resign as postmaster and as express agent in order to devote all his time to its growing and broadening interests. In 1868 the first bank in the town was established. John D. Stephens took one-half the stock and through the efforts of Mr. Freeman the other half was placed among citizens, he becoming a heavy shareholder. From the organization of the bank until his

death he was its vice-president. In 1872 he built a brick block, part of which is now the Diggs building, and moved his hardware store into part of it. It was not until 1884, when he had for a quarter of a century been Woodland's foremost citizen, that he sold out his mercantile interests. But he did not relinquish his farming interests, which he retained until many years later. Always progressive in his ideas, he was the first in the county to use a steam combined harvester and thresher, first to irrigate wheatfields, first to cultivate the foothills and sow them to grain.

Neighbor and friend, Mr. Freeman came in time to be affectionately called Major Freeman. He found time from his business to devote to the politics of his time and locality and gave adherence in early days to the principles and policies of the Democratic party. But he was one of the "progressives" of his day. His last Democratic presidential vote was cast in 1856 for the Hon. James Buchanan, and in 1860 he was among those who voted for Lincoln, and thereafter he was a loyal Republican. He was elected to the legislature in 1870, and served on the ways and means committee and on the swamp lands committee, and re-elected in 1872, and appointed to the same committees and given the chairmanship of the ways and means committee. His second term was particularly fruitful of results. He advocated thirty-eight measures that became laws. After a long fight against powerful opposition, he carried the Freeman freights and fare bill through the lower house, but the tremendous influence of the railroads defeated the measure in the senate. His efforts in behalf of the bill were warmly backed by the San Francisco Examiner, the San Francisco Bulletin, the San Francisco Chronicle and the Sacramento Union. The measure inspired wide and abiding interest and its patriotic advocacy brought to its creator a national reputation. One of the bills which Major Freeman was successful in passing was that which made the compensation of Yolo county officials payable in salaries instead of by fees. Another provided for the incorporation of Woodland. In his last session he was a candidate for speaker, but was defeated by the Democratic majority in the house. So great was his popularity throughout the state that in 1874 he was widely talked of in connection with the governorship. But such suggestions were discouraged by him. His friendly title dated from the Civil war period, when he held a major's commission in the state militia by appointment of Governor Downey. In Masonic circles he was widely popular. Of the blue lodge at Woodland he served as Master, and he was a member also of the chapter at Woodland and of the commandery at Sacramento. He died July 8, 1900, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was survived by a widow and one daughter, Lillian, the latter being the wife of John Eakle, of Point Richmond, Cal., and the mother of

a daughter, Gertrude. Mrs. Freeman was Miss Gertrude Swain. She is represented by a separate notice in these pages. Besides the daughter mentioned, she bore Major Freeman two sons, George and Curry Freeman, both of whom have passed away. Genial in nature, Major Freeman retained to the end of his life somewhat of the youthful spirits that made his companionship ever a pleasure. Generous to a fault, he gave liberally of his wealth, the accumulation of which he regarded as secondary to the establishment and development of enterprises in his beloved adopted state. Magnanimous in victory and calm in defeat, he was esteemed by political foes and friends alike. His death was felt throughout the state as a public bereavement.

LEWIS CRAIG DRUMMOND

Probably no citizen of Davis, Yolo county, was more sincerely mourned than L. C. Drummond, whose demise occurred April 23, 1882. His influence among his many friends and acquaintances who were fortunate enough to know him well was both permanent and uplifting. Mr. Drummond was born February 2, 1828, in Rahway, N. J., where he was educated and spent his early life. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his parents to Monmouth, N. J., and seven years later found him on his way to the Golden West, via Panama, in quest of a goodly portion of the pot of gold to be found "at the end of the rainbow." Youth and hope are bosom friends, therefore the young emigrant gave no thought to the hardships and failures to be met in his great venture. But, like all brave hearts, he endured his trials with quiet perseverance and courage, recognizing them as an important part of the woof of the character that was one day to crown his life.

In 1850 Mr. Drummond located in Mariposa county, Cal., later removing to Sacramento, where he remained until 1852, when he purchased in Yolo county three fine farms aggregating seventeen hundred acres, upon which he raised grain and stock with great success. He established also the first hardware store in Davis, taking as his partner E. W. Brown. Known as the Davis Hardware Company, this store is still in successful operation. Though much occupied with his business interests, Mr. Drummond served for some time as justice of the peace, and was always a zealous worker in the Methodist Church of Davis. Of a truth, if a duty is to be done, the busy man will find time for it, while he who never has time, accomplishes little of real worth.



Gertrude G. Freeman

In 1857 Mr. Drummond married Miss Eliza Reid, of Tennessee, whose parents in 1857 brought their family of fourteen children to Yolo county, locating on the Drummond place. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond were blessed with four children: Mrs. Jennie D. Read resides in Davis; Mary I. Long is a resident of New Jersey; M. M. Drummond resides in the Sandwich Islands; and Elizabeth Holman died in Oakland.

To both Mr. and Mrs. Drummond life was replete with opportunities for doing good work and for making happy others as well as themselves, and the widow continued in the name of her husband and herself to perform many unobtrusive acts of kindness and to lend in every way possible her assistance toward the betterment of the community until her death in 1909. For many years Mr. Drummond was a Mason in high standing.

MRS. GERTRUDE FREEMAN

The name of Mrs. Frank S. Freeman is as well known in Yolo and contiguous counties as was that of her honored husband, now passed from the scenes of his earthly activities to such reward as is vouchsafed to those who pass their years in love for their fellows and in labors useful to humanity. These pages bear an extended record of his career. Mrs. Freeman owns and occupies the beautiful home he erected on First street, Woodland, many years ago, a residence which has long been held to reflect, in its artistic environment and interior fitting, her own ideals and cultured tastes. Major Freeman married in October, 1858. Before that date Mrs. Freeman was Miss Gertrude Swain. Her father, George Gorham Swain, died in Michigan. His widow, Ruth (Kimball) Swain, Mrs. Freeman's mother, settled at Woodland and there married Elder Martin and afterward lived near her daughter.

George Gorham Swain was born in Nantucket, Mass., April 2, 1812. When he was fourteen years of age he came to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn, stopped at Santa Barbara, Cal., and went on north to Alaska. He was at the time on a four years' whaling cruise. After making several memorable voyages he settled down in New York state as a landsman, and thence he went west to Michigan, locating in Calhoun county when Michigan was as yet only a territory. There he lived out the remainder of his days. He was a descendant of Mayflower pil-

grims and of the best New England Revolutionary stock. Ruth Kimball, who became his wife and the mother of Mrs. Freeman, also of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, bore him the following children: Cornelia (Mrs. Smith), who died at Woodland in 1900; Erastus Kimball Swain, who died at Woodland in 1882; Emily, who is Mrs. Davidson of Woodland; Florence, who married C. T. Bidwell; Hannah (Mrs. John W. Freeman) of Woodland; Lillian (Mrs. McConnell) of Woodland; and Mrs. Major Freeman.

The birthplace of Mrs. Freeman was Marengo, Calhoun county, Mich. When she was fourteen years old she began to teach school, and so successful was she that she was complimented, two years later, by engagement as an instructor in the Woman's College at Lansing, Mich. Her maternal grandfather, Erastus Kimball, had come to California during the gold excitement of 1849 and had become one of the owners of the old Haywood mine on Sutter creek, and she had heard many wonderful tales of the coast regions, which had aroused in her a desire to visit the West. So, when Clark W. Crocker returned from California and married her mother's sister she sought and obtained the consent of her mother to accompany the couple to the land of the setting sun. They started on a November day—it was Thanksgiving Day—in 1856, and came by the Nicaragua route. Immediately after her arrival the young educator was employed to teach a school at Negro Hill, near Folsom City, and at once entered upon the discharge of her duties there. In March, 1857, she resigned the position and left Sacramento county for Yolo City (now Woodland), where she took charge of a school in a two-story building on the site of the Southern Pacific railroad depot. Except for a term taught in the preceding year by the Rev. J. Pendegast this was the pioneer school in the village. At times it numbered as many as sixty pupils, some of whom came from homes six miles away, either walking or on horseback—two or three on a horse. The young teacher was very popular, and when, in 1858, she became the bride of Major Freeman they were reluctant to give her up. Some of the young people whom she fondly called her "boys" and "girls," afterward became prominent, but none of them ever forgot their school days or ceased to remember their teacher with gratitude and admiration. It was her good fortune to impart information in an interesting manner, so that her pupils made rapid progress in their studies without experiencing the drudgery that, under another teacher, might have been inseparable from their acquisition of knowledge. In spite of the greater advantages of young people of today, it is doubtful if any of them learn more rapidly or enjoy study

more thoroughly than did those pioneer lads and lassies who gladly came each morning, two or three on the back of a horse, or perhaps on foot, to the little school in the new town where Gertrude Swain labored so conscientiously to prepare them for their duties politically and socially in the part that would be theirs in the development of the future great state of California.

It was in October, 1858, that Miss Swain became the wife of Major Freeman. She bore him three children, Lillian (Mrs. John Eakle of Point Richmond, Cal.) and George and Curry, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Eakle has a daughter Gertrude, named in honor of her grandmother. In all the years of her womanhood Mrs. Freeman has been actively interested in the spread of education and the advancement of women. She was one of the founders of the Woodland library and the first president of the Woodland Library Association. She and about a score of other women established and maintained the library until they turned it, its books and its cash on hand, over to the city when the time was ripe for its perpetuation at municipal expense. She is past Matron of Yolo Chapter No. 60, O. E. S., and was in 1887 and 1888 Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of California. As a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church she takes a helpful interest in the religious and charitable work of the community. As narrated in the biographical notice of her late husband, it was Mrs. Freeman who gave to the village—now city—of Woodland the appropriate name by which it is so widely known.

GUSTAVE ERNEST SCHLOSSER

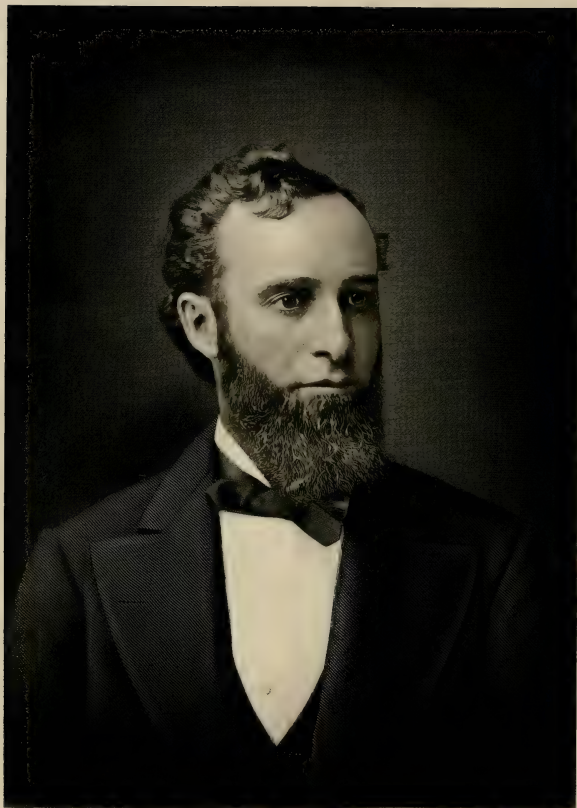
Two spots, with the width of one-half the continent between them, have furnished the environment for the energetic efforts of Mr. Schlosser, and these locations are Hancock county, Ill., where he lived until he had attained his majority, and Yolo county, Cal., of which he has been a resident from the age of twenty-one up to the present time. The family comes of German extraction, as the name indicates, and his father, Peter, was the first representative of the family in the United States, crossing the ocean to the new world and settling in Hancock county in 1848. The land which he purchased was rich and fertile, but no attempt had been made at cultivation and long years of effort were necessary before gratifying returns could be secured. The country was sparse-

ly settled at the time of his arrival. A few years before he had become a resident of the county the Mormons, who had built a temple at Nauvoo, were expelled from that locality and sought refuge farther west subsequent to the killing of their leader, Joseph Smith, in the Hancock county jail at Carthage.

During the Civil war Peter Schlosser gave efficient service as a soldier to his adopted country and when peace was declared he returned to his farm and family. His last years were spent in Hancock county and his son, Gustave E., who was born there August 5, 1857, was reared at the old homestead which he had assisted his father in bringing under cultivation. During the winter months he attended schools, but his education has been acquired by self-culture rather than text-book study. When he started out to seek his own livelihood in 1878 he came direct to California and settled in Yolo county, where he worked on a farm by the month. At the expiration of six years he returned to his old home in Illinois, and at Carthage, Hancock county, March 12, 1885, he was united with Miss Minnie Youngman, a native of that state. Accompanied by his bride, he came to Yolo county and rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Blacks Station. After having rented the place for two years he purchased the property.

Since becoming the owner of the land Mr. Schlosser has made improvements that have greatly enhanced its value. Especially attractive is the modern farm house with its air of comfort and hospitality. The necessary farm buildings have been erected, fruit and shade trees have been planted and sixty-five acres are in alfalfa, the whole forming a well-improved property. In addition to the cultivation of this land the owner thereof rents two hundred additional acres and engages in raising wheat and barley. The conduct of a grain farm would not be by itself wholly satisfactory to him, for he is a believer in the stock business and entertains the firm conviction that every farm should carry a substantial supply of first-class animals. In accordance with that theory he has engaged in the breeding and raising of stock and has on the place some fine specimens of their several breeds.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Schlosser comprises seven children, and among these there are twins, Mollie and Minnie, the former now being the wife of George Peterson, of Woodland. Besides the twins there are Dora, Mrs. Herman Wilkendorf, of Pleasant Prairie; Gustave, John, Julius and Henry. Interested in educational affairs, Mr. Schlosser has served as a member of the school board for a number of years. For about eight years he served as a deputy sheriff. In politics he votes with the Republican party. He is a leading worker in the Grafton Lodge,



J. W. Freeman

I. O. O. F., and has passed through all of the chairs. On the occasion of the convention of the sovereign grand lodge at San Francisco he was chosen a delegate from the home lodge. With his wife he holds membership in the Lodge of Rebekahs in Woodland, while his fraternal associations are enlarged through membership in Woodland Encampment No. 71, I. O. O. F., and the Herman Sons.

JOHN W. FREEMAN

For many years associated with the early and later development of Yolo county, Cal., John W. Freeman, born in 1842, retained an important place among the citizens of this part of the state until his death, which occurred on Christmas Day, 1906. Then almost twenty years had elapsed since he had located in Nevada as a rancher and stockman. In Woodland, however, he had had a beautiful residence which he had made his home, ever giving to the welfare of the city and surrounding country the support which might have been expected from one of his generously helpful nature.

A native of Buchanan county, Mo., Mr. Freeman was left an orphan at an early age and endured many hardships and privations which taught him that self-reliance which stood him in such good stead in his later life. At the age of twelve years he began to acquire a knowledge of printing in a printing office in Nebraska City, established and owned by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, in which he labored faithfully four years. Deciding to follow his brother, Major Frank S. Freeman, to California, he came overland to the state in 1860, and was employed as a clerk by his brother, in the latter's store at Yolo City, now Woodland. Four years later he entered into partnership with his brother, and the two established a general merchandise enterprise at Lakeport, Lake county, Cal. Two years later they sold out and opened a store in Cacheville, Yolo county. After four more years had passed Major Freeman withdrew from the enterprise and A. J. Hall became John W. Freeman's partner, and the new firm existed about four years. Then Mr. Freeman sold his interest in this store and again entered into partnership with his brother, the two conducting the Pioneer store at Cacheville. About that time they opened a branch store at Capay and a hardware and agricultural machinery business in the College block, Woodland. The brothers continued in business until 1885, when John W. Freeman sold out, after which he improved a large ranch in Capay valley,

raising fruit and stock. In 1888 he located in Nevada, where he bought an extensive stock ranch in the sink of the Carson river, fourteen miles from Fallon and twenty-seven miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad. He eventually owned 12,000 acres of land, a part of which had been under irrigation from the old ditches until 1905, when the great government canal was completed, the government still recognizing that right. He devoted his attention to the cultivation of alfalfa and the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, having thousands of head grazing on the broad lands of his ranch. In his work he met with the most gratifying results and was justly mentioned as one of the most successful stockmen of the West, his indomitable energy and strict application to business having won him his competency and his proud place among his cotemporaries.

In Woodland, October 2, 1867, Mr. Freeman married Hannah Swain, sister of Mrs. Gertrude Freeman, who was born in Marshall, Mich., the daughter of George G. and Ruth (Kimball) Swain. After spending the first thirteen years of her life in Calhoun county, Mrs. Freeman came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1862, and was educated at Hesperian College, Woodland. She is a woman of culture and refinement, widely known for her generosity of heart and for the kindly hospitality of her home. She bore Mr. Freeman two children: Mary was born in Yolo county and was educated at Stanford University, where she was graduated in 1897 with the B. S. degree. She is now the wife of John H. Crabbe, an attorney of San Francisco. John Ernest Freeman was a graduate of St. Mathew's Academy at San Mateo. While manager of the Freeman ranch in Nevada he became very ill and came to San Francisco, where he died June 22, 1912, at the age of twenty-eight. In January, 1909, he married Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of Senator W. W. Williams of Nevada.

Fraternally John W. Freeman was a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he was a staunch Republican. Mrs. Freeman is a member of the Order of Eastern Star and is a past matron of Yolo Chapter No. 60. She attends the Protestant Episcopal Church and assists all of the varied interests of that organization at Woodland. With her sister she was active in the establishment of the city library which, when it was popular and prosperous to a degree, was turned by its management over to the city of Woodland. Since her husband's death she has retained the ownership of the Freeman ranch in Nevada, which is under her management, and she also has valuable property in Woodland and in San Francisco.

HENRY CROCKETT CULTON, D. D.

Notwithstanding the mists of obscurity out of which all genealogical records emerge, there is abundant evidence that the Culton family remained for many generations in the highlands of Scotland, that they embraced the Calvinistic doctrines expounded by their original exponent, also that during the era of religious persecution in their native country they were forced to flee for their lives, thus establishing the name in the north of Ireland, whence in the colonial history of our own country some of the descendants emigrated to Virginia. Later generations followed the tide of settlement toward the further west. James Culton, a Virginian by birth and education, spent his last days in Tennessee. The next generation was represented by Alexander Culton, also a Virginian by birth, but from early manhood a resident of Tennessee. For some years he engaged in operating a plantation near Athens, McMinn county, near the state lines of North Carolina and Georgia and later he removed to an adjoining county, where he settled near Charleston. His last days were passed in that locality, and there also occurred the death of his wife, Sarah (Newman) Culton, a native of Tennessee, her father, Robert Newman, having been a descendant of German ancestry.

Out of nine children in the parental family all but one attained years of maturity, but only three now survive, one of these being Rev. Henry Crockett, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Winters since December of 1877 and widely recognized as a theologian of fine mental powers, an honor to the denomination which he represents and a leader in the community where for thirty-five years he has made his home. In boyhood he lived in southeastern Tennessee, first near Athens and then near Charleston, and after he had graduated from the Calhoun academy he entered the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., from which in 1874 he received the degree of A. B. Remaining in the institution, he began a course in theology and in 1875 he was ordained to the ministry by the Memphis presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. Called to the pastorate of the Vance Street Church in Memphis, Tenn., he continued there from December, 1874, until November, 1876, and at the latter date became pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Cleveland, Tenn., in his home county and only twelve miles from his father's place. For one year he remained in that position and then came to California, where he has been pastor of the church at Winters since December of 1877, meantime giving to this important charge the fullness of his remarkable mental powers and the self-sacrificing devotion of his keen spiritual vision.

The history of the church extends back as far as 1863. According to such records as are obtainable, the congregation had services at Pine Grove schoolhouse, one mile west of town, as early as the year named. After two years they began to hold their services in the Wolfskill schoolhouse across Putah creek in Solano county. During 1875 a house of worship was erected on Russell and Second streets, Winters, and this building, with improvements and modifications, is still in use by the congregation. The first pastor, Rev. T. M. Johnson, served the congregation from Monticello and at the close of the year 1877 Dr. Culton became the first resident minister, beginning a pastorate that has been markedly successful and far-reaching in influence. Today the congregation is perhaps as large as any in Winters, while in the breadth of its benefactions and the extent of its missionary services it has been surpassed by none. About 1902 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the pastor by his alma mater. Frequently he was honored with election as moderator of the presbytery and he was occupying that position in the Pacific synod when the union of the Presbyterian denomination with the Cumberland branch was accomplished, after which he preached the opening sermon of the United Synod at Mount Hermon, this state. As a result of this amalgamation since 1906 his congregation no longer claims Cumberland Presbyterian affiliations, but forms a part of the larger brotherhood known as the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. Among his parishioners he is greatly beloved, while his influence among other denominations has increased with the passing years as the full extent of his devotion to Christianity has been recognized with growing appreciation. As early as 1884 he embraced the tenets of Prohibition and since then, by precept no less than example, he has given the weight of his influence to the cause, believing that the sale of intoxicating liquors is a curse to our country and should be sternly repressed by the aid of the law. The city of Winters voted "dry" in 1904, and is still dry and prosperous.

The marriage of Dr. Culton and Miss Martha E. Crawford was solemnized at Charleston, Tenn., January 2, 1877, the bride having been a native of Greene county, Tenn., and a daughter of Rev. W. H. Crawford, D. D., an honored and useful minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. After years of acceptable and helpful ministerial service in Tennessee, removing to California Dr. Crawford entered the ministry in this state and it was while supplying a pulpit at Newman, Stanislaus county, that he passed away. There were nine children in the family of Dr. and Mrs. Culton and seven of these are still living, as follows: Maud, who married N. A. McArthur, of Winters; Mrs. Sarah Owen and



Charles Coit

Mrs. Clemmie Stone, both of Colton, this state; Perry and Carroll, who are engaged in the horticultural industry at Winters under the firm name of Culton Brothers; Gertrude and Lenis, who remain with their parents.

CHARLES COIL

To recount even a few of the experiences of this pioneer of 1849 is to realize anew the hardships incident to the early settlement of the west and to appreciate afresh the self-sacrificing labors of our forefathers. Theirs the toil that we might reap the reward; theirs the incessant labor amid discomforts in order that we might enjoy the fruits of a high civilization; and theirs the years of self-denial in order that generations yet unborn might find life's cup of joy filled to overflowing in this goodly land beside the sunset sea. The trite adage that he is a public benefactor, "who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before," finds a noteworthy exemplification in the activities of Mr. Coil, who by his own wise judgment proved the possibilities of the soil of Yolo county, tested its adaptability to varied crops and won financial success as a tiller of the soil. When he took up farming he was one of the very first men in Yolo county to raise grain. The venture, made at considerable financial risk, proved so successful that others were quick to follow his example. Nor was this the only agricultural enterprise in which his was the risk and to others came the returns of his experiments. Such service proves the value of a man to his community and his worth was appreciated by all who were familiar with his forceful efforts.

Sorrow and bereavement cast their shadow over the early years of Charles Coil and thrust upon him the necessity of self-support ere an education had been acquired. A member of an old family of New York, he was born in 1828 at Verona, Oneida county, and lost both his father and his mother while he was yet a mere child. At the age of seventeen years he went west as far as Wisconsin and settled at Racine, where he secured employment with S. C. Tuckerman, a grain dealer. Upon learning of the discovery of gold in California he immediately arranged his plans for removal to the coast. Early in the spring of 1849 he started across the plains with a party that traveled with oxen and wagons. August 13, 1849, he reached Hangtown (Placerville), where he joined an excited and cosmopolitan throng of gold-seekers. Such

work, however, did not satisfy him nor did he meet with any success therein.

While looking for employment at Sacramento, a chance encounter with Matt Harbin, the owner of the Hardy grant, gave Mr. Coil an opportunity to enter upon ranch affairs. Mr. Harbin not only engaged him, but also furnished him with a horse so that he might ride to the grant. After a brief and pleasant experience as a ranch hand, he embarked in the butcher business at Sacramento with F. W. Fratt and John McNulty. The stock was bought from the Harbin ranch and the venture netted its projectors a neat profit. Returning east via Panama in 1852, Mr. Coil drove a herd of cattle across the plains the following year and then leased a part of the Harbin ranch. Later the property came into his possession and since then has been known as the Coil place. To the house he erected there he brought his bride in 1858 and there he conducted large stock enterprises in partnership with John McNulty and W. B. Todhunter. With Gabriel Brown as a partner he bought the Thomas O. Larkin grant, situated on the present site of Willow, Glenn county, and the two men engaged there in the cattle business for a number of years.

The year 1862 was a disastrous one for settlers on account of the floods. Even more serious was the drought of 1864, and Mr. Coil was among the sufferers both from the flood and the drought. A part of his cattle he saved by taking them to Nevada, but to do this he had to mortgage his land. Later he found himself unable to redeem his Willow land, which was foreclosed. In a desperate effort to save the old homestead he spent his last dollar. In desperation he asked D. O. Mills of San Francisco for a loan. On being asked how much he needed, he answered \$10,000, and Mr. Mills gave the amount to him with no other security than his note. Purchasing teams, he engaged in trading between Sacramento and Salt Lake. The merchandise taken to Utah would be sold there, the money used for the purchase of cattle, which he would drive back to the coast. The tide began to turn in his financial affairs. Little by little he paid off his debts. Finally he was able to resume farming. Then he began to buy more land. His possessions increased to such an extent that at the time of his death he owned four thousand acres, some of which was only one and one-half miles from Woodland.

The marriage of Mr. Coil and Ellen W. Pond was solemnized near Cacheville, Yolo county, March 8, 1858. Mrs. Coil was born at Bristol, Vt., being the only child of Samuel P. and Ann (Gregory) Pond, likewise natives of Vermont. At the time of the discovery of gold Mr. Pond relinquished his farming enterprises in New England, and came, in 1849, via Panama, to California,

where he worked in the mines. During 1852 his wife joined him and he established a home on Cache creek. In 1856 his daughter, who had been a student in the Townsend Academy in Vermont, came by way of the isthmus to join her parents in Yolo county. About that time Mr. Pond bought a farm just east of Woodland. When he sold that place and retired from agricultural labors, he settled at Woodland, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife lived to be seventy-two.

A worthy life came to an end when New Year's Day of 1892 witnessed the passing from earth of Charles Coil. His had been a kindly existence, simple, sincere and earnest, and he had borne life's disappointments, as its triumphs, with dignity and honor. He was survived by his widow, who has since spent much of her time in Berkeley, the home of their youngest child, Irene. The older son, LeRoy, resides at No. 548 Second street, Woodland, and the younger son, Herbert E., has made his home on the old farm so long identified with the activities of the father. The years that have come and gone since Mr. Coil entered into eternal rest have not dimmed his memory in the hearts of relatives and friends. His true worth is now, as it was then, appreciated by associates in business, neighbors on ranches, by co-workers in the Republican party, by comrades in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and among the Knights of Pythias, and indeed by all in whose breasts God has implanted a deep respect for true principles of manhood.

JUDGE ROBERT H. BUCKINGHAM

As long as Washington, or Broderick (or whatever the pretty riparian town on the bank of the Rio Sacramento just opposite the state capital may be called), exists, Judge Robert H. Buckingham will be remembered. As a fisherman on the river, as a fish commissioner on duty throughout the state of California, as a justice of the peace in his township and as an all-around citizen of Yolo county he made good. The earliest thing that occurred in his life was his birth at New Haven, Conn., in 1834. Naturally other things occurred there during his seventeen years' residence in the old Nutmeg State, but they will not be recorded here. When he left his native city he was on his way to gather some of the gold he heard was to be found in distant California. The steamship Daniel Webster, a historical old Atlantic liner, carried him

and about eight hundred of the west-bound tourists down to Greytown, making their way by Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific side. It cannot be told how many of that number reached San Francisco, but the subject of this sketch landed safely December 1, 1851. After trying his " 'printice hand" at mining, however, without accumulating much of the yellow mineral, he found himself where he is at present—in Washington, in 1852. Salmon were running freely in the clear waters of the Sacramento then, and the young man from Connecticut went after them, and during many following years he hauled in numberless nets full of the noble quinnat. In fact, he has been connected with that industry nearly all his California life. It was a profitable business when fish sold from the boats at forty and fifty cents per pound, and a big salmon could produce many marketable pounds of the delicacy. When the fishers packed for the mines they used ice that had been shipped around the Horn all the way from Maine or Massachusetts, and sold here at fifteen cents a pound. Later on the ice was brought from Alaska.

In 1883 Judge Buckingham was appointed a state fish commissioner, serving four years as president of the board—and not a better man for the place could have been found. Under his management the industry flourished, there being over fifteen hundred fishing boats on the river. In 1889 he engaged in the grocery business in Washington and continued therein for ten years. He served as justice of the peace of Washington township for twelve years. His political faith is Democratic and for a long time he was an active member of the Democratic state central committee. He was married in Sandwich, Ill., in 1861, to Miss Sarah Jane White, a native of Washington county, N. Y., and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1911. Their children are Fred M. and Henry. Fred married Miss Annie Kemler, and they live in Paradise valley, Nevada; Frederick, Emilie and Jeanette are their children. Henry, who resides in Washington, married Miss Maggie Fisher, and to them were born Frank, Mildred, Florence and Helen.

Judge Buckingham has retired from business and in his pleasant home in Washington, on the green banks of the river he loves, he passes a quiet life. He is still interested in the sport and old Izaak Walton himself was not more keen to seek the "place of the finny prey." Many prominent professional men of the state may remember with pleasure their fishing trips with the judge. With such a guide and companion they had no trouble in catching a fine string. Judge Buckingham is now the oldest resident of Washington, where he has been in business since July, 1852.



G. S. Stephens

GEORGE DICKSON STEPHENS

From the initial period of American occupancy of California until his demise more than fifty years later George Dickson Stephens was intimately identified with the upbuilding of the great west and contributed in especially large degree to the development of Yolo county. The record of his life epitomizes the romance of the frontier. Time itself, painting with glowing colors upon the canvas of the past, reveals the sturdy figure of a youth crossing the plains in company with an expedition of Argonauts eager to find the hidden gold of unknown mines, but little dreaming that it was to be through the cultivation of the fertile and undeveloped soil of the state they would find the gold of their hopes. The party of gold-seekers began their journey from Cooper county, Mo., May 10, 1849, and arrived in Sacramento August 6, having pushed their way across the plains with a persistence that faltered not for weariness or perils. The new country with its cosmopolitan population presented a remarkable contrast to the environment familiar to the early years of the young man. In a region remote from the scenes of boyhood and the homes of kindred, with no relative near him excepting his older brother, John Dickson (long the confidante of all business undertakings and the comrade of many frontier expeditions), he struggled toward independence and success and laid the foundation of the interests that now make his name one of the most prominent in the annals of Yolo county.

The life which this narrative depicts began in Cooper county, Mo., July 31, 1828, and closed in Yolo county, Cal., December 22, 1901. Many of the qualities that individualized a forceful personality came as an inheritance from Scotch and Welsh ancestors. The family genealogy indicates that Peter Stephens, who was born in Pennsylvania during the latter part of the seventeenth century, founded the village of Stephensburg in that state. The next generation was represented by Peter, Jr., who married Johanna Christian and moved to Wythe county, Va. Out of a family comprising seven sons and one daughter it is a noteworthy fact that every son became a Revolutionary soldier and two died the death of patriots while fighting on the battlefield for liberty and independence. One of these young heroes was Joseph Stephens, who in 1801 settled in Wayne county, Ky., thence moved to Tennessee in 1815 and during November of 1817 traveled by wagon to Missouri, settling thirteen miles south of Boonville, Cooper county, where he acquired slaves and a fine tract of land. For years he contributed to the agricultural upbuilding of that community. His death occurred May 7, 1836, near Bunceton. Twelve children had been born of his marriage to Rhoda Cole. By his second wife, Catharine Dickson, he

was the father of nine children, namely: John D., who for years before his death was an influential banker of Woodland, Cal.; George D., whose name introduces this article; Andrew J., Thomas H. B., Margaret, Alpha, Harriet, Isabella and Lee Ann.

As an educative preparation for life's activities the environment of George Dickson Stephens in youth was most efficacious. Self-reliance and persistence were learned by actual experience. In addition, observation taught him lessons which could not have been learned in school. Gold was discovered in California just at the time when, standing at the threshold of manhood, he was pondering the subject of a permanent occupation as a means of livelihood. He was therefore in a mood to be fascinated by the unknown opportunities of the west and with ardor he entered upon the expedition made up for the coast. As his primary object in seeking this state had been to search for gold, he immediately began to work as a miner and prospector and established temporary headquarters successively at Mormon Island, Missouri bar on the American river and at Hangtown. The winter of 1849-50 he spent with others in a cabin on the Sacramento river. During the spring of 1850 he mined on the middle fork of the American river. Returning to Sacramento on the 4th of July, he soon began to buy cattle and mules from arriving emigrants. These he drove down to Cache creek, where in 1850 he made a camp on what he supposed to be government land. Soon, however, he found that it was a portion of the Berryessa grant. With his brother, John D., he acquired the property in the same year and put up an adobe house, the only building of the kind now remaining in Yolo county. To this original adobe has been added a comfortable home where the family gather to have their good times.

In addition to the purchase of the Rancho de Capay the brothers promoted the Cottonwood Ditch Company, later known as the Capay Ditch Company (which ultimately was merged into the Yolo County Consolidated Water Company) and now known as the Yolo Power and Water Company. With the securing of irrigation it was possible to raise grain profitably and from that the brothers drifted into live stock operations, raising horses and mules, Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, also sheep of such fine quality that they won many premiums at local and state fairs. While building up a remarkable business in stock and grain George D. Stephens at the same time identified himself with the material upbuilding of the community, promoted the maintenance of good schools, helped to secure first-class teachers for the country schools, and also wielded a wide influence as a Democrat, although he never consented to become a candidate for office, nor was he willing to accept party favors of any kind. During 1872 he married Miss Laura Wilcox-

son, who was born in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., the daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Stapleton) Wilcoxson, of Kentucky. She died in 1875, leaving two daughters, Kate L. and Josephine. The latter is the wife of Russell Harriman and lives in Los Angeles, Cal. The former was elected secretary of the Stephens Agricultural & Livestock Company, the president having been George Dickson Stephens from the organization of the concern until his death, December 22, 1901. Since then his eldest son, by a later marriage, was elected to the office his father's death vacated. The second marriage of Mr. Stephens took place May 27, 1877, and united him with Miss Nannie Lucas, a native of Buchanan county, Mo., and a daughter of G. J. Lucas, who in 1868 brought his family to California. Of this union there are the following-named sons and daughters: John L., president of the Stephens Agricultural & Livestock Company; Mrs. Louise M. Plummer, of San Francisco; Sarah, wife of Capt. Charles Gordon, U. S. A.; Margaret; Mrs. Elizabeth Needham, of Sacramento, Cal.; George D., now in Arizona; Frank Warren, of Woodland; Ben Gray, of Winters; William Fulton, Thomas Jackson, and Paul, who remain on the estate. The property comprises about eight thousand acres of land in Yolo county and has been provided with every equipment for the care of stock, in which a specialty is now made of Shorthorn Durham cattle and of Shropshire sheep.

Since the death of Mr. Stephens, to whose far-seeing ability must be attributed the acquisition of the vast tracts in Yolo county, the estate has remained intact and conducted as an incorporated business has brought gratifying returns to the heirs. The marvelous harmony that pervades the family, an admirable and most unusual feature in such instances, causes each member to place implicit confidence in the others and to make sacrifices if necessary for their good. A bond of affection and trust exists between all the members of the family that is rarely shown so strongly or expressed so positively in even the most minute details of daily activities. This spirit of devotion and confidence is a heritage from the father, whose home was to him the fairest spot on earth and whose great heart encompassed each child with a boundless affection. Deep as was his interest in agriculture, progressive as he was in promoting the quality of live stock raised in the county, engrossed as he was in schools and other public institutions of worth, interested as he was in the directorate of the Bank of Woodland and prominent in many movements of permanent value to the county, it was in his home, surrounded by his family and extending a gracious hospitality to friends, that he was at his best and there his generous nature, unselfish spirit and honorable character shone forth with a dignified beauty that lends a permanent value to the record of his

life. To his children he taught precious lessons by example and precept. From him they learned how to bear disappointment with fortitude, how to secure victory with moderation, how to suffer with patience, in short, how to live with courage and how to die with honor.

THOMAS J. BELSHE

A native of California, his birth having occurred in Woodland, Yolo county, February 9, 1856, Mr. Belshe is widely known as a most practical and enterprising citizen, and by his well-directed efforts has contributed largely to the development of the community. His parents, William G. and Leah (Morris) Belshe, natives of Germany and Kentucky, respectively, crossed the plains from Missouri in 1849, and in Yolo county, Cal., they took up a ranch near Woodland. After five years Mr. Belshe took his family to Geyserville, Sonoma county, where he resumed farming, actively conducting his duties until his death in 1859. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Belshe, the latter of whom now makes her home in San Diego county, six children were born, as follows: John M. and Robert F., deceased; Thomas J.; William P., who resides in Orange county, and two daughters who died young.

In 1864 Mr. Belshe returned to Yolo county with his mother, who settled on a farm near Madison, where she purchased two hundred acres of land. Mr. Belshe was educated in the public schools there, after which he followed farming on his mother's place until his marriage. For some time thereafter he followed horticulture, but is now engaged in viticulture at Cottonwood. Year by year his vineyard increases in both value and production, the record for the season of 1911 having been seventy-five tons from nine acres, and for 1912 one hundred tons. The ranch is counted one of the leading properties of the county, none presenting a more highly cultivated or more beautiful appearance than the Belshe vineyard.

Thomas J. Belshe was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Johanna Toelle, a native of Sacramento. The three children born to them are William A., Mary I. and Cora B. In the death of his wife in 1899 Mr. Belshe lost a devoted companion and the children a kind and affectionate mother. Politically he has always supported Democratic principles and has at all times maintained an active concern in public enterprises of merit, being especially interested in the cause of education.



L. Stephens

LAWRENCE DAVID STEPHENS

One of the most highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens of Woodland is Lawrence D. Stephens, who since 1898 has been president of the Bank of Woodland, having been a director since its organization in 1868, when his uncle, John D. Stephens, was its chief executive. Born in Boonville, Cooper county, Mo., June 30, 1835, he spent his boyhood on the farm of his parents, James Madison and Mary Ann (Adams) Stephens, receiving his early education in the district school of his home community.

Mr. Stephens is a descendant of an old and historic family who came originally from England and settled in Philadelphia at the time of William Penn. His grandfather, Joseph Stephens, was born in old Virginia, and was a farmer in the Shenandoah Valley. He served in the Revolutionary war, after which he removed to the state of Tennessee, where his son, James Madison, was probably born, and he later became a pioneer farmer of Boonville, Cooper county, Mo., where he had gone in 1818. There James Madison made his home and died, having followed the vocation of farming all his life. Of the eleven children born to James M. and his wife, Mary Ann (Adams) Stephens, ten grew to maturity: Eliza, Mrs. S. A. Howard, resides in Woodland, Cal.; Jane, Mrs. Allison, passed away near Boonville, Mo.; Rhoda, Mrs. C. W. Bonyng, resides in London, England; Zilpha is Mrs. George W. Chapman, of Winters; Kate, Mrs. Robert Hawxhurst, lives in San Francisco; Lawrence D. is mentioned below; Joseph J. resides in Woodland, Cal.; William H. H. is a farmer and lives on the old homestead in Cooper county, Mo.; James M. is a resident of San Diego, Cal.; and Benjamin W. resides in Ft. Worth, Texas.

In April, 1852, when a lad of sixteen, Lawrence D. Stephens carried out a resolve which had long been the desire of his heart—to travel to the far west and make for himself a name which should reflect credit not only upon himself, but upon the family name as well. An opportunity, without which, however, the boy would doubtless have proceeded on his way unaided, occurred when his uncle, Andrew J. Stephens, announced his intention of immigrating to California and joining his brothers who for some time had been successful ranchers in Yolo county. In company with five neighbors they set out, traveling a portion of the way with a large train, but throughout the major part of the journey fraught with dangers as well as hardships, they were compelled to proceed alone. After several months' patient plodding and hoping they arrived safely at their destination, the ranch of the Stephens Brothers, at Madison, where they remained for a time. The following year the boy, for he was no more, rented a farm and courageously began operations

for himself. In 1853 he and his brother, J. J., purchased five hundred and twenty acres not far from Madison, which they stocked with cattle and sheep and successfully conducted for the next ten years. During the dry season of 1864, however, they suffered with the majority of cattle owners in that section, and were forced to take their stock to Placer county, where they camped in the foothills some distance north of Newcastle. In spite of their efforts to save their herd the winter proved so cold that by the following spring, when they returned to their home in Yolo county, they had lost all of their stock with the exception of a solitary cow and thirty sheep.

About this time occurred a circumstance which cost Mr. Stephens dearly, especially since he had lost all his stock and was obliged to make a fresh start in life. While on his way from Placer to Yolo county, a highwayman stopped him on an unfrequented road between Yankee Jim's and Auburn, demanding his money. With regret bordering on despair Mr. Stephens relinquished his sole capital of \$600, upon which he was permitted to continue his journey unmolested. Conditions at this time, it will be remembered, were utterly different from those of the early period of emigration, when prospectors journeyed about with valuable gold dust, etc., without fear of robbery.

Some time later, nothing daunted by his discouraging experience, Mr. Stephens established himself in a new locality, where he continued to raise cattle, selling his beef profitably to the mining camps of the section. In 1866, however, he went to Grass Valley, a mining camp, leaving his brother to care for his interests. Scarcely had he appeared in the midst of his new associates when they unanimously chose him as superintendent of the Omaha Quartz Mining Company. Throughout the next year Mr. Stephens filled his post, returning in 1867 to his ranch in Yolo county. In 1873 he accepted the presidency of the Grangers' warehouse at Woodland, which position he held for three years, when he engaged in the grain business with J. J. Stephens and J. H. Harlan, a business that continued for about eight years. May 10, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Hunt, whose father was W. G. Hunt, a pioneer. Immediately after the wedding the young people proceeded on a tour through the East, including Mr. Stephens' old home and as far east as the Philadelphia Centennial, Washington and New York. Five years later, in 1881, Mr. Stephens, with his brother, J. J. Stephens and J. H. Harlan as associates, purchased a parcel of land aggregating three thousand acres, located ten miles south of Fresno. This they stocked with cattle and also engaged in raising grain, their success being most gratifying.

In 1898 occurred the death of John D. Stephens, and, as above

mentioned, Lawrence D. Stephens was elected president of the Bank of Woodland, which institution had, since its organization, numbered him among its stockholders. Incorporated November 9, 1868, the Bank of Woodland started on its career with the following stockholders: John D. Stephens, H. F. Hastings, George Snodgrass, John Hollingsworth, F. S. Freeman, C. Nelson, D. Q. Adams, G. D. Stephens, Frank Miller, B. F. Hastings, O. Livermore, J. Wilcoxson, H. C. Hemenway, U. Shellhammer, L. D. Stephens, Charles Coil and Charles G. Day. The original officers were: J. D. Stephens, president; F. S. Freeman, vice-president and C. W. Bush, cashier. Directors were chosen as follows: F. S. Freeman, Frank Miller, J. D. Stephens, John Hollingsworth, C. Nelson, J. Wilcoxson, L. D. Stephens, H. F. Hastings and C. W. Bonynge. Capitalized at \$100,000, the venture proved so successful that in 1870, at the annual stockholders' meeting, the capital stock was doubled. A few years afterward, at a special stockholders' meeting, it was raised to \$500,000 and some years later, about 1880, it was increased to its present capitalization of \$1,000,000. On May 2, 1882, L. D. Stephens was elected teller and acting president. Upon this occasion was presented the following resolution by J. H. Harlan, second by F. S. Freeman:

“RESOLVED, That the directors of the Bank of Woodland do hereby authorize and empower Lawrence D. Stephens, the teller of said bank, to do anything in and about the premises that the president of the bank has the power to do, requiring the teller to give satisfactory bond of \$50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.” Owing to the death of John Hollingsworth, C. Q. Nelson was elected a director at the annual meeting February 20, 1897. February 25, 1899, George D. Stephens was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the vice-president, F. S. Freeman, John S. Craig having been chosen, September 7, 1898, to take the place of director John J. Stephens. In February, 1901, at the regular annual meeting, the following directors were chosen to fill vacancies: C. Nelson, C. Q. Nelson, J. S. Craig, J. H. Harlan (whose death occurred in April, 1905), G. D. and L. D. Stephens and M. Michael. In February, 1902, C. Nelson was elected vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George D. Stephens in November, 1901, John L. Stephens taking his place as director. In 1901 J. S. Craig took the place of C. F. Thomas, who had held the post of cashier since his election in 1883. The paid-up capital which in about the year 1880 had been increased to \$962,100 has remained unchanged. In 1873 the bank moved from its old quarters to a newly remodeled corner building, which it still occupies. The present directors are: L. D.

Stephens, J. L. Stephens, C. Q. Nelson, J. L. Harlan, J. S. Craig, C. M. Faris and L. H. Stephens.

For many years Mr. Stephens held the position of secretary of the Capay Ditch Company, which is now known as the Yolo County Power Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, of which he is president. He was also actively interested in the organization and work of the Woodland Building and Loan Association, serving as its treasurer until it was dissolved. In 1901 he assisted in organizing the Woodland Milling Company, whose buildings two years later were destroyed by fire. Mr. Stephens is still largely interested in farming. His ranch near Madison comprises over five hundred acres under the Yolo County Power Company ditch, which is under cultivation to alfalfa, grapes and grain, and another ranch, comprising six hundred and forty acres, which is under the canal he has also devoted to the raising of grain.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens: Rowena Alice, Mrs. Fairchild, of Woodland; Lawrence Hunt, director in the Bank of Woodland and acting secretary of the Yolo County Power Company; William G., in the grain business in Woodland; and John D., of Woodland. Throughout his career Mr. Stephens has ever shown tact and consideration for others, and deservedly enjoys the high regard of a host of friends and business associates. His home is ideal, both as to grounds and dwelling, which bear the impress of the cultivated tastes of its owner.

WILLIAM BRAY

One of Yolo county's pioneers, now deceased, was William Bray, who was born in Monroe county, Ky., February 23, 1832, and passed away in Woodland March 25, 1894. When he was in his nineteenth year, in 1850, Mr. Bray left his home in the south for the great west and his journey across the plains with ox-teams, in company with a number of other immigrants, was fraught great dangers from the savage red men, who more than once attempted to overpower the travelers. However, they made the trip in safety, after which they separated, Mr. Bray mining a short time at Dutch Flats, after which he took up a quarter section of land in Yolo county, two miles south of Woodland, on which he located and built a cabin, and ever afterward he continued to make improvements. He carried on general farming, making a specialty



John McElhannon

of raising grain, alfalfa and stock. Here he made his home until his death. In front of the modest little home which he built years ago stands a modern residence, and the great cottonwood trees which he planted still surround the property which he labored so patiently to improve. His wife, formerly Harriet Eakle, was born in Tennessee, and accompanied her mother and sisters westward in the early '50s. Her death occurred on the home place near Woodland in December, 1907. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bray: Alexander, deceased; John E., deceased; Sarah A. and Lucy Jane, who share the eighty acres left by their parents; James R., whose wife before her marriage was Ida Butterfield, and who has one son; William H., deceased; and Mary C., who is now Mrs. William Gould, of Woodland.

Mr. and Mrs. Bray were both devout members of the Christian Church in Woodland and were mourned by a large number of friends who knew them well.

JOHN WOHLFROM

The Yolo County Savings Bank under the presidency of John Wohlfrom has maintained the high position in financial circles it has won through the cautious, conservative policy adopted by its officers at the very beginning of its history. To a large degree the success of the institution may be attributed to the present head of the concern, who as one of the promoters and organizers of the bank, became a member of the original board of directors and served in the capacity of vice-president until promoted to his present post of honor and trust. It is said by many that no citizen of the city of Woodland exerts a greater influence upon its financial affairs than does Mr. Wohlfrom and certain it is that none displays more prudence in investments or greater tact in business dealings than he. Indeed, his gratifying success comes from the constant exercise of industry, prudence and tact, for he had none to aid him in getting a foothold in the world and when he came to America he was hampered not only by poverty, but also by a lack of knowledge of the English language.

Born in the vicinity of Strassburg and the Rhine river in Kirchheim, Alsace (then a part of), France, November 9, 1832, John Wohlfrom was the youngest son among nine children, six of whom lived to maturity and three came to the new world. Educated in the schools of Alsace, he left home at the age of twenty years and

took passage from Havre, France, for America in 1852, landing in New Orleans on New Year's day of 1853 and proceeding direct to St. Louis, Mo., where were two older brothers, Joseph and Anton, both of whom died in Colusa county, Cal. Hoping to secure employment in Illinois, he crossed the river from St. Louis on the ice and after tramping a considerable distance he was hired by a farmer near Centerville at \$6 per month. Later his brother, Anton, found a place for him at \$10 per month with George Lewis, an Englishman living at Boonville, Mo., and it was there that Mr. Wohlfrom learned to speak English. Upon the removal of his employer to St. Louis he accompanied him to the city and secured work as a drayman. In a short time he had a team of his own and engaged in business for himself.

It was during 1855 that Mr. Wohlfrom started for the west. Misfortune attended him from the first. The steamer on which he had taken passage burned and he escaped with difficulty. Then he boarded a second steamer, which soon sank, the passengers, however, being saved. Finally the third steamer conveyed him as far as Aspinwall. From Panama he sailed north on a vessel that cast anchor at San Francisco March 2, 1855. June of the same year found him in Yolo county, where he worked three months in the hay fields. Six weeks in Sierra county as a miner caused all of his earnings to vanish. From Downieville he returned to Yolo county, where he secured work as a farm hand at \$1 per day. Later he and a cousin, Joseph Wohlfrom, who had accompanied him to California, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land two miles east of what is now Blacks Station. The entire tract cost them \$280. In 1856 their partnership was dissolved.

The old Weyant place of three hundred and twenty acres, which he still owns, was purchased in 1860 by John Wohlfrom. There he raised, bought and sold horses, cattle and sheep. At his house he accommodated travelers with board and rooms and he also carried a stock of merchandise and groceries, besides having the post-office known as Prairie at his store. In 1868 he built a store on Colusa plains two miles north of College City and remained there until the building was burned in 1873. Besides the Weyant property he acquired three farms within twelve miles of Woodland, two of these being quarter-section farms, while the other contains two hundred acres. In addition he owns ten hundred and forty acres in one body in Colusa county and a well-improved farm of seven hundred and twenty acres two miles south of College City. With his brother he owned at Prize, Colusa county, a finely improved farm of two hundred and eighty acres and besides he owned four hundred acres one and a half miles west of Maxwell, Colusa county, which he has since sold. During the years of his greatest physical activ-

ity he was called the cattle king of Yolo and Colusa counties. Finally the demands upon his energy proved too much for his strength and he decided to enter upon activities less taxing physically. Coming to Woodland in 1891 he erected a valuable residence at No. 203 Court street and has since been interested in the banking business.

After he became a resident of the United States and had made a study of the political issues of the country, Mr. Wohlfrom embraced Republican principles and cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. His first wife, whom he married in 1861, was Barbara Keller, a native of Switzerland, but a resident of Yolo county for a long time prior to her demise. In 1891 he was united with Miss Helene Wimmer, who was born in Baden, Germany, April 4, 1861, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Gras) Wimmer, likewise natives of Germany. She came to Yolo county in young womanhood and resided with her sister, Mrs. John Bemmerly, until her marriage. She passed away November 24, 1908, mourned by all who were privileged to know her. It is not fulsome praise to say that John Wohlfrom's life has been one that might be taken as an example for young men just starting in life to follow. He began his career without means or backing of any kind, but he had implanted within him what was better than anything else,—an ambition and determination to succeed. At no time in his search for fortune did he lose sight of the Golden Rule, squaring all of his actions by this unfailing guide, and it is for this reason that as he nears life's close and looks back over the past he can do so with satisfaction, knowing that he has wilfully wronged no one. He has had no greater pleasure in life than giving a helping hand to young men who, like himself, have had their own way to make against great odds. His integrity and honor are unquestioned and of him it may truly be said that his word is as good as his bond.

ROBERT W. BROWNING

To the pioneers of western civilization who suffered all manner of hardships and baffling failures, yet who were sustained throughout this trying period by their splendid faith in their ultimate victory over the problem presented by this new and untried land, too much credit can not be given. The pleasant and convenient conditions of life in our modern day so strongly contrast with existence in the last century that the

bravest of us would not feel sufficient courage to attempt, for any compensation, to live and work and suffer under the circumstances that surrounded our forefathers.

One of the most manly and indomitable characters who played his part as a pioneer we find in Robert W. Browning, a southerner, with the high ambitions and earnest, impulsive nature of a true son of the south. Born near Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Ky., December 1, 1833, he came to the coast at the age of twenty with his parents. The journey was made in 1854 across the plains, and in the same year the family settled on the farm which Mr. Browning now occupies, four miles southwest of Woodland. The father, Charles Browning, passed away here in 1861, when sixty-two years of age. The mother lived to reach the age of seventy-nine, passing away in 1882. South Carolina was the birth state of the elder Browning, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Kentucky, the native state of her parents, James and Ann (Hibbit) Crawford. Both Mr. and Mrs. Browning were earnest Christians and were members of the church of that denomination. Mr. Browning was a loyal Whig until that party passed out of existence, when he allied his political sympathies to the Democratic party. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Browning: Mrs. Ann Brandon and James C., deceased; Mrs. Martha Welch, who resides near Woodland; Mrs. Jane Lawson, of Woodland; Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, of Eureka; Mrs. Mary Dameron, deceased; William Y., deceased; and Robert W.

Answering one of the greatest needs of the country, R. W. Browning established himself in the freighting trade in 1861 and during the next four summers carried on the business of transporting goods between Sacramento and the mines in Nevada. Meanwhile he devoted much of his time to his farm of one hundred and sixty acres that he had pre-empted, and later he bought adjoining land until he now has a ranch of five hundred acres, devoted largely to the raising of grain, besides which he carries on a dairy.

In 1889 the cottage which had sheltered the family during their first years in the west was removed and replaced by a comfortable, substantial dwelling. Mrs. Browning, formerly Miss Martha Kincheloe, was born in Missouri, the daughter of Z. B. Kincheloe, who resides five miles southwest of Woodland. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Browning. The eldest child, Lela, married Lanson Merritt, by whom she had two daughters, Gladys A. and Florence C.; after the death of Mr. Merritt she became the wife of John Reith, Jr. The other children are William M. Browning, who served as auditor of Yolo county and



Emma C. Langerour

is now accountant in the Bank of Yolo; Elizabeth, the wife of A. C. Huston, an attorney of Woodland; Zora, the wife of Henry J. Bush, who is in the mercantile business in Woodland; Charles B., deceased; Harry H., who married Miss Gladys Knight, of Woodland; Irma, Mrs. W. G. Stephens, of Woodland; Philip Ludwell, deceased; Victorinè and Donald M., who are still at home. The mother of these children died March 17, 1910, at the age of sixty years. She had been an active member of the Christian Church of Woodland.

The Bank of Yolo, a solid and reliable institution, controlled by some of Woodland's most responsible citizens, has enjoyed Mr. Browning's services as vice-president for many years. Mr. Browning is an avowed Democrat. For the past twenty years he has served as school trustee and is a member of Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M. His firm, dependable character and his faithfulness to duty have earned for him a high regard in the community which he has helped to build.

MRS. EMMA C. LAUGENOUR

As compared with the volumes that have been written exploiting the accomplishments of men in bringing California up to its present state of development, little or nothing has been said concerning the part women have taken in this same work. While from an outward viewpoint the characters they have represented in the drama have been less conspicuous perhaps than those portrayed by the men, nevertheless they have been equally necessary to bring about the ends accomplished, as many men have declared in giving the synopsis of their lives. Few of California's early settlers recognized more thoroughly than did John D. Laugenour the sustaining help and comfort which he received from his wife, and he frankly gave credit to her for much that he was able to accomplish during his long residence in the west. Emma Christene Watkins was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, May 12, 1842, and was therefore about eighteen years of age when she became the wife of John D. Laugenour in 1860. Of the eight children born to them five are now living and exemplifying in their daily lives the high principles of manhood and womanhood instilled in them by the teachings of their parents. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Philip T., Henry W.,

Jesse D., William R., and Emma Carter, the wife of Walter F. Malcomb.

To the tactful sympathy, as well as conservative judgment of his wife, Mr. Laugenour attributed much of his success, and the fact that since his death she has faithfully endeavored to carry out plans of both philanthropy and business in which she deems he would have been deeply interested, is proof of the confidence and understanding which existed between them.

As president of the W. C. T. U. of Woodland, and as the principal financial backer of the Home Alliance, a paper devoted not only to the temperance movement, but to general news as well, Mrs. Laugenour has done much to aid in the banishment of the liquor evil, and by her womanly sympathy and sunny personality, united with pecuniary assistance, has lightened many a sad heart and given more than one poor but ambitious young person a chance to prove himself. She has lived to see the cause of temperance victorious in Yolo county, but now the saloons are banished from every part of the county, with the exception of Broderick and Clarksburg. She is also happy to have lived to see the object for which she labored for twenty years—the enfranchisement of women—crowned with success, she having been the pioneer and the foremost worker in her county in pushing the cause of suffrage to a reality. In 1900 she bore a part of the expense incident to the erection of Mary's Chapel, near Yolo, in order that those who could not go to the city churches might have a place to worship, as well as to provide accommodations for funeral corteges from the outlying districts of Yolo county. She also organized the Mary's Cemetery Association, which she has served as president about fifteen years, and it was during this time that Mary's Chapel was built. In her home, Christene Cottage, Woodland, always open to those who seek comfort and assistance, Mrs. Laugenour dispenses true hospitality. To her, life holds nothing sweeter than doing for those less fortunate than herself, and it is meet that her name should be, as it is, a synonym for purity and beauty of character.

ERASTUS SYLVESTER FARNHAM

The history of E. S. Farnham, a Civil war veteran, is most interesting and well worthy of the man it represents. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Farnham, fought in the Revolutionary war and died in Van Buren county, Mich. Daniel Farnham, the son

of this Revolutionary hero and the father of our subject, was born in New York state in 1799 and when quite young removed to Michigan and took up farming. In 1850, accompanied by his son Horace and Theodore Dopking, now a resident of Woodland, he came west, crossing the plains with oxen. He mined three years, then returning to his Michigan farm by way of the Panama route. Leasing his farm in 1858 he again made his way to California with his son Daniel, Jr. During the journey he acted as captain of the train. Upon his arrival in the west Mr. Farnham took up mining, following it until 1865, when he engaged in farming in Yolo county. He died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and politically was a Republican. Naomi (Rice) Farnham, his wife, a native of Ohio, died in Yolo county at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were: Amanda, Mrs. Lee, now living in Michigan; Mary, Mrs. W. Wilkinson, who died in Michigan; Erastus S.; Caroline, and Daniel, Jr. By a previous marriage, with Miss Myers, Mr. Farnham had two children, Horace and Catherine.

Erastus Sylvester Farnham was born November 1, 1844, in Cass county, Mich., where he spent his youth, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen, in the fall of 1861, he offered his services as volunteer in the Civil war and entered Company K, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. After being mustered in at Niles he went south with his company, thereafter engaging in many battles, including Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, and Little Rock. At the close of the war, having been honorably discharged, he returned to his home in Michigan, where he farmed about a year, after which, having disposed of his land, he came to California, his mother and his sister Caroline (now Mrs. Thomas Beckett) accompanying him. They came by way of Nicaragua, arriving in California in the spring of 1866. Mr. Farnham purchased eighty acres two and one-half miles southeast of Woodland, a portion of this farm having belonged to his father and his brother Daniel. Mr. Farnham erected a house and other buildings upon it and pursued farming activities. In addition to his home place he owns six hundred and forty acres west of Orland, Glenn county, which is devoted to stock raising and the cultivation of grain. He also has one hundred and seventy acres on Cache creek, seven miles northwest of Woodland, seventy acres of which is planted in alfalfa. Most of this tract is under irrigation. His dairy business, which he established in 1871, has been making fine strides and is now an excellent asset. Mr. Farnham was one of the organizers of the Woodland Creamery, having erected a large plant in Woodland, and he is a member of the board of directors. In addition to the property mentioned he also

owns one hundred and sixty acres of grain land in Hungry Hollow, Yolo county. He was among the first in this section to venture in the raising of alfalfa.

In 1870 Mr. Farnham married Miss Ella Myers, born in Milford, Ind., July 5, 1854. Her father, Martin Myers, a native of Ohio, came to California from Indiana in 1850, his wagons being drawn by oxen. Taking up his residence in Sacramento, he opened the "Watheer House," but two years later, having a longing for the old home, he returned to the Hoosier state and was married, coming west again in 1860. The trip, which was made with horses, consumed five months. He teamed in Nevada a short time before finally locating in this state, and passed away in Woodland at the age of sixty-seven. His wife was formerly Eliza Keightley, a native of Indiana and the daughter of a millwright. At the age of eighty years she makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Farnham. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers are: Charles, engaged in the contracting business in Long Beach; Warren, manager of one of Woodland's creameries; and Ella, Mrs. Farnham.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have had nine children: Stella, formerly a teacher, and now Mrs. T. J. Dinsdale, of Woodland; Mary E., who died when seventeen years old; Minnie B., a teacher, who died at the age of twenty-eight; Edwin D., a farmer in Oregon; Alta Mae, a graduate of the San Jose state normal and a teacher until her marriage to H. N. Cuning, of Oakland; Elsie, who died when eight years old; Elmer and Warren, who are farming on Cache creek; and Lloyd, who is on the home place.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnham are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They assisted in erecting two churches in their city and are active in all public affairs. Mr. Farnham is and has been clerk of the Spring Lake school district for the past thirty years and in politics is a Republican. He is connected with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and is a member and past commander of William H. Seward Post No. 65, G. A. R., of Woodland. He was also at one time a member of the county central committee. He is president of the Woodland Cemetery Association. The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers and the first president, has over \$1,000,000 worth of property insured and has never yet had a fire.

Mrs. Farnham is a member of the W. C. T. U. and of the William H. Seward Relief Corps, of which latter organization she was president for two years. She is much interested in plant life and has many fine specimens of cacti. The excellent qualities of both Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have won for them a high place in the esteem of friends and acquaintances.



J. D. Langeron

JOHN D. LAUGENOUR

A residence of nearly forty years in Yolo county made it possible for John D. Laugenour to witness its development, as well as to be a contributor to its progress. Over twenty years have passed since Death ceased his activities, but such was the impress that his life made upon those who were privileged to know him and labor with him that he is still remembered and revered by old pioneers as one of the strong factors in the growth and development of the country, and of Yolo county and Woodland in particular. A native of North Carolina, he was born near the city of Salem, December 23, 1823, and was reared and educated there. His parents were farmers, and it was quite natural therefore that he should assist with the farm duties when school was not in session. In 1847 he went to Indiana and there learned the wagon maker's trade. Two years later the rumors of the finding of gold in California put a different aspect upon the whole situation, and as soon as possible he made arrangements to come to the west in search of his fortune. Hopes were high in the hearts of the little party of five that started from Indiana in the latter part of the year 1849, consisting of Thomas F., Lewis, George and John D. Laugenour and Joseph Spurgeon, a friend. Their five yoke of faithful oxen brought them into Hangtown in September in the following year, the termination of a long and tedious journey by way of Fort Hall. Months of intense privation had been endured, including not only sickness and danger, but hunger as well, and only those who have experienced a similar situation can know the joy that was theirs when they were able to make a permanent camp and share in the crude comforts that for the time being are exalted to the point of luxuries. The first winter was passed in the mines of Kelseyville, and the following spring Mr. Laugenour started out for Hangtown, having only twenty-five cents in his pocket. Here, as in Kelseyville, he was not satisfied with his efforts, but he made no mistake in removing to the south fork of the American river, where he realized between \$500 and \$600 a day.

With the money which he made in this venture Mr. Laugenour went to Yankee Jim's, Placer county, where, in partnership with his two brothers, he established a trading post, in connection with which he also carried on a teaming business. Desiring to settle down to the life which was after all more congenial to him, Mr. Laugenour disposed of his interest in that part of the state and came to Yolo county, and on January 12, 1852, he made his first purchase of land, stocking it with cattle. The venture proved profitable from the beginning, inasmuch as stock was bringing

high prices in the market, and as that was in a day when fencing was not required to mark individual properties the large herds of cattle could graze unmolested over large tracts of land. He increased his herds to take advantage of the opportunities offered, but when the business began to be overdone and changed conditions reduced the price of stock, he wisely disposed of his cattle. Adjusting himself to the changes which came with the passing years, Mr. Laugenour wisely took up grain farming, being associated in this undertaking with L. M. Curtis. Among the ranches which they operated was the famous Glenn ranch, in what is now Glenn county. In 1860 Mr. Laugenour purchased a large tract of land on Cache creek, which was also devoted to grain raising. Going to Knight's Landing in 1867 he there opened a mercantile business with C. F. Thomas, the firm making a specialty of buying and selling grain. Later, owing to the increased production of wheat and barley in that section, Mr. Laugenour erected a grain warehouse which he and his partner, Mr. Thomas, conducted successfully for seven years. The extension of the railroad to Woodland was destined to make a change in Mr. Laugenour's plans, and in the same year, 1874, he removed to this city to make his home. He was guided in his decision by the belief that the town would one day be a shipping center of importance and he lived to see that his foresight had been correct. Gradually disposing of his scattered interests he devoted his attention to the development of Woodland and vicinity, aiding in many public enterprises, not only with capital, which was vastly important, but also with energy and executive ability as well.

Mr. Laugenour's marriage in 1860 united him with Emma Christene Watkins, who was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1842, the daughter of Enos Watkins. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Laugenour five are living, as follows: Philip T., Henry W., Jesse D., William R. and Emma Carter, the latter the wife of Walter F. Malcolm. With the exception of Jesse D., a resident of Salem, N. C., all of the children are living in Yolo county. Up to the time of his death, April 18, 1891, Mr. Laugenour actively conducted his affairs, enjoying among his friends and associates a reputation that was as honorable as his character.

MRS. MARY DEXTER-HENSHALL

Yolo county is fortunate indeed in possessing many representatives of old American families. The early pioneers who settled

here were principally descendants of those who left their European homes in the previous century and became the founders of this republic.

The records of the Dexter family show that early in the seventeenth century several members emigrated from Scotland to Canada, where they settled in Home district, York county. In May, 1835, John and Margaret Dexter, grandparents of Mrs. John Henshall, county superintendent of schools, crossed the line and located in Amboy, Lee county, Ill. They were the first white settlers in a fertile section populated by roving bands of Indians, who disputed fiercely the advent of the palefaces. At that time Thomas J. Dexter, father of Mrs. Henshall, was five years of age. Young Dexter must have inherited the adventurous blood of his parents, for when but nineteen years of age he joined an overland expedition to California. The usual encounters with Indians furnished plenty of excitement en route. On arrival in the Land of Gold in 1849 young Dexter followed mining for a time with varying success and later homesteaded a quarter section two and a half miles southeast of where Woodland is located. In 1854 he returned overland to his old home in Lee county, Ill., where he married Miss Eliza Hills, sister of Sheriff Hills of Dixon. The lure of the west was too strong, however, and the young couple again made the trip overland, returning to the Yolo county homestead. It was there that the present county superintendent of schools was born. Mrs. Henshall is the youngest of a family of four daughters. The others are Mrs. Nina Lee Fraser of Honolulu, T. H., and Mrs. Della Nye Gibbs, and Mrs. Grace Margaret Johnston, both of Woodland.

Mrs. Henshall is probably known to every man, woman and child in Yolo county. She entered upon her vocation of teacher at an early age and taught for several years in country schools near Woodland. Later she held a position as teacher in the Woodland grammar schools for nine years. On January 15, 1906, she was appointed by the board of supervisors to fill the position made vacant by the death of Mrs. Minnie DeVilbiss, county superintendent of schools. On November 6, 1906, she was elected to the same office by a good majority of the votes cast.

On November 8, 1910, Mrs. Henshall did not have an opponent. She was the nominee of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist parties and received the full voting strength of the county. Such an endorsement, after four years in official position, speaks louder than pages of printed eulogy for painstaking and efficient conduct of school affairs. During her term of office many forward steps have been taken, and Yolo county schools have attained a standing second to none in the state. The

elementary schools, when the present superintendent assumed office, had a course that required nine years to complete. The length of the school term was eight months and the school tax was the third lowest in California. The supervisors increased the tax rate for school purposes from sixteen cents to nineteen cents in response to her persistent representations of the urgent necessity for so doing. This increase enabled the boards of school trustees to lengthen the term to nine months and the board of education to shorten the course of study in the elementary schools to eight years. Teachers' salaries in all but four small districts have been raised from \$5 to \$35 per month, thus enabling Yolo county to secure the best talent available.

Many school libraries have been merged with the county library under the provisions of Sec. 1715 of the School Law, giving boards of trustees or city boards of education the power to make the school library a branch of the county library. This work has been so successful that Yolo county is admitted to lead the state in this latest development of educational progress. Inquiries have been received from superintendents all over the state asking for information in order that similar work may be carried on in their counties. State Librarian Gillis is emphatic in his endorsement of the work that has been done in this line. The teachers' library of 2,500 volumes, that heretofore has been practically unused, has been turned over to the county library by Mrs. Henshall and the teachers and pupils are now receiving the benefit of it.

Fillmore school district was established on February 7, 1910, with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils. New school houses have been erected in Pleasant Prairie, Fairfield and Union districts. The new Woodland high school building, a reinforced concrete structure costing \$90,000 and capable of accommodating three hundred pupils, is approaching completion. Manual training and domestic science have been introduced in the public school curriculum. For the first time in the history of the county an automobile has been used by the county superintendent for the purpose of visiting schools. By this means teachers, pupils and superintendents have been brought into closer touch and the efficiency of the schools greatly increased.

On November 26, 1910, Miss Dexter became the wife of John A. Henshall, a local newspaper man. Mrs. Henshall has taken a prominent part in fraternal organizations. She was a charter member of Woodland Parlor No. 90, N. D. G. W., and is a past president, having filled every office in the parlor. She is also a member of Yolo Chapter, No. 60, Order of the Eastern Star.

Such is a brief epitome of the life of one of the most promi-



J. W. Monro

nent and respected women in Yolo county. Like most people who are talented and able to encompass great ends she is modest and unassuming to a degree. Mrs. Henshall has never sought official position, but when requested to hold office by men and women who had known her all her life she acquiesced. It is easy to discern that she loves her work and that her heart is wrapped up in the welfare of the children who are soon to take our places in the great world. She believes that the educational problem is the most important of all problems and during her six years' incumbency has approached it in that spirit. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that as the years pass the esteem in which she is held increases, for a more conscientious official has never held public office in this county.

JAMES WILLIAM MONROE

The fact that he represents the third generation of the family, on both the paternal and maternal sides, actively identified with the material upbuilding of Yolo county, is a source of no small gratification to Mr. Monroe, who to the honors associated with the offices of sheriff and tax collector, adds the further distinction of being a native son of the county. His father, John T., crossed the plains with his parents from Missouri to Oregon in the early '50s, and in the early '60s he came by team to California, where for many years he engaged in ranching in Yolo county, after which he engaged extensively in the sheep business in Colusa county. Eventually he retired from active labors and his last days were spent quietly at his home in Santa Barbara county, where in 1883 his earth life was ended. Fraternally he was prominent in Masonry and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Shortly after coming to Yolo county he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Campbell and they were married at the home of her father, William Campbell, a pioneer of the early '50s, and a man of local prominence, a large rancher and a man of sterling traits of character, one who had a wide acquaintance among the frontier settlers. Judge James Monroe, our subject's paternal grandfather, made his way from Missouri to Oregon in the early '50s and served as judge in that state. After coming to Yolo county in the '60s he engaged in the stock business until his removal to Colusa county, where his last days were passed.

The county sheriff was born in the Buckeye district, Yolo

county, August 5, 1867, and received the best educational advantages the locality afforded. During 1884 he attended Hesperian College in Woodland, and in 1885-86 he took a course in Pierce Christian College at College City. During 1890 he entered the Stockton Business College, and the following year he completed the course, graduating with honor. After his graduation he became an accountant for Pratt & Manley at Fowler, Fresno county. A year later he left their employ to enter the Santa Fe Railroad office as clerk and ticket agent, but from that position he was summoned home to manage his mother's property. Upon his return to Yolo county he entered extensively into agricultural operations and for some time followed the occupation with success, but eventually left the farm in order to become a buyer of livestock and also to embark in the butcher business. In his business dealings with the wholesale merchants of San Francisco and stock raisers of Yolo county he uniformly has proved reliable, efficient and accurate. The esteem in which he is held results from honest dealings with all. His word has proved as good as his bond. In every instance integrity has been his watchword and square dealing has been his creed.

The marriage of Mr. Monroe took place April 9, 1902, and united him with Miss Elvira Grey Duncan, also born in Yolo county, and they have four children, Mary L., Forest D., James W., Jr., and Wyatt Campbell. Mrs. Monroe is the only daughter of Wyatt Godfrey Duncan, who settled in Yolo county about sixty years ago and has been identified with its development, being one of its largest land owners. He is still living on his ranch near Capay and enjoys the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends. Since his election to office Mr. Monroe has resided with his family in Woodland, having a comfortable home at No. 740 College street. In fraternal relations Mr. Monroe holds membership with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. Always staunch in his fidelity to the Democratic party, he has been a leader in its local councils and a popular man in its conventions. During a period as county supervisor he gave the closest attention to matters brought before the board for consideration. To each measure he gave a vote based upon his personal convictions of right and wrong. The interests of the tax-payers were guarded and economy was his watchword, yet at the same time he supported progressive enterprises. For every dollar of public money expended he endeavored to get value received. At times his views were not in accord with those of the majority of the board, but no one questioned his sincerity or the integrity of his purpose. When he was brought before his party as a candidate for sheriff and tax collector two years after

he had been elected supervisor of the fifth district, he was nominated over two of the most influential and popular Democrats in the county. The election of 1910 showed that he had won the victory with a flattering majority, and since entering upon his duties he has been fearless in their discharge and determined in his efforts to maintain the law-abiding reputation of the county where he has been a lifelong resident.

HON. GEORGE W. PIERCE

The eminent position among the galaxy of states forming our Union secured and maintained by California is due to the loyal devotion, not alone of her native-born citizens, but also of those who through long years of association have become imbued with an intense affection for the commonwealth as well as a sincere faith in her future possibilities. In practically all else save the accident of birth Mr. Pierce is a typical Californian and to the state where he has lived since childhood he gives a patriotic loyalty unexcelled by the devotion of the native sons. Combined with his affection for the west is an intelligent appreciation of the advantages offered by the region. These qualifications led to his selection by the California Promotion committee (composed of successful business men of San Francisco and other cities of the state) as lecturer-at-large to visit Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he delivered addresses in many cities concerning the west and portrayed vividly but without exaggeration the prospects for future greatness of the coast country.

The Pierce family has been represented in California since the year 1852. George W. Pierce, Sr., who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1814, traveled overland to Wisconsin in 1835 and settled in Kenosha county, where he took up a tract of raw land. There he married Miss Eunice French, who was born in Connecticut October 28, 1821. For some time the young couple gave their attention to the development of a farm from their unimproved claim. Three children were born on that farm, but the sole survivor is George W., who was born December 10, 1850. During 1852 the parents left him with relatives in Wisconsin and they came overland to California, where the father tried his luck in the mines of Eldorado county. Removing in 1854 to the "Big" ranch, owned by Hutchinson & Green, he devoted his time to transforming the property into a productive tract. The failure

of the firm in 1860 put the land on the market, and he bought twelve hundred acres, which for many years he cultivated. Retiring in 1888 to Davisville, he died in that place in February of 1891.

When the first hardships of western existence had been ended and the first obstacles overcome, the parents decided to bring their son to the coast, and in 1859 the mother returned to Wisconsin for him. In 1860 she brought him to California via Panama, reaching San Francisco in May, 1860. Since then George W., Jr., has known no other home save the west. Here he completed his studies in the public schools. In 1875 he was graduated from the department of civil engineering, University of California, with the degree of Ph. D., being the first young man from the Sacramento valley to graduate from the institution. A thorough course in civil engineering qualified him for successful work in that difficult occupation and already he had entered upon work with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company when, owing to an accident to his father, he was obliged to return home and assume the management of the ranch. After a time his father began to improve and meanwhile he had formulated plans for the study of the law, but again ill health prostrated the parent and the son finally abandoned all hope of a professional career. The disappointment was keen, yet there have been many compensations, not the least of which is the high esteem in which he is held as an agriculturist and horticulturist and the aid he has been enabled to render the farming interests of his county.

The ranch owned and operated by Mr. Pierce comprises twelve hundred acres situated on Putah creek five miles west of Davis. All of the improvements on this splendid property have been made since the present family took possession. One of the most valuable improvements is an orchard of one hundred and fifty acres planted largely to almond and prune trees. For many years a large flock of Shropshire sheep has been kept on the place, also a fine drove of full-blooded Shorthorn cattle, and the sale of the stock in the general markets brings an important annual revenue to the owner of the ranch. Grain and other crops are raised in large quantities and with considerable profit. Although educated for another occupation than agriculture, the owner has been remarkably successful in his ranching operations and has made of his task a science and a pleasure as well as a source of profit.

Every movement for the expansion of the resources of California receives the staunch aid of Mr. Pierce. Prominent in the organization of the Almond Growers' Association of Davisville, he served as its vice-president for some years. Further he aided

in organizing the California Grain Growers' Association, which held its first convention in 1902 and which has established headquarters in San Francisco. Of this important movement he has officiated as president. The united efforts of its members has proved most helpful to the grain interests of the localities most largely represented therein. When a location of a site for the experiment farm of the University of California was under consideration there were thirteen counties offered sites and seventy-seven sites altogether were offered in the various counties. Knowing the fertility of the soil on Putah creek and the central location of Davis for adaptability and experimental purposes, Mr. Pierce was foremost in advocating the location of the farm at Davis. After about fifteen months the commission decided on the location he had selected, securing for Yolo county the state institution. It is an interesting fact that fifty years prior to the location this farm secured the first prize as the best ranch for general farming in California.

In 1910 Mr. Pierce was selected by a coterie of capitalists as an expert on lands and soils to visit Panama and report on the condition and the desirability of lands as an investment. He spent about six weeks there, later making an exhaustive report on the country. In 1911 he was sent to Arizona to examine copper mines. He is the executive member of the Yolo County Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission and is very active in securing and arranging for Yolo county's representation and exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the California Pacific Exposition at San Diego in 1915.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Pierce has been chosen to serve in various posts of trust and honor, notably that of representative in the state assembly of 1898, also serving in the session of 1899 and the special session of the same term. Able service was given as a member of the committee on ways and means, on education, on public buildings and grounds, and on swamps and overflowed lands. His party has utilized his services upon its state central committee. Under the administrations of Governors Budd and Gage he served as a trustee of the State Normal school at San Jose.

Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Susan Gilmore, a native of Eldorado county, Cal., the daughter of Nathan Gilmore, who came to California from Indiana across the plain in 1849. He discovered and founded Glen Alpine Springs, near Lake Tahoe, and this is still in the possession of his daughters. He died in Placerville. Mrs. Gilmore was in maidenhood Amanda Gray of Kentucky. She came across the plains to California in 1850, and died at Eldorado. The two daughters who survive are Mrs. J. L. Ramsay, of Free-

water, Ore., and Mrs. Pierce. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce became the parents of four children, two of whom, Gilmore and Eunice, died in infancy. Two sons are living, George G., attending the University of California, class of 1915, and Dixwell Lloyd, a pupil in the Woodland high school, class of 1914. In fraternal relations Mr. Pierce is past noble grand of Davisville Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Rebekahs. In his own locality he is a very influential citizen and the varied avenues of activity that have secured his co-operation are the richer and more successful for his intelligent support and sensible suggestions.

OSCAR E. JACOBS

The earliest memories clustering around the distant days of childhood are associated in the mind of Mr. Jacobs with Yolo county, its broad stretches of unimproved land, its tiny villages, its scanty population laboring against the discouragements of the frontier and its genial climate bringing health and sunshine and bountiful crops in compensation for the privations of the pioneers. While he is not a native of the west (for he was born in Texas August 7, 1853,) in all but the accident of birth he is a typical Californian and the native-born sons do not surpass him in devotion to the commonwealth and in loyal affection for the county of his home. Years of industry and frugal self-denial enabled him to purchase the property where long he had lived as a tenant and he now owns the well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres lying near Black's Station and evidencing in its bountiful harvests the skill of his husbandry and the sagacity of his supervision.

The name of Hon. Isaac W. Jacobs, father of Oscar E., is honorably associated with the early history of Yolo county, where he engaged in the development of farm property and in the practice of law, where he filled a number of offices with marked intelligence and bore a part in early movements for the local upbuilding. Of Virginian birth and parentage, he read law and was admitted to the bar while still making his home in the Old Dominion. During young manhood he removed to Missouri and opened a law office at Chillicothe, Livingston county. While living there he married Almira Elizabeth Martin, a native of Virginia. For a few months the young couple made their home in Texas, where a son, Oscar E., was born, but in a short time they returned to Missouri

and made preparations to move to California, crossing the plains in 1854 and settling in Stockton. In a few months they came to Yolo county and bought a pre-emption claim on one hundred and sixty acres, later securing a patent from the government. Establishing his home on the tract he cultivated the land, harvested the crops and invested his earnings in other property until he had acquired the title to four hundred acres of fertile land.

The development of a valuable farm did not engross the attention of Mr. Jacobs to the exclusion of other activities, for he engaged in the practice of law and served with conspicuous ability in the offices of district attorney and member of the general assembly. Eventually he retired from agricultural and professional cares and in his last days he enjoyed the leisure and the comforts to which his long labors justly entitled him. His wife passed away in 1903 and two years later he also entered into eternal rest. In the annals of the county his name is worthy of a prominent place, for he was one of the pioneers who laid the foundations upon which the present prosperity has been rendered possible. Talented in an unusual degree, he used his abilities to promote the welfare of his community and proved a public-spirited citizen.

There were eight sons and four daughters in the parental family of whom nine are still living. Oscar E., who was born during the temporary sojourn of his parents in Texas, has lived in California from his earliest recollections and passed his boyhood years on the home farm in Yolo county. After he had completed the studies of the common schools he was sent to college and remained for one year, after which he returned to Yolo county. Later with a brother he went to Ventura county and entered four hundred acres of land, which he worked for one year. From that county he moved south to San Diego and for a year he was employed in that part of the state, returning in 1881 to Yolo county. Shortly after his return he rented a quarter section and began to operate the land. For twenty-five years he remained on the farm as a renter, meanwhile saving with a resolute purpose in view. At the expiration of that time he was in a position to purchase the ranch. On the property in 1908 he erected a commodious residence. An excellent system of fencing divides the fields from one another and from the pasture. The barn facilities are adequate for all needs. Durham cattle are raised in considerable numbers and are of the best grades.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs took place in San Diego September 12, 1880, and united him with Miss Dora Caldwell, who was born and reared in California, being the daughter of a Forty-niner, Tarleton Caldwell, a native of Virginia and for some time a successful miner in the west. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are the parents

of three sons and two daughters. William T., the eldest son, is engaged in business at Woodland. O. E., Jr., and Van V. are at home, as is also the youngest child, Bernice E. The older daughter, Eliza, is the wife of Rodney Ely and lives on a farm in Yolo county. For years Mr. Jacobs served as a member of the school board and meanwhile aided greatly in the development of educational interests. Staunch in his advocacy of Democratic principles, he has served the party as a delegate in county conventions and in other ways has endeavored to advance the party success locally, but he has not sought office for himself nor has he craved any honor except that of serving the county as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

ARTHUR C. HUSTON

Not only is Arthur C. Huston one of the prominent attorneys of Yolo county, but he is also equally well known in the different counties throughout the Sacramento valley and the Bay region. He is the third generation of the family to be represented in the state. His grandparents, John M. and Priscilla (Branham) Huston, left Kentucky in an early day and became pioneer settlers in Missouri, locating on a farm that was far from any other habitation. Leaving Missouri in 1864 they came across the plains to California and settled in Big Valley, Lake county, not far from Lakeport, there carrying on farming until Mr. Huston's advancing years necessitated retirement from active labor. He died at the age of eighty-six, and his wife when eighty-two years old. Twelve children were born to this worthy couple, ten growing to years of maturity, as follows: Walter S. (deceased), James, George, John M., Mrs. Mary Craig, Mrs. Nannie Gregg, Robert M. (deceased), Mrs. Sarah Evans (deceased), Edward T. and Richard B.

Walter S. Huston was born October 2, 1830, in Boone county, Mo. As one of the Argonauts he crossed the plains to California during the gold boom in 1849 and eagerly sought the fortune which he expected awaited him. His first efforts were made in Placerville, where during the first twenty-four hours he succeeded in washing gold dust to the amount of \$8, and indeed he met with fair returns during the several months he passed at this camp. In 1850 he returned to his native state on a visit, but the following spring again found him in California, and for several years thereafter he was engaged in freighting in Placer county. In the '50s he came to Yolo county and engaged in farm-



William E. Houston

ing near Woodland, later removing to Knight's Landing, where, with his brothers Robert M. and Edward T. he engaged in the mercantile business. Coming to Woodland in 1878 he established himself in the grocery business, a venture that proved more successful than he had anticipated. In recognition of his excellent qualities his fellow-citizens elected him to the office of city trustee, and they also honored him with the office of deputy assessor. He was an earnest member of the Christian Church and was deeply interested in educational progress, and none more than he assisted in establishing Hesperian College of Woodland upon a substantial footing. He was also one of the foremost factors in the establishment of the fire department in this city. As one of the state's early settlers he assisted in forming and was one of the charter members of the California Pioneers' Society of San Francisco. Fraternally he belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His first marriage united him with Miss Sarah E. Robinson, who died January 26, 1860. On January 20, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Laugenour, a native of Salem, N. C. Of the second marriage six children were born, one daughter dying in infancy, and the others are as follows: Bertha, now Mrs. J. L. Hare of Woodland; Walter S. and Edward P., both of Sacramento; Arthur C., the subject of this sketch; and Harry L., an attorney of Woodland.

Arthur C. Huston was born November 16, 1871, at Knight's Landing, and received a public school education, after which he became a pupil in Hesperian College. Following this he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, but the literary field attracted him so strongly that he took up journalism, and later became city editor of the Mail and Woodland Democrat, respectively. He also filled the office of deputy county recorder. A long cherished desire to study law began to be fulfilled when he accepted a position in the law office of Charles W. Thomas, there pursuing his legal studies until January 16, 1895, when he was admitted to the bar. For the past sixteen years he has followed the practice of his profession with splendid success, his suite of offices being located at Main and Second streets, and equipped with a well-selected law library. In 1897 he filled the office of city attorney and under R. E. Hopkins and E. R. Bush acted as assistant district attorney.

Before her marriage Mrs. A. C. Huston was Elizabeth Browning, the daughter of Robert Browning, who was a pioneer settler and rancher of Yolo county. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huston, Arthur C. and Robert W. Mr. Huston is past president of Woodland Parlor No. 30, N. S. G. W. He was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., of which he is

past master, is a member of Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest, and he is also a member of Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T., being past eminent commander, and he is also identified with the Order of the Eastern Star.

H. T. BARNES & SON

No modern development in the building business has affected more vitally the permanent character of such work than the introduction and increasing use of cement, which, utilized in foundations or for entire structures as well as in sidewalks, bridges and vaults, has proved an indispensable factor in the industrial growth of every community. The firm of H. T. Barnes & Son, organized in 1906, represents the results of years of activity on the part of the older member of the concern, who for thirty years or more has engaged in cement work in Woodland and vicinity. Meanwhile he has had charge of the building of practically all of the sidewalks in the town, has erected cement dairies in the country and has built vaults and walls in the cemetery, besides erecting a fine monument of reinforced concrete in the city cemetery. The first concrete foundation in this part of Yolo county was put under his residence at No. 524 Walnut street, Woodland, and since then an almost universal adoption of such foundations has followed. Many of these have been put in place under his supervision, including the foundation for the Odd Fellows' Building.

A superior quality of cement always has been used. In earlier days much of this was imported from Germany, Belgium and England, but more recently the product manufactured in Solano and Napa counties has grown in popular favor and its practicability has been proved by actual experience. About twenty-seven years ago Mr. Barnes built a reinforced culvert bridge with steel rods, being the first resident of the entire county to attempt such work. Ten years later reinforced work was patented. As early as 1894 he erected at the Yolo Orchard a reinforced concrete packing house, 50x100 feet in dimensions and two and one-half stories high. Although on two different occasions fire has broken out in this packing house and threatened its destruction, its walls are still standing firm and substantial as when first erected. Besides his work in this locality he has had contracts at Suisun, Solano county, and in other counties. The joint bridge between Yolo and Solano county, of which he was the inspector and which was built

in 1906, has three spans, each one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and merits especial mention on account of being the largest bridge of its kind west of Kansas City. In 1911 he was inspector on the facing of levees two and one-half miles long in the Lisbon district; said reinforced facing would equal an area of twelve and one-half acres. In it were used over twenty thousand barrels of cement, and it is considered the largest space covered continuously in the United States.

Of Canadian birth and parentage, Henry Thomas Barnes was born near the city of Toronto April 14, 1857. At the age of fourteen years he lost by death his father, John Barnes, and then went to Michigan, where he served an apprenticeship under a merchant tailor. The occupation proved too sedentary for his health and he sought outdoor employment, thus having his attention called to the cement business, in which he has been unqualifiedly successful. After he came to California in 1879 he endeavored to resume tailoring, but a short period of work proved too confining and he left San Francisco for Woodland in 1882. In the marble yard of H. P. Martin he found employment congenial to his tastes and suited to his physical demands. Here he began to interest people in cement work. His predecessors had been so unsuccessful that would-be buyers were suspicious of the industry, but Mr. Barnes soon proved that he thoroughly understood the proper proportions of sand and cement necessary for permanent results. Sidewalks laid by him years ago are as solid today as when first laid. Forming a partnership with J. O. Shaffer in 1883 he opened a marble yard and plant for the manufacture of cement products on Main street, opposite the Pacific hotel, but when his partner died a year later he discontinued the marble business, since which time he has devoted his energies to the erection of concrete bridges, culverts, foundations, fence posts, water troughs, tanks, houses, business structures, and indeed, the many purposes to which cement is applicable.

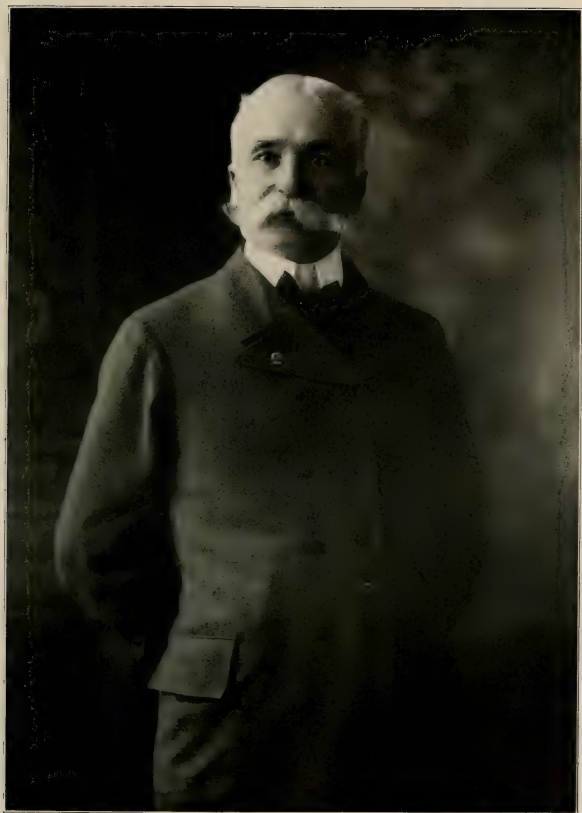
When he came to Woodland in 1882 Mr. Barnes was unmarried. November 5, 1884, he married Miss Mollie Cosby, a native of St. Charles county, Mo., and a daughter of Josiah Cosby of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of two children, Cosby H. (his father's partner) and Ruth. Fraternally he holds membership with the Woodland lodge of Masons, chapter and commandery, and with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. For many years Mr. Barnes was a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows' Hall, besides having served as noble grand and for four terms filling the post of district deputy grand master and two terms as district deputy grand patriarch of the encampment. In the Re-

bekahs, to which he and his wife belong, the latter has served as noble grand, and they are also both members of the Order of Eastern Star. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has received their earnest support, and Mr. Barnes for years gave the most efficient service as superintendent of the Sunday school. As a member of the First Rifle Team he accompanied his command from California to the meet at Seagirt, N. J., the government defraying all expenses. For seven years he was a member of the California National Guard and retired with the rank of sergeant of Company F, Second California Regiment, to which his son and partner also has belonged for the past five years or more.

The junior member of the firm, Cosby H. Barnes, is a native son of Woodland, born June 1, 1886. After completing his education he was for a time employed with the Wells, Fargo Company. Having learned the cement business from a youth, in 1906 he joined his father in the business and since then has been actively interested with him. He was married in Woodland, December 30, 1906, to Miss Hazel Irene Roberts, who was born near Woodland, and to them have been born two children, Virginia Elberta and Elwood Henry. For six years he has been and still is a member of Company F, Second Regiment of California, and served with the regiment at the San Francisco fire in 1906. In 1911 he was a member of the team that won the regimental cup and also the lodge state cup. He holds membership in Woodland Lodge of Masons and encampment of the Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand, and he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

RICHARD HENDERSON BEAMER

The development of the Sacramento valley, not only from the standpoint of financial stability, but also from the side of commercial growth, has been fostered through the sagacious leadership of the First National Bank, formerly the Farmers and Merchants Bank, an institution well known in Woodland and in all of the surrounding country. As a financial concern it has achieved a wide reputation for conservative spirit, local pride, keen supervision and an important list of depositors. Its officers are without exception men of fine mental attributes and ability as financiers. Guarding the investments of their stockholders with wise caution, they yet have proved of the utmost importance to the perma-



R. A. Beamer

ment advancement of their home city through their judicious extension of credit to men hampered by want of capital, and in every instance the wisdom of their confidence has been proved by actual results.

Coming into the office of president, some seven or more years after the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Mr. Beamer soon impressed upon the institution the influence of his strong, virile personality. The results of his executive management permeated the community with a distinct effect upon its permanent upbuilding. The valley has achieved a prosperity more vital and lasting than would have been possible without the presence of the bank, working through its officers for the benefit of the entire region, and its president has been particularly helpful in establishing for the concern a position as sound, reliable and conservative. At the time that he was chosen president, November 9, 1901, F. Miller was selected for the office of vice-president, M. O. Harling was re-elected cashier, and J. M. Day was made the accountant. At the report of September, 1903, the capital stock was shown to be \$200,000, the assets were large and the surplus increasing. Since then the capital has been equally divided, and it is now the First National Bank and Home Savings Bank of Woodland, with equal proportions of the capital stock and surplus. On January 20, 1910, Mr. Beamer resigned as president of the bank to take the position of state bank examiner, which he filled during the administration of Superintendent of Banks Alden Anderson.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Woodland was established September 26, 1892, with the following directorate: David N. Hershey, C. G. Day, Col. D. M. Burns, W. G. Hunt, M. Diggs, Thomas Ross, Richard H. Beamer, L. B. Adams, George H. Jackson and D. R. Clanton. The concern was incorporated through the work of a special committee comprising Messrs. Adams, Day, Diggs, Ross, Beamer and Burns. Vacant property was bought at the northwest corner of Main and First streets in 1893. September 26 of that year the work of building was begun with J. J. Hall as architect and D. McPhee as contractor. The building, which is three stories in height and built of Arizona red sandstone, cost \$31,205, exclusive of interior fittings and furnishings. The first floor is occupied by the bank and the other suites are utilized for office purposes. The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity, while a fireproof room enables customers to deposit valuable papers in a vault constructed by the Diebold Safe and Lock Company. Modern conveniences enable the occupants of the building to transact business with dispatch in the midst of comfortable surroundings.

Born in Missouri, July 29, 1849, Richard Henderson Beamer is a son of Richard L. Beamer, a native of Virginia. Primarily educated in local schools, he later was sent to the Hesperian College and then attended the University of Kentucky at Lexington. December 20, 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Hodgen, a native of Kentucky. The young couple enjoyed a wedding tour that brought them to the west and they settled in Yolo county, where for years Mr. Beamer engaged in ranching. He platted Beamer's addition to Woodland, comprising eighty acres. He built his comfortable home on North Third street, where he resided with his family. His wife died at the age of forty-nine years, and two of their children died when young. The other members of the family are Dr. Richard F. Beamer, a dentist in San Francisco; Daisy Irene, wife of C. B. Hobson of Berkeley; Blanche H. of Woodland, and Joseph, assistant collection teller of the First National Bank of San Francisco.

Staunchly devoted to the Democratic party, Mr. Beamer has been prominent in the local councils of the party. From 1872 to 1874 he served as county auditor, after which he held office as assessor four years. During 1885 he was chosen sheriff, and that office he filled with courage and energy. His party nominated him to represent Yolo and Napa counties in the state senate, but he declined the honor, although the nomination was equivalent to an election. For a long period he rendered efficient service as a member of the state board of equalization and for one term he held office as mayor of Woodland, in which position he promoted the progress of the city by his intelligent sympathy with all movements for the general welfare. Since he retired from the state bank examiner's office he has devoted his attention to his varied interests and is serving as the representative appointed by the supervisors of Yolo county to secure the state highway for the west side of the Sacramento river. Fraternally Mr. Beamer is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is one of Woodland's most dependable citizens and is always giving of his time and means to promote the commercial importance of his community and county.

CHARLES E. GREENE, Sr.

Among the wave of emigrants who left the east to answer the call of the Southern California gold fields in 1849 was C. E. Greene, who passed away July 10, 1886, at his home near Davis,



J. A. Anderson

after laboring with other brave pioneers nearly thirty years to bring to a state of beauty and production the vast tracts of virgin land in Yolo county, which awaited the touch of the homesteader. Born in Sherburne, Vt., in 1824, he received his education in the local schools of Vermont and New York state. During the excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in California in 1849 he left his boyhood home in company with others, making the journey by ox-teams, and after a trying and hazardous trip finally reached Sacramento. For a year thereafter he worked in the mines with success, and later was engaged in the mercantile business in Sacramento. In 1852 he settled on Putah creek, where he carried on farming on an extensive scale, later purchasing a tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres of valuable land located five miles from Davis, upon which he made a specialty of grain raising.

Mr. Greene was united in marriage in Sacramento in 1855, with Miss Bertha L. Bennett, who was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, and whose parents, Milo and Mary (Gibson) Bennett, were among the first settlers of Sacramento in 1851, having crossed the plains that year. Mr. and Mrs. Greene were blessed with three children: Mrs. B. B. Tuttle, Mrs. Col. James Jackson, and Charles E., Jr. Identified with all public movements of merit, Mr. Greene was known throughout the county as a man of the highest worth and to those who had the privilege of knowing him best, the memory of his life will ever remain an encouragement and a blessing.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON

Prior to the discovery of gold that made California the Eldorado for the aspiring purposes of the youth from many lands, there crossed the plains with a large expedition of wagons and oxen, a sturdy young man of eighteen years, Thomas Anderson, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a member of a pioneer family whose limited means prevented him from receiving any great educational advantages or any business training except such as appeared in an apprenticeship to the trade of a carriage-maker. However, the lack of means did not prove a handicap to one possessing resolution of spirit and energy of character; with the courage characteristic of the frontiersman he left the associates of early life to cast in his fortunes with an unknown land. About

two years after his arrival in California gold was discovered at Sutter's camp, and the tide of emigration swiftly turned toward this point from all portions of the civilized world. The incoming of settlers created a demand for vehicles and he found employment in the making of wagons and carriages. For some years he had business headquarters at Sacramento, where at one time he owned the site of the Western hotel. The floods and fires of early days caused him heavy losses, but it was his privilege to live until prosperity had cast its benediction upon the west, and when he died in 1886 the town which he remembered as a typical headquarters for miners had developed into a populous, refined and progressive city. With a distaste for politics, he had never allowed his name to be presented as candidate for any of the local offices, but on one occasion he accepted a position as deputy in the office of the county treasurer, and during the several years of his service in that capacity his books were said to be models of accuracy and neatness.

For a long period subsequent to his arrival in the west Thomas Anderson remained a bachelor, but eventually he established a home of his own, choosing as his wife Miss Katherine Leigh, who was born in Louisiana and came to California with her parents during the early '50s. Her death occurred in 1879, at which time her son, William A., who was born August 6, 1875, was too young to realize the heavy bereavement that had fallen upon the family. There were nine children altogether, but only three are now living. Lillie is the wife of E. F. Haswell of Rumsey, and Rose married T. D. Parker of Winters. The only surviving son, who is now one of the most prominent attorneys of Woodland, received his education primarily in the public schools, later under a private tutor, and finally in the San Francisco Business College, from which he was graduated in 1891. Immediately afterward he took up the study of law, which he completed in the office of C. W. Thomas of Woodland. Since being admitted to the bar, in January of 1897, he has engaged in the practice of his profession at Woodland, where he has risen to influence among the members of the bar. Near the city on Cache creek he has a finely improved vineyard, and to it he gives personal attention, finding recreation and relaxation in the change from arduous mental labors to interesting outdoor activities.

Two children, Wilella and George Clark, comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the latter of whom was Ella Armstrong, a native of Reno, Nev., and a graduate of the San Jose Normal school. She is a daughter of Alexander Armstrong, one of the leading pioneers of Yolo county. The family are identified with the Christian Church, and Mr. Anderson is numbered among

the liberal contributors to its work in Woodland. As past president he holds official relations with Woodland Parlor No. 30, N. S. G. W. Besides being connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is also a member of Woodland Circle, Companions of Foresters, the Foresters of America, and is now serving as Junior Beadle of the Grand Court of California.

The principles of the Republican party always have received the intelligent support of Mr. Anderson, who, while not entering into partisan affairs, nevertheless is numbered among the leading men of Woodland in civic and political affairs. When in July of 1898 District Attorney Hopkins left Yolo county on account of illness, Mr. Anderson took charge of the office for the balance of the term, retiring in January of 1899. During April following he was elected city attorney of Woodland and served for a term of two years. Nominated for district attorney in 1902, on the face of the returns he was elected, in evidence whereof a certificate of election was tendered him. Eventually, however, he was counted out through a technicality, but not until he had filled the office for two years, attending to all of the work incident thereto and drawing his salary at regular intervals. When the final decision was rendered he relinquished the office, but in the autumn of 1906 he was elected by a most emphatic majority. A service of four years proved satisfactory to the people, and he retired in January of 1911 with every evidence of success in the important position. He was the first district attorney for fifty years who obtained a sentence of hanging in the prosecution of murder in Yolo county. One of his most important responsibilities was the planning for and signing of a contract for the erection of a steel railroad bridge over the the Sacramento river, the same to cost \$1,000,000. Much to the discomfort of the railroad officials, he held off from signing a contract until he had secured one that was satisfactory and protected the people's rights. Not only in this matter, but in all enterprises of grave importance to the taxpayers, he represented the people with fidelity, intelligence and tact, while as a private citizen, no less than when in public office, he has proved patriotic, loyal and alert to advance the prosperity of city and commonwealth.

JOSEPH GERMESHAUSEN

More than fifty years have brought their interesting series of progress since first Joseph Germeshausen arrived in Woodland.

The city that now spreads its thriving expanse of commerce over the valley held little at that time to arouse the admiration of a newcomer. A few small houses gave homes to the pioneers who, in the midst of primeval surroundings, were endeavoring to earn their livelihoods. On every hand could be seen the great forests with their wealth of timber and their abundance of game. Frequently deer in considerable numbers appeared within the town limits. A skilled marksman was able to keep his family supplied with venison as well as other game during the season. When the environment of that period is contrasted with the improvements characteristic of the twentieth century, an appreciation is aroused in behalf of the early settlers whose rugged self-reliance and keen foresight rendered possible present conditions of prosperity.

Not the least important of these pioneers is Joseph Germeshausen, who was born in Prussia, Germany, March 25, 1836, grew to manhood upon the home farm, attended the schools of his native land and in 1856 crossed the ocean to New York City, landing with little money and less knowledge of our language and customs. It was possible, however, for the sturdy young German to secure immediate employment and he continued in the metropolis until 1861, when the opportunities of California attracted him to the west. Associated with his brother, Barney, he went to Leavenworth, Kans., and bought a mule team and wagon, also laid in an abundance of supplies for the long overland journey. It was his good fortune to accompany a train of thirteen wagons that encountered no vexatious delays and no hostility from Indians, but pushed forward with such persistence that they reached Virginia City, Nev., in four months from the time of leaving Leavenworth. A short stop in the western mining town was followed by removal to Yolo county during the fall of 1861, when Woodland was seen for the first time and the surrounding country carefully inspected.

It is significant of the favorable impression created in the mind of Mr. Germeshausen by the appearance of Yolo county in its then undeveloped condition that he immediately took up land and started to raise grain. The tract which he selected comprises three hundred and twenty acres and lies in close proximity to Plainfield, its distance from Woodland being about nine miles. From that early period to the present he has continued to own and superintend the same property. For years he occu-

pied the ranch, tilled the soil, sowed the grain, harvested the crops and, indeed, with his own energetic hands managed the entire place, but eventually he removed to Woodland in 1882, and the ranch is now occupied and operated by his youngest son, Daniel. After he moved into the city he purchased the Yolo brewery from Miller & Schuerle, and later he organized the Yolo Brewing Company, of which he continued to be the president as well as the manager until a few years since, when he retired to private life, relinquishing to others the supervision of the important industry he had fostered and enlarged. He still serves as a director in the First National Bank of Woodland, in which for years he has been a holder of a large amount of stock.

Ever since making a study of political questions in this country Mr. Germeshausen has voted with the Republican party and supported its principles with unwavering zeal. He came to this county a young man, unmarried, and it was not until some years later that he established domestic ties, his marriage in 1868 uniting him with Miss Mary Selma Beck, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, but from early life a resident of Woodland. They are the parents of seven children now living. It was their misfortune to lose two of their sons, Joseph, Jr., and William, when they were about twenty-seven years of age. The surviving sons remain in Yolo county: Beno is clerk at the Pacific house, this city; Edwin is a blacksmith in Woodland, and Daniel is the manager of the old homestead. The eldest daughter, Lena, is the wife of Fred Ewert, of this city; Selma, Mrs. Abele, resides near Cacheville; Katherina is Mrs. Gumbinger, of Woodland, and Minnie married Ben Harling, also of this city.

RICHARD ALGE

An identification with the business interests of Woodland covering practically the entire period from 1878 to the present time gives to Mr. Alge the prestige connected with pioneer citizenship and the influence associated with successful activities. As a friendless immigrant to the shores of America his experience was not dissimilar to that of thousands of young aliens, who.

brave in hope but penniless in purse, seek the rich opportunities of the new world. In the midst of a people whose language sounded strange to his ears and whose broad prairies presented a forlorn aspect to his vision he began the task of earning a livelihood, a task whose possibilities seemed indeed limited until a fortunate decision brought him to California and thus started him in the upward path of progress. Throughout the entire period of his residence in the west he has been interested in the meat business, first as an employe in a market, later for years as the energetic co-partner in a flourishing establishment, but more recently only from the standpoint of a retired market owner, whose attention is now concentrated upon the shipment of livestock to San Francisco and the management of his property interests in and near Woodland.

About the middle of the nineteenth century there resided in Voralberg, Austria, a farmer and educator named Joseph Alge, a man of considerable ability and a lifelong resident of Austria, which had been the home of unnumbered generations of his ancestry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Magdalena Vogel, also died in Austria. Of their nine children five were spared to attain maturity, but the only one of the number to come to America was Richard, whose birth occurred at Voralberg April 2, 1852, and whose early days were passed on the home farm. After he had completed the studies of the common schools he served an apprenticeship to the butcher's trade in his native land, whence in 1872 he came to the United States. His first experiences in the new world were gained at New York City, Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia, and from the latter city in 1875 he came to San Francisco, where he found employment at his trade.

The year 1878 found the young Austrian a newcomer in Woodland, where he spent one month in the employ of the Moss-mayer meat market and eighteen months with Frasier & Gary, also butchers. Finally he resigned in order to form a partnership with George Armstrong under the firm title of Armstrong & Alge, and the two started a new shop on Main, between First and Second streets. For a period of about thirty years the partnership was continued pleasantly and profitably, but eventually the senior member of the firm disposed of his interest to Mr. Alge and retired to private life. Eighteen months later, in 1910, Mr. Alge leased the shop to other parties and since then has devoted himself to the shipment of stock to the metropolitan packing houses and stockyards, also to the supervision of his business and residence properties in Woodland, and to the management of his alfalfa ranch of seventy acres about one and one-half miles north



E J Hamilton



MRS. D. HAMILTON

of the city. Besides other important interests, he serves as a director in the First National Bank of Woodland, in which for years he has been a stockholder.

After coming to the west Mr. Alge formed the acquaintance of Miss Louisa Graff, and they were married in Sacramento, her native city. For years they, with their only child, Bertha, have been leading members of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church and have contributed to its maintenance with the utmost generosity, while in addition Mr. Alge has been a helper of various movements for the general welfare and an interested participant in public affairs. In political views he has voted with the Democratic party ever since he became a naturalized citizen of our country, and his party has depended upon him for the support of its measures and nominees. His fraternal relationships include enrollment with the Herman Sons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. In 1882 he became a charter member of Company F, Third Regulars, N. G. C., and served for three years. He also served for five years as a member of the Woodland volunteer fire department. It has been his privilege to witness much of the growth of Woodland. When he came here it was a hamlet of insignificant proportions, but gradually it has expanded in area and commercial importance and has taken upon itself metropolitan improvements of the greatest value to property owners and business men. With this slow but sure development it has risen to a foremost rank among the cities of this class in the state and its substantial commercial prestige may well be the basis of future advancement.

DAVID HAMILTON

It was sixty-three years ago, on the 3rd of April, 1849, that twenty-nine men started from McDonough county, Ill., enroute to California. Of that party probably only two are now living, David Harris, now of San Francisco, and David Hamilton, the subject of this sketch. He was born December 25, 1825, at Rushville, Muskingum county, Ohio, the son of Alexander and Hannah (Gabriel) Hamilton, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father died in 1828 and the mother in 1840. Alexander and David were their only children. When he was quite young David went to Miami county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1848 he located in Macomb, Ill., where he

remained about a year, thence coming to California, as above mentioned. The trip was made overland with ox teams and required six months and was attended by many disagreeable features, which, however, were speedily forgotten by the travellers upon reaching their destination. From Shingle Springs, Cal., where the little company separated, Mr. Hamilton went to Coloma, where he mined a short time. In October he purchased an ample stock of living necessities and made his way to Amador county, Cal., where he spent the winter mining. The following March he again changed his residence to Calaveras county, and after two months took the trail for Sacramento, where he conducted a combination feed store and blacksmith shop. In October, 1850, he moved to Yolo county and took up his abode on a ranch three miles south of Knights Landing, and today he is one of the oldest living settlers in this county. Stock-raising was his next venture, but after two years he left his farm to engage in hauling freight from Colusa to the mines of Shasta. In the fall he returned to his ranch and continued operations there until the year 1857, when he again took up teaming between Davisville and Sacramento. One of the notable events of that summer was the hauling by Mr. Hamilton of a large threshing machine from Yolo county to Carson valley, Nev., ten mules being used, six for hauling the machine, and four for hauling the hops and feed. The trip was a success in spite of the hills and bad roads. This was the first threshing machine hauled into Nevada and Mr. Hamilton did the first threshing there that fall, pay at that time being every tenth bushel. Soon after this he sold his outfit and returned to his ranch. The winter of 1858-59 he spent at the Fraser river mines, this proving another wild-goose chase attended with much danger, three men of the party being killed in Indian fights. Mr. Hamilton returned to his farm in the spring of 1860.

Mr. Hamilton's marriage occurred June 15, 1861, to Phoebe P. Brownell, who with her brother, W. W. Brownell, came to California from their native town, New Bedford, Mass., in 1857, via Panama. In 1862 Mr. Hamilton purchased a quarter section of land one and one-half miles west of Knights Landing, and for some years engaged in stock-raising and farming with great success, frequently adding to his land holdings, until he became the owner of four hundred acres of excellent land which he sold to great advantage in 1892. Woodland was the home of Mr. Hamilton for the next three years, when he bought a ten-acre tract one-third of a mile west of the city limits, where he has a large residence with the necessary improvements. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Eugenia Forest, passed away when seventeen and one-half years of age, leaving bereft not only her parents, but her many friends as well. Her education had been carefully conducted, pri-

marily at Knights Landing, and later at Mrs. Perry's Seminary in Sacramento. In December, 1909, Mrs. Hamilton followed her daughter "over the bar," leaving the husband and father to wait and hope for the reunion which will one day be theirs.

Mr. Hamilton adheres to Republican principles and first voted for president in 1852. Broad-minded and sympathetic, he has always enjoyed many friends who attribute his success to his generous heart and his conscientious devotion to duty.

WILLIAM KING

Beneath the shadow of the Great Smoky mountains, with the lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge chain lying in the remote distance and lifting their gray summits toward the sky, in the eastern portion of Tennessee seventy-five years ago there stood a few buildings on a Knox county plantation, forming a homestead whose memory lingers with William King into his old age. There he was born in 1838 and there he played with the zest of care-free childhood. But when he was yet quite small the family, in the hope of bettering their condition, removed by wagon to Missouri and journeyed west almost to the Kansas line, settling in Jackson county south of the present metropolis of Kansas City. Into that region settlers were coming in large numbers, but the news of the discovery of gold in California turned the tide of emigration still further toward the setting sun.

With the passing of winter and the opening of the spring of 1853 an expedition was formed for the purpose of crossing the plains. In the party there were thirty-two men and only two boys, David and William King, brothers, the latter a youth of fifteen years, sturdily endowed by nature, but with only the education afforded by the day and locality. He was quite useful as a cattle drover and also looked after the mules for the men. At the end of a tedious journey Yolo county was reached during the autumn of 1853 and here Mr. King still resides. At present there is not a man nor a woman in Davis township who was here when he came in 1853 and many are the changes he has witnessed during the long period of his residence, his own quiet and industrious labors having contributed to the bringing about of some of these changes.

After having made two trips across the mountains hauling

freight with four yoke of oxen, Mr. King began to work on the Gregory ranch, where he was the only employe able to speak English. Two-thirds of the people in the vicinity of Davis at the time were Spaniards. In 1856 he rented sixty acres of raw land and raised a crop of wheat, which he sold at \$2.50 per cwt. Next he squatted on a land grant, but was ejected because he had not attained his majority. However, he managed to raise a crop of broom corn on the place. During 1861 he began to haul freight from Sacramento to Virginia City and continued at the work for a considerable period, eventually, however, removing to Yolo county, where he bought eighty-five acres of unimproved land. His first task was the clearing away of the brush that covered the land and he then was able to raise large crops of barley and wheat. In 1875 he moved into the village of Davis, where ever since he has made his home, but the farm of eighty-five acres, purchased in 1869, he still owns and manages. All of the trees on his home place in Davis were planted by Mrs. King. Many other improvements were made that enhanced the value of the property. During 1910 the grain threshed on the farm averaged twenty-three sacks to the acre. A large crop of hay also was taken from the farm.

Since becoming a citizen of Davis and a man of some leisure, Mr. King has devoted a part of his time to public activities. Movements for the benefit of the town or township receive his sympathetic co-operation and he has been progressive in his citizenship from the first of his identification with the county. In no movement has he been more interested than in the improvement of the highways and he has rendered efficient service as roadmaster. As early as 1879 he was first chosen to the office of justice of the peace and for nine years he continued to serve with impartiality and intelligence in the position. During 1890 he was elected a member of the board of county supervisors and later was honored with the chairmanship of that body. During this time he built the first two steel bridges in his district, the first in the county, and he justly takes pride in having reduced the taxes to \$1. No one surpasses him in devotion to the county, of which for so many years he has been a progressive citizen. Sharing with him in the regard of others is his wife, formerly Miss Rebecca M. Montgomery, whom he married March 30, 1864, and who was born in Marion county, Mo. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1854. Her father, Alexander, and her grandfather, William Montgomery, first came to Yolo county in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents to eight children, but two, J. K. and Daisy, have passed from earth. The others are as follows: Catherine, Mrs. W. H. Scott,

of Davis; Amanda, wife of J. B. Harrington, of Davis; Thomas J.; Edna, Mrs. W. Cole, of Sacramento; Nellie, wife of Samuel Lillard, of Davis; and Belle, who married I. C. May and lives in Sacramento.

T. G. ROGERS

As the efficient engineer of the Winters Canning Company Mr. Rogers has served for the past six years, and by his manliness and progressive spirit has won many stanch friends in that locality.

Mr. Rogers was born April 13, 1848, in Tazewell county, Va., where he spent his youth, receiving his education in the schools of that section, and during his leisure hours assisted upon the farm of his parents, Gilbert and Lena (Doak) Rogers, of Virginia, both of English parentage. At the age of eighteen he went to Harrison county, Mo., where he attended school, and two years later removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he became night watchman for the Ogden hotel. In April, 1868, he went to Omaha, Nebr., to accept a position in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and subsequently was transferred to the road as engineer, running the freight which hauled the rock for the piers of the iron suspension bridge built over the Missouri river at Omaha in 1869. In 1871 he resigned his duties and came to California, where for twenty-three years he was in the employ of McCune & Garnett, farmers, of Dixon, Solano county. Since settling in Winters in 1897 he has followed the trade of machinist and stationary engineer. For eleven months he acted as mail carrier for the federal forces during the Civil war, his experience having been so fraught with danger and horror that never again would he consent to undergo a similar ordeal.

Mr. Rogers was united in marriage in May, 1896, with Miss Louise King, of Tazewell county, Va., and to their union five children were born: James H., who graduated from the Winters high school; Jessie L., a graduate of the San Jose Normal; Josephine, who is a high school senior; John, and Alma.

Mr. Rogers is a member of Silveyville Lodge No. 201, F. & A. M., at Dixon, and as a prominent Democrat maintains an active interest in political developments. A citizen of practical worth, he is always prompt to lend all the aid in his power to public enterprises of merit, and is highly esteemed throughout the community.

WILLIAM O. RUSSELL

As supervisor of his district for a number of terms, William O. Russell has utilized the office as offering an opportunity to promote needed improvements in his section of the county, and he is intensely interested in bringing his county up to the standard of any in California today. The son of the well-known and estimable citizen, Francis E. Russell, he inherited many of his excellent characteristics, which have been the means of bringing him the recognition he merits.

On the old ranch, where he still lives, William O. Russell was born June 1, 1867, and to the management of this old homestead he returned, after having completed his education in the University of the Pacific at San Jose. The work which was begun by his father has been carried forward under his intelligent oversight, and now he has the gratification of knowing that the ranch is the equal of any property in the locality. The original property, owned by himself and his mother, has been enlarged and now comprises eight hundred acres, including the homestead and some adjacent land, much of which is in pasture or under cultivation to grain. Thirty-five sacks of barley have been harvested as the average per acre. Seventy-five acres are in alfalfa and under irrigation, of which five or six crops are cut annually. A fine dairy of forty Holstein cows adds to the revenue secured from the ranch.

During 1906 Mr. Russell brought to the old homestead his bride, who was Miss Eleanor A. Carlson, a native of Kansas City, Mo. They are the parents of a son who bears his father's name. Fraternally Mr. Russell holds membership with Athens Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., at Davis, and his Masonic relations are enlarged through his association with Dixon Chapter No. 48, R. A. M., Woodland Commandery No. 21 and Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of San Francisco. The Native Sons of the Golden West have his name enrolled upon their list of active members. From early life he has been an advocate of good roads and the highways of his district have had the benefit of his intelligent demand for improvement.

In 1898 Mr. Russell was elected supervisor and enjoyed the distinction of being the first candidate on the Republican ticket ever elected to that office from the second district of Yolo county, serving until the close of his term in January, 1903. He served two years as member of the finance committee, and a like period as chairman of the board. Again, in 1910, he was chosen to serve as supervisor, and at this writing he continues in the position, never losing an opportunity to attend the conventions of super-



W. O. Russell

visors of the state, in order to further his ideas for the improvements of his section. Other industrial and commercial gatherings for the discussion of public welfare and needed legislation attract him and usually find him one of them, and by so doing he feels he can most conscientiously and ably serve his constituents, who have every reason to be proud of their choice.

ELIJAH AUGUSTUS COOK

Numbered among the most substantial and progressive citizens of Winters is Mr. Cook, who has been an orchardist in Yolo county for the past thirty-two years. A native of Illinois, Mr. Cook's birth occurred October 17, 1852, in Greene county, where his parents, Morris and Mary (Gleason) Cook, natives of Ireland, settled in an early day. In 1859 the family removed to Grundy county, Mo., locating on the Grand river, near Spickard, in which section our subject received his education, later assisting his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-two he went to near Grinnell, Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he farmed for two years, going thence to Austin, Minn., in which locality he conducted a farm until 1877, when he came to Yolo county, Cal. Soon after this, however, he removed to Jackson county, Ore., where for three years, he operated a mining and milling business. In 1880, he returned to Yolo county, where he purchased twenty-seven and one-half acres, later adding fifty-eight acres to his holdings, and at present is the owner of ninety-six acres of land two miles west of Winters. Fifty acres of his property is devoted to orchard, producing in 1911 six tons of dried fruit and one and one-half tons of dried prunes.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage in Sacramento, June 6, 1894, with Miss Elizabeth Eyerly, a native of Springfield, Ohio, and to their union three children were born, namely: Morris E., a senior in the Winters high school; Helen, Elizabeth H., and Samuel K.

Mr. Cook is an active member of Damocles Lodge No. 33, K. of P., and as a staunch Democrat and public spirited citizen maintains a keen interest in all public movements. He has contributed materially to the progress of the community, and among his associates is regarded as a man of high honor and kindly personality.

CHRIS SCHLOTZ

In a comfortable residence on West Main street, two miles from the city of Woodland, lives Chris Schlotz, who was born in Oberamt Schorndorf, Wurtemberg, Germany March 13, 1874. His father, David Schlotz, a farmer in Wurtemberg, is still living in his native land. The latter married Christine Birk, who died in 1907, after having borne him ten children, of whom seven are living and of whom Chris, fourth in order of nativity, is the only one in California.

In the public schools of his native land Chris Schlotz was educated and in farming he was instructed by his father until he was nineteen years old. At that time he had become deeply interested in California, no less through reading than through the representations of men and women of his neighborhood who had returned from the American Golden West, enthusiastic as to its beauties and its possibilities, and he resolved to visit the land of his dreams and of his aspirations; so in 1893, the year in which he was nineteen years old, he came to California and immediately located in Yolo county. During the first five years of his stay here he was employed on the ranch of George Woodward. Then he ranched until 1903, rounding out the first ten years of his career in America, and from 1903 until 1911 he was in the liquor trade on Main street, Woodland. In 1912 he bought his present ranch of thirty acres two miles from Woodland, which he devotes to the growing of alfalfa. Being under irrigation, it yields about five cuttings a year. The place is well improved with a good house and ample barns and other outbuildings. A thorough California farmer, Mr. Schlotz, operating along lines strictly up-to-date, is making a success of which many another farmer in his vicinity might well be proud.

August 3, 1905, Mr. Schlotz married, at Woodland, Miss Emma Rath, who was born in Hungry Hollow, Yolo county, a daughter of George and Sarah (Mast) Rath, successful farmers, who lived out their days in that neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Schlotz are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, with which her parents also were identified. Fraternally he affiliates with the Herman Sons and with the Eagles. His political alliances are Democratic, and there is no question of public economy in which he is not deeply interested. Thoroughly Americanized, firmly believing in the great destiny of the people with whom he has cast his lot, he is as patriotic as any native son of the soil could possibly be, and there is no movement for the benefit of the community that he does not aid to the extent of his ability.



M. H. STITT

MATT H. STITT

The chairman of the board of supervisors of Yolo county is a representative of an honored old Kentucky family that since 1888 has been identified with the material upbuilding of California. Since having been established in the new world, the family has displayed a depth of loyalty to country and a degree of patriotism that proves beyond question their true American spirit and by no one of the name was this loyal devotion more evidenced than by Hon. William J. Stitt, a Kentuckian of the old school, brave in battle, honorable in business and enterprising in temperament, whose love for country was so great that it impelled him to serve throughout the entire period of the Mexican war, and whose devotion to the south was so sincere that it led him into the Confederate cause, as a major in the command of the famous leader, Gen. John C. Breckenridge. When the cause was lost he again took up the pursuits of peace, and out of the wreck of the ruined hopes of the Confederacy endeavored to build anew a permanent place in his own home state. As proprietor of Hotel Flemingsburg, in Fleming county, and the Versailles house, in Woodford county, he found work peculiarly fitted to one of his temperament, for his genial disposition and friendly manner won for him many friends, and as "mine host" of the two southern hotels he became very popular with the traveling public. His intelligence of mind and energy of spirit were appreciated by the people among whom he lived and they called him to serve in positions of trust. For one term he served as sheriff of his native county of Nicholas. The position was one for which he was well qualified by his absolute fearlessness of temperament. In the administration of the law he knew neither fear nor partiality. For two terms he represented the people of his district in the Kentucky state legislature, and in that responsible capacity he proved not only efficient, but even brilliant, upholding the interests of the locality which he represented and at the same time laboring willingly for all measures calculated to benefit the commonwealth.

During young manhood Major Stitt had established domestic ties, being united in marriage with Miss Mary Bradley, a native of Cynthiana, Ky., and their son, Matt H., was born at Versailles, that state, August 14, 1873. The family removed to California in 1888 and settled upon a ranch near Vacaville, where the Major died in 1907, and where his widow is still making her home. Of their nine children the sixth was Matt H., who accompanied the family to California at the age of fifteen years and later studied at Vacaville College for a time. When eighteen years of age he

began to work at \$1.25 per day. The beginning was small, but he had a robust constitution and a willing spirit, and it was not in his make-up to despise the day of small things. Little by little he advanced and the humble beginning was merged into substantial activities, dating from his removal in 1891 to Yolo county, and his identification with the ranching interests in the vicinity of Guinda. During 1895 he bought land near this same village and that was the basis of subsequent success. Making a specialty of horticulture and experimenting with deciduous fruits of various kinds, he proved the kinds best suited to the soil and climate. In this way he secured an orchard of especial value. At this writing he owns about two hundred acres in his home place, besides having an interest in five hundred acres of ranch lands and orchards. When it is considered that he came to Yolo county at the age of eighteen and earned his livelihood by poorly paid manual toil, his present standing, ere he has reached life's prime, may well be a source of gratification to him.

As he has advanced little by little into independence, Mr. Stitt has attracted the attention of acquaintances by his sterling qualities of head and heart. Easily discerned by them is the fact that he is making his own success by dint of indomitable perseverance. Believing that the qualities that are bringing him success in private affairs would make him a helpful factor in the county's well-being, his fellow-citizens selected him to serve as supervisor. From the time of attaining his majority he has voted the Democratic ticket and it was the Democrats who chose him for the office, the election being necessary on account of the resignation of the late incumbent, J. W. Monroe. His election by a large majority in a Republican district furnishes abundant proof concerning his personal popularity as well as concerning the confidence reposed in him by the people of the fifth district. At the expiration of his term in 1912 he was nominated for his own successor, without any opposition whatever, and received a flattering vote, not only from his own party, but also from the Republicans and the Socialists. In January of 1912 he was chosen chairman of the board, and in that responsible post he displays a keen knowledge concerning the needs of the county along every line of progress and an enthusiastic desire to promote the building of good roads, the maintenance of substantial bridges and the support of county institutions, while at the same time he also guards the interests of the taxpayers so that they may feel no undue strain in their taxes. For a long period, after coming to Yolo county, he remained unmarried, but in 1895, at the age of twenty-two, he was united with Miss Julia A. Hamilton, who was born near Madison, Cal., but at the time of the marriage made her home

in Guinda, her father, James W. Hamilton, having been for years a prominent man in this section and an honored pioneer of the county. Three children, Josephine, M. H., Jr., and William J., comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stitt, and it is the hope and expectation of the parents to give to them the best educational advantages the schools of Yolo county afford.

CHARLES E. GREENE

Among the leading citizens of Yolo county is Charles E. Greene, the owner of El Nido ranch, comprising two hundred acres eight miles southwest of Woodland, which ranks among the finest and most highly developed ranches in that section. Representing the type of man well fitted for the labor of building up a community, Mr. Greene's executive ability and tenacity of purpose, united with unquestioned honor and good judgment, have enabled him to control with ease the many problems which are inevitable in his work.

Mr. Greene was born July 9, 1865, in the old Greene home adjoining the present place, where his father, whose life appears elsewhere in this volume, located in 1852. Upon completion of his public school education the son entered the California Military Academy, at Oakland, where he continued his studies for three years and later took a course in the Atkinson Business College at Sacramento, where he graduated in 1885. He then assisted his father in the management of their ranch consisting of twelve hundred and eighty acres devoted to grain raising. In 1902, in connection with the home place, he rented the Hext place, comprising nine hundred and sixty acres adjoining the old home, and after giving up the Hext ranch he rented the Marders grain ranch of nine hundred acres located near Esparto. After four years he relinquished his control of this property in order to take charge of the two hundred-acre tract allotted to him upon the division of his father's estate, since which period he has devoted his efforts to the improvement of his inheritance. In addition to raising barley, which runs fifteen to twenty-five sacks per acre, he conducts an almond orchard of fourteen acres which produces from one-half to three-quarters of a ton per acre annually. His comfortable bungalow erected in 1906 is surrounded by trees, vines and shrubbery, artistically arranged, and his entire ranch is suggestive of the progressive thought and untiring industry of its owner.

July 30, 1902, Mr. Greene was married at Sacramento to Miss Cornelia Purrington, whose birth occurred in Sutter county and whose parents, Henry and Anna (Parker) Purrington, were natives of Maine and California respectively. Two daughters, Lucile and Dorothy, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greene. Since 1896 Mr. Greene has been an active member of Athens Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., at Davis, being affiliated also with Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., and Woodland Commandery No. 21, and by virtue of his wife's identification with Ionia Chapter No. 199, O. E. S., at Davis, is likewise enabled to enjoy the privileges of that order. In all enterprises pertaining to the public good, Mr. Greene is prompt to lend his hearty support, and is conceded to be one of the most able citizens of the section in which he is so well and favorably known.

WILLIAM DAHLER

The strong, sterling qualities that made members of the Dahler family desirable citizens in every locality in which its members settled lost nothing in transmission to William Dahler, a well-known resident of Woodland. He is a son of Elisha and Mary (King) Dahler, both natives of Germany and early settlers in Merrimack, Sauk county, Wis. Settling there as pioneers they cleared a farm in the oak openings and it was there that the earth life of the father came to a close. The mother came to the west and passed her last days in Woodland. Of the six children born to these parents William, the youngest, was born in Merrimack, Wis., June 14, 1878. He gained a good public school education in that state and came to Woodland in 1895, when he was about seventeen years of age. For about four years he was employed in a grocery store. In 1902 he was employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company as repair man and rose to be wire chief of the Woodland Exchange. Associated with Mr. Roberts, in 1909 he established the Electric Garage Company, which was incorporated in 1912 under that name and Mr. Dahler was made president and manager. Under his guidance it has advanced to the first place among similar institutions in the county and to prominence among those of Northern California. The business was begun on Third street, where its quarters proved too restricted for its growing demands. In 1911 it was removed to its present quarters at Third and Main streets, where it



Richard P. Wallace

occupies a building with a floor space of 44x190 feet. The machine shop is one of the most complete of its kind, being equipped with all modern machinery and appliances, and the garage is equipped for charging electric machines and also has a vulcanizing department. In this establishment may be found for sale a complete line of standard automobiles and motorcycles. All in all the enterprise is both large and comprehensive and not the least that may be said of it is that it is growing both steadily and rapidly.

Mr. Dahler's marriage, celebrated in Woodland, united him with Miss Rosa Zeher, a native of Peoria, Ill. They have two children, William and Dorothy. Mr. Dahler is a member of the Foresters of America, and helpful to the various interests of the order. Politically he is a Democrat. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of his community he takes a deep and generous interest, aiding to the extent of his ability, financially and otherwise, any measure which in his judgment promises practical and permanent benefit to any considerable class of his fellow-citizens.

RICHARD P. WALLACE

The present auditor of Yolo county, Richard P. Wallace, is the descendant of a long line of southern ancestors, and he himself was a native of the south, his birth having occurred in McMinnville, Tenn., April 14, 1871. He is the son of James F. and Ada (Bush) Wallace, who were born, respectively, in Tennessee and Mississippi. The father, a man of considerable ability and prominent in newspaper circles, came from the south in 1873 to California, locating in Oakland, and thereafter was connected with the San Francisco Call. The mother, who is a woman of wide learning and experience, is now the efficient librarian of the Woodland public library, an institution which has progressed notably under her able supervision.

Richard P. Wallace is practically a native Californian, for he has been a resident of the state since he was two years of age. His education was acquired in the public schools of Oakland, and under private instruction in New Mexico, to which place he removed in the year 1881. His identification with Woodland dates from the year 1885, when he became associated with a prominent dry goods firm in this city, and for the following ten years was connected with this and other dry goods firms in the city. Eventually he gave up this business to enter one for which he had special adap-

tation, as his record in the newspaper field in this city for the nine years that followed abundantly testified. Resigning his position at the end of that time he took a course in advertising writing in Powell's correspondence school of New York, and after graduating he continued "ad" writing and fire insurance for two years.

As a candidate on the Democratic ticket Mr. Wallace was in 1906 nominated to the office of county auditor and following his election he assumed the duties of that office in January, 1907. So satisfactorily had he served the interests of his constituents that in 1910 he was re-elected for a second term without opposition, being the nominee of all parties, than which there could be no greater testimony given as to his worth to his community as a citizen and public servant.

The marriage of Mr. Wallace, July 2, 1901, united him with Miss Elsie Bullivant, a native of Sacramento, and two children have been born to them, Mora Elise and Clara Adelaide. Fraternally Mr. Wallace is well known, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, and he is also an active member of the Episcopal Church.

E. D. PRATT

One of the most successful and highly esteemed ranchers of Winters is E. D. Pratt, who since 1861 has been a resident of Yolo county, to the development of which he has contributed materially. A native of New York, he was born in Erie county August 4, 1835, and removed in 1842 to DuPage county, Ill., with his parents, Daniel and Lucretia (Cook) Pratt, natives of New York. In 1861 E. D. Pratt left the farm and came to California with ox-teams, crossing the Missouri river at Omaha, Neb., up the Platte to Sublett's cutoff, thence into Humboldt and Honey Lake valley, in which section he noted numerous natural springs, both hot and cold, many of which were within four feet of each other. While camping on Green river his party was besieged by Indians, who drove away some of their cattle. Pressing onward toward the desert, which they crossed in thirty-six hours, they struck northward, shortly thereafter reaching water, much to the relief of both themselves and their weary stock. After a six months' journey full of dangers and hardships, the travelers reached Marysville, Cal., the latter part of the trip having been made in company with a train of seventy wagons.

Mr. Pratt remained with his brother-in-law, S. M. Enos, being employed in the old tule house that was washed away in the flood of 1862. This was rebuilt and Mr. Pratt continued there until he and Mr. Enos became associated in the stock business in Yolo county. About 1865 Mr. Pratt sold his interest and returned to Illinois, and after one year settled in Iowa. In Poweshiek county, that state, he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1876, when he returned to Yolo county and ever since he has been engaged in stock-raising and horticulture. Some years ago he purchased ten acres of the Wolfskill tract near Winters, setting it out to peaches. Selling this property in 1908, he then located in Winters, where, on Putah creek, he has a small prune orchard.

The marriage of Mr. Pratt, which occurred December 18, 1872, in Grinnell, Iowa, united him with Miss Mary J. Hamilton, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and whose parents, Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Hamilton, were natives of New York and England, respectively. Mr. Hamilton died in Grinnell, Iowa, in 1875, and Mrs. Hamilton in New York in 1906. Their children were as follows: Mary J. (Mrs. Pratt), Frank F., James V., William A., Harriett (Mrs. C. McIntyre) and Andrew J. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are Raymond E., a fruit grower in Winters, who married Miss Sophia Dunnebeck and has one child, Cecil; Edith M., a graduate of the San Jose normal school and now the wife of Dr. M. W. Haworth of Sacramento and the mother of two children, Edith Claire and Maiva Wells; and Elmer H., who makes his home in Lodi with his wife, formerly Bernice Thistle, and their daughter, Dorothy.

Mr. Pratt is a staunch Republican, prompt to lend to his party all the influence in his power, and as a citizen of broad, generous principles and sterling characteristics, fully merits the wide esteem which, throughout his career, he has enjoyed. His wife is a woman of rare qualities and as an active member of the Christian Church of Winters is untiring in her aid of the many worthy causes supported by that institution.

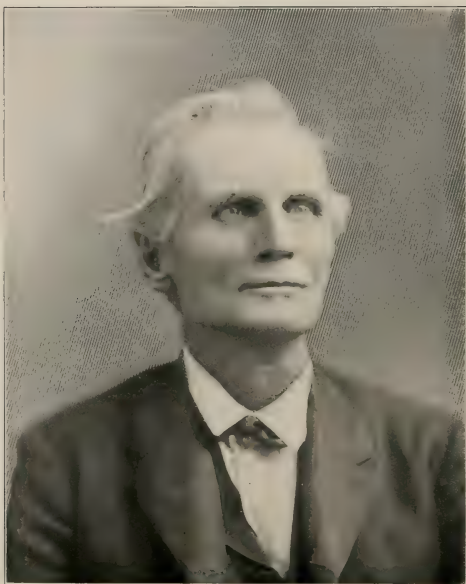
JAMES G. CECIL

An identification of thirty years with the history of the west enabled Mr. Cecil to acquire a large fund of information concerning the resources and possibilities of this section of the country. From the time of crossing the plains he made his home

in California, with the exception of a comparatively brief sojourn in Oregon and for many years he was one of the extensive farmers of Yolo county, where since his death his widow has managed his interests and developed them into income-producers of exceptional importance. The capability in ranching which he displayed forms also an important element in her personality. Competent judges assert that comparatively few ranchers of the county surpass her in sagacious judgment and discriminating management of landed tracts. In evidence of this statement mention is made of her early identification with the fruit and nut industry and her shrewd foresight in the planting of seventeen acres in almond trees, from which now she receives an important annual income.

The isolated settlement at Sand Hill, Knox county, Mo., where James G. Cecil was born in 1836, is famous as the birthplace of the noted humorist, Mark Twain. The parents of James G. were Samuel S. and Lillian (Richardson) Cecil. The former traced his lineage to the illustrious English family of Cecils and for many years engaged in farming in Missouri, but during 1863 accompanied an expedition across the country to California, where he died in 1895 at a very advanced age. The son, James G., had come west in 1862 and settled on Putah creek in Solano county near the Yolo county line, where he took up land and engaged in raising grain. At that time Nevada offered the best market for produce and the greater part of the grain was freighted over the mountains to mining camps and villages in the other state. Going to Oregon in 1864, in that year Mr. Cecil married Miss Eliza Lindsay, a native of Kentucky, their wedding being solemnized in the city of Portland. The bride had arrived in Oregon only a short time before her marriage, having come across the plains with her parents, Hiram and Mary (Lilly) Lindsay. After a brief sojourn in Oregon the Lindsay family came to California and settled on a ranch near Madison, Yolo county, where Mr. Lindsay died in 1870 and his wife five years later. For a long period he held prominent identification with the blue lodge of Masonry and in his life he always endeavored to exemplify the philanthropic teachings of the order.

Coming to Yolo county as a permanent resident in 1867, James G. Cecil secured a quarter section north of the village of Davis and for fourteen years he gave his undivided attention to the improvement of the property. Next he purchased three hundred and twenty acres in the same locality and eventually he purchased a ranch of one hundred and twenty-three acres, where he remained until his death in 1892. Since then Mrs. Cecil has managed the property and has increased its productiveness. From the harvest of 1910 she secured thirty-five sacks of barley per acre. Other crops have been correspondingly valuable and the entire appear-



W B Gilman



Mary S Gibson

ance of the ranch bespeaks her thrifty management. While not neglecting the least detail pertaining to the prosperity of the ranch, she finds leisure for participation in charitable enterprises, for information concerning educational advancement in the county and for active membership in the Davis Presbyterian Church, besides enjoying the social life of the community and contributing to its moral upbuilding.

WILLIAM BYAS GIBSON

Among several farmers and stockmen of note lost to the country around Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., during recent years, was William Byas Gibson, who passed away at his home February 15, 1906. A man of noble qualities and exceptional business ability, his generous assistance toward the development of the county will be long remembered by his co-workers.

May 30, 1831, Mr. Gibson was born in Louisa county, Va., forty miles from Richmond, which region his parents left six years later, settling in Howard county, Mo., where the son acquired a public school education. His father, William B. Gibson, Jr., a skilled brick mason, also a native of Louisa county, was born in the year 1800, the second eldest son of William B. Gibson, Sr., of Irish descent, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and afterwards prominent in Virginia, where he owned a large cotton plantation and held numerous slaves according to the custom in that state in that period. William B. Gibson, Jr., married Miss Susan Turney, who was born near Richmond, Va., and who passed away in 1875 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma (Gibson) Cooper, at Napa, Cal., her husband having died in Missouri in 1846.

In 1850, William Byas Gibson, of this review, intending to join his brother Thomas, who had come to California with some other '49ers, left the home of his youth with a party of "overlanders," using as his means of transportation a wagon drawn by a six-mule team. The party crossed the Missouri river March 29, in the year mentioned, and followed the westward trail for three months, until Mr. Gibson made his last camp in Yolo county, Cal., near Woodland, and built a modest home on Cache creek. October 30 he went to Scott Bar, where he mined for a time. July 5, 1851, he returned to Cache creek and homesteaded a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles and a half northeast of

Woodland, where he entered upon a successful career as a grain-grower and stock-raiser. Six years later he sold this property, but soon afterward bought three hundred and twenty acres adjoining the present town plat of Woodland, which was the nucleus of his later three thousand acres estate in Yolo county. In connection with general farming he made a specialty of the breeding of high-grade cattle, selling his stock throughout the state, and was the owner of seventy-five registered Shorthorn Durhams. Besides his property in California, he had a ranch of six hundred and forty acres in Pecos county, Texas.

December 23, 1857, Mr. Gibson married, in Yolo county, Miss Mary Isabelle Cook, a native of Boyle county, Ky., who had moved to Jackson county, Mo., with her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Chiles) Cook, of Kentucky birth, and had come with them to California in 1853, by way of the overland trail, making the journey with ox-teams and consuming five months en route. The family located in Yolo county, and here Mr. Cook became a farmer and achieved honor as a citizen. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gibson, in his eighty-seventh year, April 1, 1901, his wife having passed away in her seventy-third year, August 22, 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson three sons were born: Robert J., of Woodland, who married Elnora Root, of Zomora, and has a son, William Byas; Thomas Ballard of Woodland, who married Virginia Lee Root and has a daughter Zellah, who is the wife of Dr. Elberg of San Luis Obispo, Cal.; and Joseph, who married Surene Allen of Winters, Yolo county, and died November 20, 1897, leaving four children: J. Wray; Coloma L. (Mrs. Snaveley), of Woodland; Ouida B. (Mrs. Chester Sackett) of Winters; and Gazena. The evening of life found Mr. and Mrs. Gibson blessed with the world's comforts, even with its luxuries, and surrounded by loving friends and relatives who honored them for their noble qualities of head and heart; and since he passed away she is, if possible, held doubly dear by all who know her.

Politically Mr. Gibson was a Democrat, a firm supporter of the principles of his party and keenly alert in his apprehension of timely economic questions. His success in life was universally conceded to be the result of his own inherent qualities of thrift and perseverance. Of humane and generous principles, he became widely known for his kindness and for his material assistance of deserving people in trouble. In a public-spirited way he responded promptly to all demands in the interest of the community. Mrs. Mary Isabelle (Cook) Gibson, a woman of rare tact and sympathy, still lives at the old home which has been hers ever since her marriage and continues the charities in which her husband was interested in the days of his active life.

HARRY RUSSELL SAUNDERS

It is with pride that Harry Russell Saunders claims California as his native commonwealth and proudly asserts that Yolo county, where he lived most of the time since childhood and where now he is an influential citizen and popular official, yields precedence to no other part of the great west in its agricultural possibilities and exceptional resources. Himself in the prime of manly strength (born September 8, 1864,) he is a native of the neighboring county of Solano, having been born near old Tremont, and his first recollections cluster around scenes and sights there and in Yolo county. As he contrasts the activities and improvements of the present day with the conditions of the past, he recognizes that such results would have been impossible without a natural wealth of soil and a vast undeveloped richness of resources. In official positions he has proved efficient and prompt, attending to the duties connected with the post in a manner indicative of his ability and trustworthiness.

The father of the gentleman above named was Ira Saunders, a pioneer of the early '50s in California and a man of robust constitution, well qualified by natural endowments to endure the vicissitudes associated with frontier existence. Three times he crossed the plains and on each trip he was called upon to go through hardships and dangers, but in each instance he reached his destination without delay and in safety. His early home had been in Michigan and there he had met and married Miss Mary Baker, who accompanied him in his removal to the coast and endured with him the discouragements incident to the conditions in that era. For a time they made their home on a ranch in Solano county and it was on that large farm their son was born. Later they went to Davisville and put up one of the very first houses built in that then insignificant hamlet. The mother died in California in 1876 and later the father returned to Branch county, Mich., where in retirement from active labors he spent his last days, passing away in 1902. Many of the early settlers of Davisville still remember him and speak with admiration of his splendid qualities of mind and heart.

An attendance of some years in the schools of Davisville, Yolo county, and in those of Jackson and Union City, Mich., for four years gave Mr. Saunders the advantage of a practical education which proved of inestimable value to his later activities. Upon returning to Yolo county in 1880 he engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and his crops found a ready sale at the highest market prices. Later he was employed in the grocery business at Woodland and made many friends among the people of

the city and surrounding country by his obliging disposition, pleasant manner and sterling integrity. A home was established by him in 1894, when he was united in marriage with Miss Grace M. Stone, a native of Iowa and a woman of attractive attributes of character. Of this union two children were born, Mildred and Harry B. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Saunders has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and in its local councils he wields considerable influence. Having served one year as deputy county clerk in 1905-06 he was nominated for county clerk in 1910 and was elected to the office, taking the oath January 2, 1911, but before this he was appointed county clerk December 14, 1910, to fill out the unexpired term of Charles F. Hadsall, deceased. A number of the local fraternal orders have the benefit of his active identification with their work and his contributions to their enterprises.

ALVIS G. HUNT

The interests that engage the attention of Mr. Hunt are as important as they are varied, and include the ownership of business and residence property in Woodland, real estate in Oakland, San Francisco and Chicago, and a valuable fruit and alfalfa ranch on Cache creek near Yolo, which he leases. Participation in the financial affairs of Woodland comes through the ownership of shares of stock in the First National Bank, also the Bank of Woodland, both of which prosperous institutions have received the encouragement of his steadfast support and wise co-operation. For many years he owned a grain ranch near Wildflower, Fresno county, but this property was operated by tenants, his own time being given to the grain and warehouse business. In the days before the railroad was extended the wheat was hauled in Woodland in large "prairie schooners" from all parts of the county, purchased by him and shipped to Port Costa, Contra Costa county, from which point it was sent all over the world. Those were the years of enormous crops of wheat and barley and the shipments exceeded anything possible in more recent times, when the great ranches have been divided up into small farms and devoted to intensive agriculture.

The Hunt family is of southern lineage and English extraction. Asa and Diana (Stanley) Hunt (the latter a Quaker by birth) reared eight daughters and two sons, of whom the youngest,



Chris Hund

William Gaston Hunt, was born in Guilford county, N. C., February 12, 1827. About 1843 the family removed from North Carolina, where the father had engaged in the milling business and also conducted a cotton gin, to Andrew county, Mo., where he took up government land. During 1846 the mother passed away and in 1848 the father was taken from the family by death. The children decided to join an expedition to California and May 1, 1849, left their old Missouri home with a train of five wagons. Three payments had been made upon the home farm, and, thinking they might wish to return, they left with the justice of the peace the money necessary for the fourth payment. Two months after their arrival in California they received a letter from Missouri stating that the justice of the peace was dead and that they had forfeited their right to their land through having failed to make the fourth payment. Thus was broken the last link that bound them to their old home, and they never returned to Missouri. Establishing a hotel at Hangtown, the two brothers left a sister to manage it while they engaged in freighting between Sacramento and the mines.

As early as 1850 William Gaston Hunt began to buy live stock. During that year he bought a herd of cattle at Carson City, drove them over the mountains and turned them out to graze along the banks of Cache creek, on a ranch where he lived for some years. To that place he brought his sister in the spring of 1851. His only brother, Alvison, died in 1852. During the autumn of 1853 he married Miss Jennie Day, a native of South Bend, Ind., and a daughter of Dale Lot and Sybil (Russell) Day. From 1853 until 1863 Mr. Hunt engaged in raising sheep and had as many as fifteen thousand head in his flocks at one time. During 1863 he sent one drove to Oregon and another to Lower California, after which he engaged principally in general farming. Later he became interested in buying grain and in his warehouses at times he had as much as \$300,000 worth of grain. In addition he served as president of the Yolo county winery. From 1875 until his removal to Oakland in 1897 he resided in Woodland on the corner of First and Oak avenues. During his identification with the town he helped to build the splendid city sewer system, aided in establishing the city water works, became a stockholder in the Bank of Woodland, and was a factor in practically every enterprise of that period projected for the material upbuilding of the place. With his wife he gave allegiance to the Society of Friends and loved the earnest doctrines of that peaceful sect, although he also was generous in contributions to other religious movements. From the organization of the Republican party until his death he adhered to the principles of the Republican party and his only son also has been a lifelong member of that organization.

For some time after the demise of William Gaston Hunt, which occurred in 1899, his widow continued to make her home in Oakland, and there her death occurred April 27, 1911. She had come across the plains in 1850 with her father, two brothers and sister, and had settled in Sacramento, later removing to Stockton. Dale Lot Day, who was born near Morristown, N. J., in 1785, died in Nevada at the age of eighty-two years. He had been a pioneer builder in Stockton and had erected the first insane asylum in that locality. His wife, who died in South Bend, Ind., in young womanhood, was a daughter of Hezekiah Russell, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The four brothers of Mrs. Hunt settled in the west: Russell died in Woodland in 1904; Lot died in Oakland; John died in Woodland, and Roland passed away in Nevada. Her two sisters, Delighta, Mrs. Charles Traver, and Mary, Mrs. Hopkins, both died in Sacramento in 1899 on the same day. After her removal to Oakland she united with the First Congregational Church and remained in its communion until her death. One of the most delightful experiences of the later years of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt was their tour around the world, which afforded them a merited recreation after years of ceaseless industry. It also gave them an appreciated opportunity of visiting points of interest in Great Britain and on the continent. Their family comprised two daughters and the son whose name introduces this article. The older daughter, Alice Edith, became the wife of L. D. Stephens of Woodland. The younger daughter, Rowena D., is the wife of E. J. DuPue, of San Francisco. The only son was born in Yolo county April 19, 1857, received his education in the University of California and a commercial college in Sacramento, and after graduating from the latter in 1875 engaged with his father in the grain and warehouse business, of which eventually he became sole proprietor. His attractive home at No. 548 First street, Woodland, is presided over graciously by his cultured wife, formerly Miss Alice Stump, of San Francisco, and has been brightened by the cheerful presence of two children, Irvin Gaston and Jennie. Mrs. Hunt is a daughter of Irvin C. Stump, a prominent pioneer of San Francisco and for years a leading politician of that city, but now a resident of New York.

SARAH A. LAUGENOUR-HUSTON

The descendant of German ancestors on the paternal side, Sarah A. Laugenour was born on a southern plantation near Salem, Forsyth county, N. C., March 19, 1848, the daughter of Samuel H.

and Lisetta (Fisher) Laugenour. The grandmother on the maternal side was in maidenhood a Miss Hamilton from Scotland. Early representatives of the Laugenour family were members of the Moravian Church and located in the Moravian settlement in Forsyth county, where Count Von Zindendorf had purchased a grant of land for the purpose of establishing a boarding school for girls in Salem. A large brick building was erected for this purpose next door to the church, and Salem College was founded in 1804. There is was that Sarah A. Laugenour was educated, under the influence of religious and cultured teachers. Her parents were members of the Baptist Church.

The eldest of twelve children, four of whom died in infancy, Sarah A. Laugenour was eighteen years of age when with her parents she came to California by way of Panama. The family arrived in Yolo county, Cal., November 26, 1866, and located on a farm near Knights Landing, continuing there for a few years or until removing to College City, Colusa county. Before leaving Yolo county Miss Laugenour had taught school up to the time of her marriage to Walter S. Huston, January 20, 1869, when she became a resident of Knights Landing, where her husband was engaged in the mercantile business. It was during their ten years residence in that town that their first four children were born, Walter Samuel, Arthur Craig, Edward P. and Mary, the latter dying in infancy. In the fall of 1878, after the disastrous flood of the preceding February, the family moved to Woodland to make their permanent home, and it was there that their two youngest children were born, Harry Lyle and Bertha Leora, the latter now the wife of James L. Hare. At this writing, 1912, Mrs. Huston is the happy grandmother of six girls and four boys. She and her husband united with the Woodland Christian Church by letter from the Knights Landing Church soon after their removal from the former city.

An organization which claims much of Mrs. Huston's thought and attention is the Woodland W. C. T. U., which was organized by Frances E. Willard in 1883. After uniting with the organization she served as president of the local union, as county president and as county superintendent of press work for twenty-seven years. She edited a column in the Woodland Daily Democrat when William Saunders was its editor, and also supplied material for a column in the Woodland Mail when it was published by W. R. Ellis. A paralytic stroke ended the business career of her husband three and one-half years previous to his death, which occurred September 8, 1894. With an invalid husband to care for and children to educate, she took up the work outside of her home at the age of forty-three years. She established the Home Alliance, a local newspaper devoted to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and equal

rights for women, the first issue appearing July 7, 1891. Under her management the paper has been an important factor in banishing the open saloon from almost the entire county, and a helpful influence in securing the adoption of the state constitutional amendment giving the ballot to the women of California. Mrs. Huston attributes the success of The Home Alliance largely to the liberal support given it by her co-workers in the W. C. T. U., in the churches, the professional and business men and women of Woodland, and the farmers throughout the county. In the evening of life she is enjoying congenial work and the society of her children, who are all married and settled in their own homes, and of her ten grandchildren. While her business, like all reform work, has not brought great financial gain, she is in possession of what is far better in the satisfaction that comes only from service to God and humanity.

CHARLES ROSSITER HOPPIN

Among the early settlers of Yolo county whose names will ever be kept in grateful remembrance is that of the late Charles Rossiter Hoppin, one of the very first pioneers to embark in the stock industry within the limits of this county, also one of the first to undertake extensive operations as a raiser of grain, and likewise a leading promoter of movements for the local upbuilding. When first his eyes rested upon the environment so familiar to his later activities he beheld a vast stretch of untilled country, apparently suitable only for grazing purposes. Oaks made the landscape beautiful and Cache creek afforded abundant water. Here and there a cattle-ranger's cabin broke the monotony of the view or a herd of stock betokened the presence of cowboys in the vicinity, but for the most part the surroundings presented an aspect wholly primeval. Civilization had not yet shed its benign influence over the fair and fruitful land and nature still held almost undisputed sway. It would have required a far-seeing and optimistic vision to predict the prosperity of the present day, when multitudes of comfortable country homes indicate the presence of a contented throng of progressive agriculturists and fields of waving grain betoken seasons of bountiful harvests. Mr. Hoppin was one who grasped the possibilities of the soil and climate, and was not only one of the first to raise grain, but also alfalfa and fruit. Some of the trees planted by him on the ranch



Char R Hopkin

in 1853 are still in bearing. In company with others he built the first irrigation ditch, thus utilizing the waters of Cache creek.

Born in New York state, Charles Rossiter Hoppin started on his westward migrations in early life, for he was but a boy when he settled at Niles, Mich., and there he attended the public schools for some years. As soon as he heard of the discovery of gold in California he made preparations to come to the coast, and during the spring of 1849 he joined an expedition which crossed the plains with wagons and oxen. Fair success came to him in the mines, but in a few months he tired of the work, and early in 1850 he came to the ranch in Yolo county that still is owned by the family. With his brother, John, he bought one-fourth of the old Spanish Rancho Rio de Jesus Maria, and also purchased stock to put on the land. In later years he engaged in raising hay and grain. The increase in land valuations and the large returns from the crops made him one of the leading farmers of the county, and he continued active in agriculture until the infirmities of age compelled his entire relinquishment of work.

For a long period after his arrival in the west, Mr. Hoppin remained a bachelor, but eventually he returned to the home of his youth, and there (Niles, Mich.), in 1874, he married Miss Emily Bacon, who was born in that city and received excellent educational advantages at Mount Holyoke Seminary in Kalamazoo, Mich. The family of which she was a member belonged to the honored and influential pioneer element of Michigan, and her father, Hon. Nathaniel Bacon, became one of the leading jurists of the state, being especially prominent in the southwestern part thereof. For years he served as a judge in Branch, Cass and Berrien counties, and often he was called to hold court in other parts of the commonwealth, where his reputation for impartiality and logical reasoning had preceded him. While still rendering distinguished service as a jurist he was stricken with a fatal illness and soon was called by death from the scene of his professional successes.

The family of Charles R. and Emily Hoppin comprised six children, but one of the sons died in infancy and another, Edward, passed from earth in 1900, three years before the demise of the husband and father, who passed away at the old homestead in May of 1903. The eldest son, who is the namesake of his father, occupies a part of the home ranch, and with his wife and three children has a comfortable home on the estate. Harriet, Mrs. August J. Kergel, has two children; her husband farms a portion of the Hoppin estate. Edith married Luther C. Young and remains with her mother, Mr. Young cultivating a portion of the ranch. The youngest child, Dorothea, is a student in Snell's Seminary

at Berkeley. In her religious associations Mrs. Hoppin has been identified from girlhood with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hoppin was also a devoted church member and contributed generously to missionary causes. After his death Mrs. Hoppin became the manager of the ranch, and in this work she has had the efficient assistance of her sons and sons-in-law, all of whom are skilled farmers and owners of fine herds of Holstein dairy stock. Six hundred and forty acres are under cultivation, and of this tract three hundred acres are irrigated, affording excellent opportunities for the raising of alfalfa and fruit. A vineyard of choice grapes has been made a profitable adjunct of the ranch, and the raising of grain is still followed with noteworthy success.

P. H. MCGARR.

One of the enterprising men of Yolo county who has made his home here since 1886, Mr. McGarr is well known throughout Winters and vicinity not only as an orchardist of exceptional ability, but also as a most public-spirited citizen, prompt to lend his efforts toward the progress of the community.

A native of Canada, Mr. McGarr's birth occurred January 6, 1865, in Guelph, where he received his education, spending his youth on the farm of his parents, Patrick and Ann (Cunningham) McGarr, natives of Guelph. At the age of twenty he came to California, successfully conducting a farm in Solano county for eleven years prior to his removal to Yolo county, where he has since been engaged in fruit raising. For many years he leased an orchard in the vicinity of Winters, but in the fall of 1911 he accepted the position of foreman for M. Kahn, having charge of his large orchard, located three miles west of Winters, to which he gives his undivided time.

In Woodland, February 29, 1892, Mr. McGarr was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Baker, whose birth occurred in Solano county, and whose parents crossed the plains from Illinois in the early '50s. She died in September, 1907. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McGarr, as follows: Francis L., Henry H. (both of Winters), Edith M., William D., Clark A. and Raymond P., the four last mentioned residing at home. Mr. McGarr's second marriage occurred in San Francisco and united him with Mary Gotellie, a native of Italy, who by a former marriage had three children, Anthony, Joseph and Louis. A Republican in politics, Mr. McGarr is a broad minded and generous citizen, interested in all public movements of merit. He is a communicant of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church, as are also his wife and family.



T. B. Gibson.

THOMAS BALLARD GIBSON

It would be difficult to name any important enterprise associated with the material upbuilding of Woodland which has lacked the generous co-operation and enthusiastic support of Mr. Gibson, who indeed stands second to no citizen in his progressive spirit and devoted loyalty to civic development. Having spent his entire life in Woodland and Yolo county, he has been familiar from earliest recollections with movements for the common welfare and has acquired a thorough knowledge of local possibilities. His faith in future advancement is surpassed only by his knowledge of past achievements. Whether commercial affairs are projected or educational progress is demanded, whether modern improvements are instituted in the city's public works or fraternal organizations seek adequate quarters for their meetings, he interests himself in all and has demonstrated the possession of a broad, rounded citizenship that holds itself aloof from any narrow partisanship.

The boyhood years of Thomas B. Gibson were passed uneventfully in the home of his father, William B. Gibson, and in attendance upon the public schools and Hesperian College. Born October 2, 1861, he was twenty years of age when he was graduated from Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Afterward he assisted his father in farming until 1885, when he established a hardware store at Woodland under the firm name of T. B. Gibson & Co., his partner being Thomas M. Prior. For ten years they occupied their own building and continued in partnership. At the expiration of that time he purchased his partner's interest, and until January 17, 1903, he continued alone in the Gibson block, at the corner of Main and Elm streets, a building two stories high, with a frontage of one hundred and seventy feet and a depth of from eighty to one hundred and eighty feet, the corner, 60x180 feet, being devoted to the hardware business, while the balance is arranged for five stores. On the day of 1903 previously mentioned the hardware business was sold to C. Sieber & Co., the present proprietors.

As the first president of the Woodland Milling Company, Mr. Gibson had been interested in the building of the Woodland Flour Mills, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. After the plant burned to the ground in 1903, Mr. Gibson sold his stock to the Globe Milling Company. With his brother, R. J., he purchased the Union warehouse, comprising two buildings, 50x300 feet, and 80x150 feet, respectively. During 1903 he bought sixty acres under the Yolo County Consolidated ditch and this he put under cultivation to alfalfa. As a promoter of the Woodland Creamery Company he assisted in establishing a concern that has

been most helpful to the dairy interests of the county, and after a time he was honored with the office of president, which he now fills, his executive ability being indispensable in the rapid development of the plant.

At Blacks, Yolo county, August 4, 1885, Mr. Gibson married Miss Virginia Lee Root, who was born near Linneus, Linn county, Mo., and is a daughter of James and Nancy E. Root, a pioneer family of Yolo county. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson is a daughter, Zellah Lee, now Mrs. Dr. H. M. Elberg of San Luis Obispo. For about fourteen years the family resided in a cottage on Elm street, but in 1905 they removed to their new and elegant residence, at the south end of College street. By virtue of his birth in California, Mr. Gibson is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and with others he erected the Native Sons' Hall in Woodland, which was opened in March of 1905. Fraternally he is connected with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M.; Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M.; Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, being also, with his wife, a member of the Eastern Star, in which he ranks as past worthy patron. Since 1884 he has been connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in the local lodge he has served as chancellor.

While engaged in the hardware business Mr. Gibson assisted in organizing the Pacific Coast Retail Hardware Association, the first of its kind in the west. The first meeting was held in Marysville, Yuba county, in 1899, when John C. White was elected president and Mr. Gibson was made a member of the executive board. In addition he was a prominent member of the California State Retail Hardware Dealers' Association. On the organization of the Sacramento Valley Development Association he became a charter member and assisted in promoting its progress, and now represents Yolo county upon its board of trustees. He is also a member of the California Development Board of San Francisco and serving as a member of its board of directors. He was one of the organizers of the California Live Stock Breeders' Association and a member of the board of directors. He is also president of the Central Irrigation Ditch Company that supplies Woodland farms on the south and east with water for irrigation.

In politics Mr. Gibson votes with the Democratic party. With E. P. Huston and W. P. Craig he organized the Woodland Chamber of Commerce and aided its early enterprises through his service upon its executive board. As a member of the board of trustees, he favored civic improvements. As chairman of the fire and water committee, he secured two new wells and the installation of an electric pumping plant of large capacity. The all-night lighting



H. E. Sackett

of the city by electricity and the closing of the saloons at midnight were two movements that he favored with intense zeal, and he was also an important factor in the substitution of cement pavements for board, which always had been in use for the cross streets. Any other movements indispensable to the permanent welfare of city and county have received his stalwart championship and owe much to his intelligent advocacy.

HARRY E. SACKETT

One of the most prosperous and well known places of Yolo county, Cal., and indeed of the entire state, is the Golden Star orchard, owned and operated by Harry E. Sackett, whose able and efficient conduct of this place has brought it to a high state of cultivation, so that its product has gained world-wide fame for its particularly fine quality.

The son of an old pioneer in this state, and one who built up a fine and extensive property in this county, Mr. Sackett belongs to a family whose members have counted greatly in the history of this as well as the countries of Great Britain, and he has inherited the sturdy elements of the race and carried on the excellent work of his father, being a credit to his family, a worthy bearer of the honored name.

Born January 13, 1864, in Solano county, a half mile across Putah creek from Winters, the eldest son of Buel R. and Susan (Williams) Sackett, Harry E. Sackett was here reared to manhood, receiving an excellent training, attending the Lafayette grammar school in San Francisco. Upon completing his studies he engaged in horticulture, spending eight years in Fresno county, Cal., after which he became proprietor of a commission business in San Francisco, his trade being entirely wholesale. In 1907 he purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres adjoining his father's place, which he now operates, having twenty-eight acres in a vineyard of the tokay variety. Much of the land is in meadow and pasture, but the most important department is the fifty-acre orchard of plums, apricots and peaches, which vie with the grapes in their profitable cultivation and enormous crops. During the season of 1910 the apricots yielded twenty tons and the peaches eighty-five tons, while the table grapes produced fifty tons and were marketed in thirty-five hundred crates. Mr. Sackett's packing house is equipped so extensively that it allows for all the

packing of the fruit raised on the place to be handled for shipping there. The product is shipped to different cities in the east under the brand "Golden Star," and is in demand by many who handle it throughout the country. Mr. Sackett has named his place the Golden Star orchard because of the brand his goods carry and its reputation is wide and favorable.

Mr. Sackett was married to Lena Bryce, who is a native of Kentucky. She is very popular in their community and is an active worker in the Rebekah Lodge in Winters, while her husband holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Sackett has followed closely in the footsteps of his eminent father, devoting all his time and all of his splendid energies to the cultivation and improvement of the property, and his energies have been abundantly justified by the returns he has received. Personally he is practical and thorough in all his undertakings, temperate in all his habits, and he holds the confidence and respect of all with whom he is associated.

JAMES M. McHENRY

To Mr. McHenry, one of Yolo county's earliest pioneers, belongs much of the credit for the establishment of both business and social life on a substantial basis in that section, his foresight and executive ability having been of incalculable value in that connection.

A native of White county, Ky., Mr. McHenry removed to Missouri with his parents, who spent their last years in that section. His father, James McHenry, a farmer by occupation, married Miss Moody, a relative of the famous Evangelist Moody. James McHenry, Jr., successfully conducted a farm in Missouri until his marriage with Miss Pierce, whereupon he disposed of his eastern interests and crossed the plains with his bride in the early '50s. For some months he mined with varying success, later engaging in the teaming and livery business in Modesto, Cal., where he built the first hotel in that section. Upon the death of his wife, who left two daughters, Margareta, Mrs. Paul Tietzen, of Berkeley, and Almeda, Mrs. Davidson, of Santa Maria, he sold his business in Stanislaus county and removed to Santa Rosa,

where he continued to exert his efforts as a progressive and capable citizen, contributing largely to the development of that locality until 1873, when he settled in Woodland. Shortly thereafter, in partnership with Al Eaton, he opened an up-to-date livery barn, conducting also many other public enterprises, including the survey and maintenance of a stage road between Woodland and Lake county. Upon the sale of his livery interest to H. C. Duncan he engaged in agricultural pursuits near Esparto, Yolo county.

January 25, 1875, Mr. McHenry married his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Duncan) Keithly, born near St. Joseph, Mo., and to their union two children were born: William Lane, who now resides near Esparto, and Ethel Terry, who after her graduation from the San Francisco Business College became the wife of Charles P. Murphy of that city.

Mr. McHenry was a man of literary as well as business ability, and contributed many leading articles to various county papers. A charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Capay, he served as noble grand for many years. He was a staunch Democrat and for some years was supervisor of Stanislaus county. As an active member of the Christian Church, to which he lent his willing support, he endeavored at all times to conduct his life according to the principles of practical Christianity, his generosity and kindly interest in the welfare of his fellow men having fully merited the confidence and esteem which he enjoyed.

Elizabeth Duncan was the daughter of Charles and Dorcas (Coffman) Duncan, natives of Tennessee and Maryland, respectively, and received her education in the public schools near St. Joseph, Mo. Her paternal grandfather, Joel Duncan, of Scotch parentage, was also a native of Tennessee and settled in McDonough county, Ill., where he farmed until his death. His son Charles spent his youth in Illinois, removing later to Andrew county, Mo., where he operated a farm for a time. Later he located in Henderson county, Ill., where he remained until 1864, going thence to California, with his wife and seven children, in company with twelve families westward bound, their well-stocked wagons being drawn by horses. After five months of weary travel, not the least of their troubles having been the necessity of frequently keeping the Indians at bay, they reached Yolo county, where Mr. Duncan filed upon a homestead near Plainfield, actively conducting his ranch until his death in 1886, at the age of eighty years, lacking but two weeks. Of the various sections in which Mr. Duncan had made his home, he found no climate so agreeable as that of California, which he termed the land of sunshine and flowers.

Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Dorcas Coffman, who was born in Maryland and who accompanied her parents to

Hancock county, Ill. Her father, Jacob Coffman, born in Maryland, was a farmer by occupation, and with his wife spent his last years in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were blessed with the following children: Louisa J., now Mrs. W. J. Chard, of Washington; Mary C., who became the wife of H. H. Hungate, and who now resides in Walla Walla, Wash.; Elizabeth, Mrs. McHenry; William J., who makes his home in Waitsburg, Wash.; Nancy A., now Mrs. J. T. McJunkin, of Hanford, Cal.; H. C., who resides in Fair Oaks, Cal.; James C., of Shasta county; and Lane, who prior to his removal to Garfield County, Wash., served for eight years as clerk of Yolo county.

January 25, 1866, Elizabeth Duncan became the wife of William Keithly, who was born in Indiana, and who moved to McDonough county, Ill., with his parents, Jacob and Sarah (Roberts) Keithly. The son assisted upon his father's farm until 1852, when, with his brother John, he crossed the plains to Yolo county, Cal., with the aid of ox-teams. Later he took up a homestead and engaged in stock raising, but owing to continued exposure under adverse climatic conditions his health failed to the extent that in 1869 he was forced to sell his interests. Shortly thereafter he purchased a ranch of one thousand and ninety-two acres in the Esparto section, conducting his affairs with great success until his death in Sacramento in 1872, when but forty-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Keithly were the parents of three children, as follows: Frank, who is a farmer near Esparto; Charles H., who resides in Prince Rupert, Canada; and Hattie, Mrs. Mehmedoff, of Esparto.

Since the death of her second husband Mrs. McHenry has divided her time between the home ranch and her Woodland residence, continuing an active interest in the affairs of the estate, which, in 1909, was sub-divided and sold, the heirs reserving forty acres each.

William Lane McHenry was married to Rosella Carrick, whose birth occurred in Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal. They now make their home in Yolo county, where, in addition to his share of his father's estate, Mr. McHenry conducts a ten-acre tract devoted to horticulture, his enterprise and good management having placed him among the leading citizens of the community.

Highly cultured, and of a generous, sympathetic temperament, Mrs. McHenry is greatly beloved among her many friends, and in addition to lending practical aid in the various auxiliaries of the Christian Church, in which she enjoys active membership, maintains a deep interest in the suffrage movement, her thorough study of the question enabling her to intelligently assist in that work.



R. B. Nissen



Mary Virginia Nissen

REUBEN B. NISSEN

In a region remote from North Carolina, where he was born July 5, 1845, and where he passed the uneventful years of youth, it was the destiny of Reuben B. Nissen to pass the busy afternoon of life and to pass from a serene twilight into the rest of eternity. He did not come direct from the Atlantic seaboard to the shores of the Pacific, but stopped for three years at Knobnoster, Johnson county, Mo., and thence proceeded westward in the year 1870. For eight years he followed the carpenter's trade at Elmira and rose from day wages to the work of a contractor and builder, in which he met with fair success, and he followed the building business after he located at Esparto. Eventually he turned to agricultural pursuits and became the owner of nine hundred and eighty acres near Esparto, where he resided from 1878 until his death, February 13, 1910. Prominent among associates, he was called upon to fill the office of school trustee and in that capacity aided in the upbuilding of the district schools. On one occasion his friends selected him for the office of supervisor, but he refused to serve in the position. The cares of business kept him from returning to his old southern home and renewing the associations of boyhood, but a number of his relatives visited him in his western home, among them being his three brothers, W. M., a prominent wagon manufacturer of North Carolina, C. F. and S. J. Two sisters, two nephews and two nieces also came to visit him from North Carolina and he further enjoyed a visit from a sister living in Missouri, so that the ties of kinship were maintained with affection throughout his entire life.

The marriage of Reuben B. Nissen at Maine Prairie, Solano county, January 6, 1875, united him with Miss Mary Virginia Wyatt, who was born in Grundy county, Mo., and at a very early age came across the plains in 1864 with her parents, James N. B. and Ann (Williams) Wyatt. Although very young at the time, she recalls many events of the journey with surprising distinctness. When the emigrants were in camp on the Platte river they were surprised and alarmed by the sudden advent of a man on horseback, without hat or boots, his clothing in rags and an arrow in his back. He told them that the Indians had killed his parents and taken captive his wife, a beautiful young woman with long hair. Dr. A. Wynn, an uncle of Mrs. Nissen, cut the arrow out and made the man as comfortable as the circumstances permitted. He was put on a wagon and taken with the expedition as far as Fort Laramie, where he made heart-rending pleadings that the party would remain until he recovered so that he could come on to California with them.

There were thirty wagons and one hundred persons in the train. They crossed the Platte river in four wagon beds, caulked

and tied together. Ten men took hold of the sides of the craft. When they could touch bottom they would shove the boat along. When they could not touch bottom they would swing on the boat and let it float. All of the running gear of the thirty wagons, as well as the one hundred persons and their belongings were crossed in the wagon beds and it took twenty-one days to get across and prepared to move forward. While camping on the Platte an electric storm arose. The downpour of hail, with the vivid lightning and terrific thunder, frightened the cattle so that they ran away and the Indians captured them. Some of the brave men of the expedition followed the savages, shot them, rescued the stock and returned to camp with every animal safe. Mrs. Nissen well remembers the great rejoicing when the men and stock came safely back to camp.

When camp was made a long distance from any fort it was the custom for the emigrants to arrange their wagons in a circle. The stock were placed within the circle and all night long each man would stand guard at his wagon with his gun in his hand. The ox-teams would sometimes give out from tender feet. When an ox began to walk lame it would be taken out and a cow put in its place, while the tired ox had a chance to recuperate with the balance of the herd driven back of the wagon train. The churning on the trip was not after the method followed in the Woodland and Winters creameries. After the cows had been milked in the morning, the milk would be placed in the churn and at night, when camp was made, the butter would be in round balls about the size of a marble.

During the long journey of six months and ten days between Grundy county, Mo., and Cloverdale, Sonoma county, only one death occurred. A small child was buried at Fort Laramie on the 4th of July and the accidental presence of soldiers with their band of music made the ceremony very impressive, particularly for the small children, who felt sad at the thought of leaving their beloved playmate in the lonely little grave in that strange land. Few of the travelers were ill, the most serious trouble being an epidemic of the whooping cough. Every Sunday services were held with excellent singing and earnest preaching. During the week nights the young people would have parties and dances, so that there was some enjoyment in the midst of the hardships. The only mirror in the expedition was the property of her mother, Mrs. J. N. B. Wyatt, who was accustomed to hang it out on the wagon every Sunday morning, so that the men could come there to shave. Some would come to look at their faces and study the changes in their features since they left home. There was no silverware in the party, nor any china or cut-glass, but every woman had her new outfit of tin dishes. The first night that the provisions were placed on the ground a baby (F. M. Wyatt of Winters) started to creep across the im-

provised table in a hurry and the rattle that followed was amusing for everyone.

Four sons came to bless the union of Reuben B. and Virginia Nissen. The third oldest, Babe, born September 16, 1889, was taken from the home by death April 6, 1891. The eldest of the family, Clarence R., a stockman, born September 9, 1883, married Elsie M. Taber and they have two children, Virginia M. and Clarence Reuben, Jr. The second son, Claude S., born November 12, 1886, manages the home place, with the assistance of the youngest son, Frank W., born June 13, 1895. These two brothers have one hundred and twenty-five head of hogs as well as a large number of other live stock and in the threshing season they run a combined harvester on their own place, also doing threshing for others and averaging twenty-five acres per day. The home farm, "Rose Mound," occupied by the widow and the two youngest sons, comprises one hundred and ninety acres, located in Lamb valley, three and one-half miles southwest of Esparto, of which more than one-half is in pasture and in grain. Seventy-five acres are in apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, almonds and apples, bringing in a large annual revenue. The rest of the holdings has been divided between the sons. They are young men of energy and are adding lustre to an honored pioneer name.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON

Among the ranks of the army of brave men who established western civilization, William M. Jackson deserves an honored place. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1833, his parents being Benjamin B. and Polly (Ruggles) Jackson. When he was nineteen, in 1852, he and his brothers, Benjamin F. and Bryon B., in company with the Ruggles family, joined a party bound for California, and slowly but surely driving their cattle before them they crossed the plains and entered the borderland of the Golden state. For a time Mr. Jackson mined in Placer county and in 1856 he purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres two miles south of Woodland. After three years he returned east by way of the Panama route and remained about a year, and again, in 1860, he made his way across the plains and once more took up farming. In the meantime he purchased land adjoining until he had four hundred and eighty acres in one body, and here he carried on farming until his death in 1874.

Mr. Jackson's wife before her marriage was Kate Cooper, a native of Ohio. She died in Santa Cruz in 1903. The only child born of this marriage was Benjamin Byron, who was born in Woodland October 1, 1862, and who became the stay and comfort of his mother during her last years. He has since successfully operated the farm, which now consists of three hundred and ninety acres. The place is all under irrigation, having a ditch from Cache creek. For many years he devoted the land to alfalfa and grain and to cattle and hog raising, besides running a dairy, but he now leases it for beet raising.

Twice married, Benjamin B. Jackson's first wife was Nora Epperson, a native of Illinois, who at her death left one daughter, Rowena Fay, now Mrs. Van Norden, of San Francisco. His second wife was formerly Miss Cleopatra Miller, a native of Auburn, Cal. One of the native sons of Yolo county, Mr. Jackson was educated in the public schools here and later attended Hesperian College. This has been his life-time home, and by all he is regarded as a public-spirited and progressive citizen and a successful farmer.

CHARLES FRANK HADSALL

The prominent citizen of Yolo county, Cal., whose name is above is remembered as a man and as an official of the highest character, whose record is dear to all who knew him. Charles Frank Hadsall was born April 3, 1869, at Wilmington, Will county, Ill., the only son of Frank and Mercy Hadsall. The father died at Woodland, about 1900, the mother about 1890, and they lie at rest in Woodland cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Hadsall came to Yolo county in 1879, when their son was about ten months old, and the latter was educated in the Woodland grammar school and in the Woodland Business College. Three months before the completion of the course by his class in the latter institution he was offered by W. H. Hampton a position in the Davis lumber yard. Mr. Hampton was manager of the yard, and under his able and careful instruction—for he took a real interest in the young man—Mr. Hadsall acquired his initial knowledge of actual business. Here, as he had been at school, he was an apt pupil. He was in the employ of Mr. Hampton until 1897, when he accepted an appointment as deputy county clerk under Lane Duncan, who was then clerk of Yolo county. Mr. Hadsall served as Mr. Duncan's deputy



C F Hadsor

during the last two years of the latter's first term, then was nominated on the Republican ticket for county auditor and was elected and served four years in that office. About the time of the expiration of his term as auditor he was nominated as county clerk, to succeed Mr. Duncan, and was elected. In 1906 he was re-elected to the same office, and would have completed his second term about two weeks after the date of his death. He had decided to retire from official life in order to devote his time entirely to his farm. As a citizen he had an impelling sense of respect for every obligation, and in all his relations with his fellow men he was just even to generosity and tolerant of the views of others. As public official he was efficient, honest and painstaking. There was no duty that he did not discharge with the utmost fidelity. He was not affiliated with any church, but was an attendant upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Woodland.

There was another, and the most interesting, side to the life of Mr. Hadsall—the domestic side. On November 24, 1892, he was married in Davis to Miss Nettie Viola Rowe, by the Rev. R. F. Allen. As a husband and father he was loving and devoted. He was survived by a widow and four daughters—Carrie Viola, Mildred Rowena, Bernice Carmen and Charlotte Nettie—who ranged in age from four to sixteen years. His sister, Mrs. Frank G. Blaisdell, lives in Los Angeles. Another sister, Mrs. Carrie O'Connell, is buried in the Woodland cemetery. His aunt, Mrs. Abiah Day, and his cousin, Russell T. Day, live at Berkeley. His aunt, Mrs. Sarah Russell, and two of his cousins, Frank Russell and Mary Sweet, have their homes in Auburn. He passed away December 14, 1910, at his residence, No. 140 First street, Woodland.

Besides performing his duties as county clerk and clerk of the board of supervisors, Mr. Hadsall devoted all his spare time for some years to the development of a farm in the Hoppin tract, near Yolo, which he bought late in his life. He was an active member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., and of Court Yolo No. 1313, I. O. F. Mrs. Hadsall was born near Folsom, Sacramento county, a daughter of Jesse G. Rowe, a native of New Jersey, who came to California in 1867, and after freighting for a time at Sacramento farmed at Davis, where he is still living. His wife, who was Miss Susan Armstrong of Des Moines, Iowa, died at Davis, January 27, 1897. Mrs. Hadsall, maintaining her residence at the family home in Woodland, superintends the conduct of her farm of ninety acres, fifty-seven in alfalfa and the remainder devoted to grain and dairying. An estimable woman of many splendid traits of character, liberal and enterprising, she is a member of the Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church South and affiliates with Woodland Parlor No. 90, N. D. G. W., and with Woodland Lodge, L. O. T. M.

HIRAM HENIGAN

The present efficient recorder of Yolo county, Cal., Hiram Henigan, of Woodland, was born near Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 20, 1876, and when but seven years old accompanied his parents, Eli and Eliza (Miller) Henigan, to California. The family located in Woodland, where the father died four years later. The mother reared the children, fitting them as well as she was able for the duties and responsibilities of the best citizenship, and lived in the old home until her death, which occurred March 7, 1911.

It was in the schools of Woodland that Mr. Henigan gained his education. After he was graduated from the high school he engaged in draying and thus was busied several years, working hard and learning a good deal about the city, its business men and its enterprises and prospects. He then entered the employ of Chris Sieber & Company, hardware merchants, with whom he remained four years, still farther broadening his business vision. In August, 1910, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for recorder of Yolo county, to which office he was elected in the following November and the duties of which he assumed January 2, 1911. He has become popular as an official and his conduct of the business to which he was chosen has given general satisfaction to citizens of all classes and of every shade of political belief.

In 1900 Mr. Henigan married Miss Lottie Boots, whose father, W. A. Boots, came to Woodland among the earliest settlers. She has borne Mr. Henigan three children: Lawrence, Wallace and Evelyn. Mr. Henigan is a member of the Foresters of America; is a member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and is identified also with Encampment No. 79 and is its past chief patriarch. Frank and straightforward in all his dealings and associations with men, he is well liked and much appreciated, and between him and the people whom he conscientiously serves there exists a strong bond of friendship.

ALBERT JOHNSON HANNUM

One of the best known and most successful cattle dealers in Yolo county, and an enterprising citizen as well, is Albert J. Hannum, of Woodland, whose birth occurred near Cacheville, Yolo county, March 3, 1871. His parents were Warren W. and Pris-



H. Merigan

cilla (Hill) Hannum. The father was a school teacher in Moniteau county, Mo., until the gold excitement, when, in 1850, he came west with ox-teams and experienced the usual features of that long and wearisome journey across the plains. Settling in Placer county, he mined for a time, and also served ably one term as sheriff of that county, going thence to Yolo county, where he secured a grant of land near Woodland. In 1854, however, he purchased a farm three miles north of Cacheville, where he conducted a general farming business until his death in 1885. He was a charter member of Cacheville Lodge, F. & A. M., and in religion was a member of the Christian Church. His first wife, formerly Eunice Mattier, left three children at her death, as follows: Charles H., an immigration officer at Sumas, Wash.; Mattie, Mrs. Mitchum, of Harrington, Wash.; and James A., who went to South Africa to serve in the Boer war, this being the last that was heard from him. In 1870 Mr. Hannum married Miss Priscilla Hill, a native of Missouri, and the eldest of their three children is Albert J., the others being Warren H., of Sebastopol, and William C., of Seattle, Wash.

Albert J. Hannum spent his boyhood on his father's ranch, and received his early education in the schools of that vicinity, completing it with a course at Hesperian College, Woodland. He manifested keen interest in every duty pertaining to the farm, but more particularly cattle raising, which vocation he has since followed. In 1893, when twenty-three years old, he entered the cattle business in Woodland and from the beginning of his venture his success was assured. Mr. Hannum deals in Yolo county and Sacramento valley cattle, shipping to San Francisco by carloads. He is also engaged in general farming on the old Taylor place, two miles north of Woodland. He is aggressive and prosperous, and though very busy in his chosen work is ever on the alert to assist his home county in every way within his power. In 1909 he married Miss Forella Andrus, who was born in Denver, Colo., and enjoys with her husband the esteem of their numerous friends.

DAVID H. LONG

To devote the years of maturity to agricultural pursuits in the locality familiar to his earliest recollections and to achieve a gratifying degree of success through his own painstaking efforts—such has been the experience of David H. Long, and such the results

of his sagacious labors. The family of which he is a member has been represented in the community for little less than one-half century and its members of the earlier generation as well as the present have been helpful in the development of the land, contributing their quota toward the scientific cultivation of the soil and proving themselves to be citizens of the highest type. Mention of the family appears elsewhere in the sketch of James Thomas Long, a pioneer rancher of this district and an older brother of the gentleman above named.

The well-improved farm of eighty acres owned and occupied by David H. Long adjoins the old homestead where he was born December 5, 1868, and where he learned the rudiments of general farming, as well as the care of stock and many other details of agriculture. Assisting at home during the vacations, he attended the public schools at other times and after he had completed the studies of these institutions he spent one year at Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa. On his return to the old homestead he became an active assistant in the tilling of the soil. September 16, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara L. Morgan, who was born on her father's homestead near Blacks, Yolo county. Losing her mother by death in her childhood years, she was taken to Oregon by an aunt and there received her education, as well as a practical training in housewifely duties. She was the daughter of Moses W. and Mary A. (Neal) Morgan, natives of Trumbull county, Ohio. The father came to California in 1853 by way of Panama with his brother, Emory B. Morgan, who taught the first school in Cacheville. Mrs. Long's grandfather, Ezra Morgan, came to California in 1851 and took up land at Cacheville. In 1867 her father purchased the farm on which she is now living and where he and his wife died. Since their marriage the young couple have lived on the Morgan ranch, of which they now own eighty acres. In addition Mr. Long rents four hundred acres, which he has under cultivation principally to wheat, barley and alfalfa. On his home place he has erected a neat farm house, a substantial barn and other necessary buildings. Fences have been constructed for the division of the fields and the pasturage of the stock. Many shade trees have been planted, and these add much to the attractive appearance of the grounds. All in all, the property bespeaks the care and cultivation of an energetic and capable farmer, and the impression thus given is deepened by a study of the well-kept cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. The pleasant home is brightened by the presence of five children, Mary Louise, Luella, David Harold, Margaret and Charles Sidney, all of whom are being given the best advantages within the means of the parents. Especially has it been the aim of Mr. Long to give his children



John K. Schueske

a good education and this interest in their intellectual advancement and in the welfare of other children in the neighborhood led him to accept the office of school director, in which capacity he served with efficiency. In addition he now fills the office of district clerk. Other offices he refuses to hold, for his tastes do not incline him toward politics and, indeed, he takes no part in local elections aside from supporting the candidates of the Democratic party. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Blacks and contributes to its support and to its missionary movements.

JOHN K. SCHUERLE

In the loss of Mr. Schuerle, a successful and highly respected Yolo county agriculturist, who passed away January 15, 1901, Woodland relinquished one of her most able citizens, whose generous aid in the development of that locality proved both well directed and permanent and clearly attested his foresight and intelligent public interest.

A native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Horn, Gmund, Wurtemberg, June 1, 1832, Mr. Schuerle was the son of Bernhard and Veronica (Klatzbiger) Schuerle, and was educated in the public schools, subsequently taking a course in the Wurtemberg Agricultural College. His father, the son of Christof and Veronica (Myer) Schuerle, farmers in Horn, spent his boyhood in that vicinity and for many years held the position of game warden and head forester in the service of Count Baroldingen of Horn, retaining his appointment until his death at the age of sixty years.

In 1854 Mr. Schuerle came to America, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a lumber yard, also becoming the owner of valuable real estate in that city. In 1860, upon deciding to emigrate to the west, he sold his interests and took passage via Panama, arriving in Woodland, Cal. He at once identified himself with the little village, which at that time boasted but one dwelling and a blacksmith's shop. Associated with Anton Miller, a friend from Cincinnati, Ohio, he established a brewery which proved most successful. Disposing of his interests in 1881, he bought a quarter-section adjacent to the rapidly growing town in which he had cast his fortunes, and by further wise purchases acquired a total of two hundred and forty acres, upon which he raised barley, grapes and various grains, profitably conducting his farm until his death, when

it became known that to his sister, Mrs. Bertha Weber, who for twenty-five years had managed the affairs of his household, he had bequeathed his entire estate.

Mr. Schuerle was a staunch Democrat, prompt to lend his support to his party, and as a member of Woodland's first board of trustees, also a member of the board of supervisors during a period of eight years, thoroughly demonstrated his executive ability and wise judgment. He was a man of highest principles, and, in the opinion of his many friends and associates, no citizen received more deservedly the sincere and unanimous regret manifested by his large circle of acquaintances upon his withdrawal from their midst.

JACOB MOSBACHER

One of the most courageous pioneers of the west was Mr. Mosbacher, who passed away near Madison in 1903, survived by his four daughters and his wife. The latter was formerly Mrs. Mary Cooper, whose birth occurred in Ireland and who died at the old home November 23, 1904. Mr. Mosbacher was born August 22, 1820, in Bavaria, Germany, where he received his education, immigrating in 1842 to Miami county, Ohio, where he resided eight years. In 1850 he came to San Francisco via Panama, arriving at his destination with no capital save his own determination, which later proved fully adequate to meet the trials which ensued.

Stopping for a short time at Dutch Flat, Mr. Mosbacher continued his way to Hangtown, where he was a prospector and overseer in mines for the succeeding eight years. With his earnings of \$2,000 he settled in 1858 in Yolo county, where he filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, two and one-half miles south of Madison, happy in the knowledge that the hardships which he had endured as a miner were gone forever. Later he purchased a quarter section in Napa valley, also a similar tract adjoining his homestead, and still later added to his holdings one hundred and eighty-four acres near Woodland, the larger portion of which is fine bottom land, thus at the time of his death owning five hundred acres of fine land.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mosbacher five children were born: John, deceased; Eva, Mrs. Mulcahy, who resides in San Francisco; Margaret, now the wife of H. T. Lynch of San Francisco, and a graduate of Holy Rosary Academy; Rose, Mrs. Harry Han, of Madison; and Susie, who was educated at Holy Rosary

Academy and is now Sister M. J. Alenie of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, residing at the convent at Fresno.

Mr. Mosbacher was a Republican, intelligently interested in political issues, and he endeavored at all times to exercise his rights as a progressive and broad-minded citizen, his unquestioned business ability and genial temperament having placed him among the most successful and popular men of the county.

Harry Han, to whom Rose Mosbacher was united in marriage September 5, 1905, is a native of Deedsville, Ind., and for the past sixteen years has been a resident of Yolo county, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Han received from her father one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of the old homestead, two and a half miles south of Madison, and here she and her husband make their home. An advocate of Republican principles, which he is prompt to support, Mr. Han is well known as a citizen of the highest worth, always among the first to aid in public enterprises of merit. His wife, who maintains active membership in the Madison Catholic Church, lends practical aid in the charitable work carried on by that institution and is known as a woman of rare sympathies and kindly personality.

OTIS O. FLOWERS

Long identification with the wine industry has enabled Mr. Flowers to acquire an experience which, coupled with his keenness of observation and acute perceptive qualities, gives him a knowledge of his specialty equalled by few men of the west. It was his recognized familiarity with the work and judicious energy in its prosecution that brought him the enviable offer of a position as superintendent of the Yolo winery for the California Wine Association, a responsible post occupied by him for a number of years. Prior to his incumbency of this office he had a varied experience that gave him a thorough knowledge of the business as conducted in different large wineries of the state. In each position he gave of his original ideas, his intelligent study and his tireless energy to the upbuilding of the business, thereby rendering possible the attainment of results impossible under less intense methods and less devoted application.

A consideration of the life and lineage of Mr. Flowers shows that he belongs to an old, earnest family whose representatives were helpful in the early development of our country. His parents,

William A. and Louisa (Wiggins) Flowers, were natives, respectively, of Madison county, Ill., and Pickaway county, Ohio, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Wiggins, for years held a place among the most influential men of the latter locality. As early as 1859, when the Pike's Peak gold excitement occurred, William A. Flowers crossed the plains from Illinois to Colorado with a large company of Argonauts, but he failed to find the fortune he had anticipated, so took up any occupation that offered an honorable living. During the Civil war he served as a government teamster and crossed the plains many times with supplies for the troops. Upon receiving a discharge at the close of the war he went to Ohio and settled on a farm in Pickaway county. There he married Miss Wiggins, previously mentioned. In the same locality eight children were born, all but two of whom still survive. The family removed to Missouri in 1891 and settled on a farm near Carthage, where he and his wife still make their home.

During the residence of the family near Circleville, Ohio, on a farm located on what was known as the Pickaway plains, Otis O. Flowers was born August 8, 1880. A peculiar coincidence about his birth anniversary is that in 1888 he was eight years of age on the eighth day of the eighth month. Very few persons, even with the most exhaustive study of their anniversaries, would be able to duplicate such a similitude of dates. With the other children, among whom he was third youngest, he accompanied the parents to Missouri in 1891 and aided in making productive a large farm near Carthage. At the same time he did not neglect his studies. In 1899 he was graduated from the Carthage Collegiate Institute. His first business experience was gained while working as a bookkeeper in a large paint concern. During the spring of 1901 he came to California and secured a position as foreman on the ranch of the Occidental Land Company near Fresno. The following year found him learning the business of wine-making at the Scandinavian winery of the California Wine Association, which later transferred him to the Walitoke winery on the Great Western vineyards near Reedley, Fresno county. After a few months there he was appointed winemaker at the Fresno winery, where he worked for one season. Another season was spent at Egger's vineyard and from there in 1906 he was transferred to Woodland as superintendent of the Yolo winery, just purchased from Eisman & Co. by the larger organization.

As general superintendent of the winery Mr. Flowers maintains the excellent reputation established by this concern during the thirty years of its existence. Every modern improvement has been introduced for the benefit of the plant. Especial attention is given to producing a wine of superior quality. The quan-



Walter H. Read

tity, however, is not neglected, as may be understood from the statement that two hundred thousand gallons are manufactured in one season. To secure so large an output it is necessary to buy enormous quantities of grapes, and these are purchased from the vineyardists of Yolo, Colusa and Sutter counties. By means of a switch extending into the winery the task of unloading the grapes is not difficult, nor is it an arduous task to load the immense output for shipment. The superintendent gives his attention closely to the winery and takes no part in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket, nor has he any important fraternal associations other than membership with the Eagles and the Moose.

WALTER G. READ

Of all the pioneers of Yolo county, none gave a larger share of interest and assistance toward its progress than did Walter G. Read, who died while on a trip to Freehold, N. J., April 17, 1907. He was born in Fall River, Mass., February 21, 1854, and was a member of a prominent Massachusetts family, his grandfather, the Hon. Benjamin Read, having been a representative in the legislature of that state. His father, Francis B. Read, was a farmer and merchant of Fall River, but in 1854 took his family to Carlyle, Clinton county, Ill., where they lived until 1872, thence immigrating to California and settling in Colusa county on the site where the town of Arbuckle now stands. Two years later Mr. Read purchased a ranch five miles northwest of Colusa and engaged in general farming, moving in 1880 to Bear Valley, where he resided six years. He then removed to Ellensburg, Wash., and there he passed away when in his seventy-second year. He was survived by six of his eight children, and his wife, who afterwards died in Colusa in October, 1906. She was formerly Angeline Grinnell, a descendant of an old Massachusetts family, and was born in Little Compton, R. I.

Walter G. Read was educated in the public schools of Carlyle, Ill., coming in 1872 to California with his parents. Shortly after his arrival in the west he entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and upon graduating returned home, where he assisted his father on the ranch, later establishing a farm of his own and raising grain on the Sacramento river with great success for several years. In 1880 he accepted an opportunity to

enter a new field and became a salesman in the employ of Walter A. Wood, the manufacturer of harvesters and farming machinery. His territory was extensive, covering the states north from Texas to Canada, and his success was immediate. His knowledge of machinery enabled him to give valuable suggestions to the Wood Company, which lost no time in incorporating his hints in their new models. After nine years of this work Mr. Read traveled about a year on the western coast in the interests of the Wood Company, and in 1891 left the field. He then secured a farm near his father's place and set out an almond orchard. Later he invented and patented an almond huller which he successfully marketed, since it met a long-felt want. This was the beginning of a series of practical inventions which Mr. Read brought to fruition and which he manufactured on his place until his removal to Davis, where he erected a modern shop to meet the rapid increase of business. One of his principal inventions is the Read portable and automatic hay derrick for stacking hay; another, a folding trestle much appreciated by carpenters and paper-hangers. In 1904 Mr. Read established a mill for the preparation of almonds for the market. This plant is two stories high, 80x120, and has a capacity of five hundred tons of almonds. Here is accomplished every stage of the work of preparing the almonds for commercial use. He also had in his mill a grain cleaner and steam barley roller. Mr. Read also invented the Read apricot pit-cracker and upon its completion operated it in various towns, including Fresno, Davis and Los Angeles, where it was greeted with approbation by those engaged in the almond industry. Mr. Read will also be remembered as having successfully grafted the English walnut on the black walnut tree, the experiment occurring in Sacramento valley, many vain attempts to that end having been made prior to his efforts.

Mr. Read's assistance in securing water rights for the University Farm at Davis was deeply appreciated by those interested in the institution. He spared no pains to aid in the upbuilding of Davis and community and enjoyed a large circle of friends throughout the state. He was a Republican in politics and was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman. Both he and his wife were actively associated with the Presbyterian Church of Davis, and since his death Mrs. Read has faithfully carried on the interests of her husband. Upon the destruction by fire of the Read warehouse in Davis, she at once erected a corrugated iron structure to take its place, a rolling mill being added to the new building. Here also apricot pits were extracted, grain stored and barley rolled. However, in the fall of 1911 the warehouse where the piterackers were stored was burned and the two machines were lost.

Formerly Mrs. Read was Mrs. Jennie (Drummond) Lillard, born near Davis, and she has one child, Lewis Craig Lillard. She received her early education in the public schools and afterward she graduated from Snell Seminary in Oakland. She is an active member of the Rebekahs and the Eastern Star and is one of the most popular and progressive women in the community.

HON. DAVID N. HERSHEY

During the half century with which he was identified with the history of Yolo county Mr. Hershey held an influential position as a farmer, cattle-raiser, land-owner, banker and public official, his versatile talents enabling him to successfully carry forward interests of a widely different nature. By virtue of his recognized ability he was called from the quiet life of the agriculturist into the busy career of a man of public affairs; and, as he had been progressive and prosperous in the one calling, so he proved himself equal to every responsibility awaiting him in the field of finance, in the management of large properties and in the service of the people.

The genealogy of the Hershey family is traced to the ancestral home on the banks of the Rhine in Germany. The first of the name in America was a preacher in the United Brethren Church and after crossing the ocean assisted in establishing that denomination in Pennsylvania. David Hershey, Sr., who was the son of this pioneer minister, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., one mile from Harrisburg, and in early manhood married Christiana Rohrer, who was born, of German ancestry, on a farm through which ran the state line of Pennsylvania and Maryland. After their marriage they settled in Maryland and their son, David N., was born April 13, 1818, during their residence in Washington county, four miles from Hagerstown. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Montgomery county, eighteen miles west of Rockville, near the line of the District of Columbia, and there he attended school and grew to manhood. In company with a brother-in-law he removed to Missouri in 1841, settling in Howard county. A year later he rented land and began to raise tobacco, which was a new industry in that region. After curing his first crop he sold seven hogsheads of the dried leaves to Dr. Oder, who found a ready market for the product in Europe. Encouraged by this success, in 1844 the doctor bought an interest in the business and they raised tobacco on an extensive scale, making large shipments to Europe. After a series of success-

ful shipments, reverses came to them, and the doctor discontinued his interests, leaving Mr. Hershey alone. Forced to find a new market, the latter embarked in the manufacture of cigars, some of which he sold to traders, and the balance in the then small town of St. Louis.

Having decided to seek a new location, Mr. Hershey made a long prospecting tour through Texas with a view to locating, but not finding a satisfactory opening, in 1850 he returned to Maryland and the next year went back to Missouri. For some time he worked with Colonel Flournoy in Linn county. In May of 1853, in company with William S. Flournoy, he left Missouri with a drove of one hundred head of cattle and proceeded across the plains and via the Carson route to California. More than once during the trip they were threatened by hostile Indians, but fortunately escaped a direct attack. In October they arrived in Amador county and from there came to Yolo county. Soon afterward they bought land that is still owned by the family. As his interests enlarged Mr. Hershey became president and a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Woodland, the Bank of Yolo County and the Grangers Bank of San Francisco; also owned an interest in the original Seventy-six canal in Fresno and Tulare counties, together with a similar interest in nineteen thousand acres of land adjoining the canal, all of which was subsequently sold to the Alta Irrigation Company.

Had Mr. Hershey been willing to hold public office, doubtless he would have been a constant incumbent of some responsible post, but his tastes did not incline him toward such a career. However, in 1879, he consented to serve as representative of his district in the legislature and again in 1883 he was elected to the assembly. During both of his terms he gave his support to measures for the benefit of his constituents and proved himself a man of progressive spirit. Before leaving Missouri, in 1852 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and later his membership was transferred to the lodge at Woodland.

January 2, 1873, Mr. Hershey married Ella L. Flournoy, the daughter of W. S. Flournoy. To them were born the following children: Cornelia, Davidella, May, Grace H., David N. and Florence, all of whom are enjoying advantages of the schools of the present time. From the time of his settlement in Yolo county in 1853 until his death, which occurred February 5, 1903, Mr. Hershey was a witness of the remarkable growth and development made in this section of the state. Nor was any citizen more interested than he in the promotion of measures tending to render this county in every respect a desirable place for settlement. Education, religion, commercial enterprises and agricultural industries, all those factors connected with the true and permanent development of a place found in



W^d J. Cannady



Ellen Kennedy

him a stanch supporter and generous contributor, and no history of Yolo county could be written without giving due praise to the citizenship of David N. Hershey.

WILLIAM J. CANNEDY

The energetic enterprises incident to the existence of a California pioneer have left to Mr. Cannedy little leisure for reverting to memories of the past and the days of his youth seem far distant indeed. Boston, Mass., is his native city, and his birth occurred February 6, 1828, while his schooling was also obtained there. From a lad he followed the sea, entering many ports in foreign lands. Afterwards he located in New Orleans, La., from which point he ran on the Mississippi river, and he was also an expert diver. Subsequently he owned and sailed a small craft, with which he carried on a transportation trade up and down the Mississippi river.

William J. Cannedy was married in New Orleans, La., December 25, 1853, to Ellen Cloughesey, a native of Ireland and a member of an ancient and honored family of that country. The young couple came to California via Panama and at the latter point were obliged to wait fifteen days for a steamer. The principal excitement of the intervening period was the celebration of a Mexican bull fight. The voyage ended in safety at San Francisco during July of 1855 and the young gold-seeker afterward passed through all the disappointments and trials incident to pioneering in the west. A brief sojourn at Vallejo, Solano county, was followed by a successful experience at Sailors' Diggings, Oregon, whence at the expiration of four months he returned to Sacramento. For about six months he lived on the Calaveras river between Mokelumne Hill and Stockton and later found employment at Sacramento. The only railroad of the pioneer period extended from Sacramento to Folsom and produce was necessarily shipped by water, Sacramento and Stockton being the principal shipping points for the central part of the state. Notwithstanding the commercial advantages thus enjoyed by these two points, the future capital of the state was an insignificant hamlet, nor did Stockton possess many houses or stores.

Upon establishing a permanent citizenship in Yolo county in 1858 Mr. Cannedy took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and later under the school act he pre-empted four hundred and eighty acres, afterward buying enough to give him a total of

fourteen hundred and forty acres in one body. He now owns a ranch of six hundred and twenty acres on Putah creek ten miles west of Winters, where he is engaged in stock-raising and farming. In addition he owns property in Winters, including an attractive and convenient modern bungalow, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and also a sufficient number of fruit trees to furnish assorted fruits for the family. A specialty is made of grain and large crops of wheat and barley have been harvested from the land. His attention has been given closely to the management of the land and he has had little leisure for participation in public affairs, but is always depended upon to vote the Republican ticket in national elections and supports all movements for the upbuilding of the county. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Cannedy adopted one boy and two girls, namely: William A., Mary and Charlotte D. Mary is now the wife of Clarence Scott and the mother of four children, William, Adelene, Emmett and Margaret. Charlotte D. married the late Dr. Allen P. Popes of Winters and has three children, Ellis, Mark and Allen.

JOSEPH T. COOPER

Significant of his future identification with California is the fact that the year of Mr. Cooper's birth was likewise the year memorable in our national development through the vast westward migration drawn to the Pacific coast through the discovery of gold. The son of a pioneer Argonaut who, however, remained in the west for a comparatively brief period, he heard in boyhood many stories concerning the region beyond the mountains and across the plains and thus became interested in the coast country to an extent determining his future associations. Arriving at maturity with no education except such as he had secured through his own energy and no material advantages save those of his own creation, he determined to try his fortune in the western region visited by his father more than twenty years before, and accordingly in 1873 he came to the state in which he has since made a home. It was during 1882 that he came to Yolo county and here he has since remained, meanwhile owning, occupying and developing the valuable farm of eighty acres to which he holds the title and which stands within a short distance of Yolo.

Very early in the colonization of Missouri the Cooper family established themselves in that state. There Hendley Cooper was

born and reared and there he married Miss Mary Ann Gibson, a native of Louisa county, Va. Among their children was a son, Joseph T., born January 16, 1849, at the family homestead lying on the banks of the Missouri river in Howard county, Mo. The year after the birth of the son the father went across the plains with a brother-in-law and after his arrival in California took up a claim on Cache creek, but finding himself lonely far from the associations of youth and the refinements of civilization he gave up the land in a few years, returning to Howard county, where he remained until his death. On account of conditions in Missouri incident to the Civil war it was impossible for Joseph T. Cooper to enjoy many educational advantages and he is therefore almost wholly self educated, having by diligent application in mature years gained a broad knowledge concerning all important topics. When he started west in 1872 he found employment at Helena, Mont., from which point he went to Utah. A brief sojourn there was followed by his removal to California and his settlement on leased land now the site of the Soldiers' Home in Napa county, where he became interested in general farming. Through his prominent identification with the Grange he was selected to superintend the Grange store at Yountville and carry on the business, later disposing of the goods at a public sale and closing out the concern to the best interests of all connected therewith. In 1882 he came to Yolo county and purchased a bare tract of land, which since has been improved under his capable oversight. On the property in 1904 he erected an attractive two-story residence and he also has erected convenient barns and other outbuildings, still further beautifying the tract by the planting of ornamental and fruit trees.

While making Napa county his headquarters Mr. Cooper married Miss Emma C. May, who was born and reared there, but passed the years of young womanhood, prior to her marriage, in San Benito and San Francisco. She was the daughter of Judge James May of San Benito county. They are the parents of four children, namely: Lillie M., wife of A. M. Bemmerly, a well-known rancher of Yolo county; May V., Mrs. A. E. Scarlett, of Yolo; Emmett C., of this county; and Jay T., who graduated from the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, class of 1912, with degree LL. B. No desire has been stronger with Mr. and Mrs. Cooper than that of seeing their children honored and useful members of whatever community they may identify themselves with, and with this object in view they have trained them wisely, educated them carefully and encouraged their early efforts in industrial affairs. Unitedly the family have labored to improve their homestead and they are justly proud of the neat and well-kept place, with its splendid orchard of apples, pears, apricots, peaches, plums, lemons and oranges, and

with its valuable vineyard of sixteen acres producing large quantities of raisin grapes. Not only the quality of their fruit, but also of their stock, is recognized, for their dairy cows, their pure-bred hogs and their work horses testify to their owner's care and wise supervision. On the organization of the Woodland creamery, as also of the Knight's Landing creamery, Mr. Cooper became interested in the new enterprises, buying stock in the concerns, and he served as a director in both creameries, his association therewith giving him a convenient market for the cream sold from the farm. Other local and county movements of known worth have received the benefit of his co-operation. Politically he is independent in local matters and votes with the Democrats in national issues. In Masonry he holds membership with Yolo Lodge No. 82, F. & A. M.

AUGUST BRINCK

La Orilla Rancho (which is Spanish for The Brinck ranch), located on the banks of Putah creek and commanding a fine view of the coast range, is the property of August Brinck and represents the tangible results of his splendid judgment and tireless industry. The eye of the stranger at once is attracted to the modern residence, completed in 1911 and embodying the principal features of the bungalow type of architecture. Two sides of the house are surrounded by a commodious veranda finished with native cobble-stones and floored with tile. Another attraction for the stranger is the great orchard filled with fruit of every kind and boasting fig trees that were planted in 1851 by John Wolfskill. Some of these trees have grown to such magnitude that they now measure thirteen feet in circumference and four feet in diameter, being not only the largest trees of the kind in Yolo county, but also, as far as known, in the entire state.

The owner of La Orilla rancho is of Alsatian birth and ancestry and was born October 15, 1860, into the family of Henry and Elise (Kline) Brinck. The father, who was a farmer and baker in France, spent his last years with his sons near Winters and the mother died in New York City. Four children of the parental family are now living and August is the youngest of these. When nine years of age he left Alsace with his parents and crossed the ocean to New York City, where he lived for three years. During 1872 he came to California and early began to work for his older brothers, who were orchardists in Pleasant



August Brinck

valley, continuing with them until some years after he had attained his majority. While first working under them as an apprentice he learned every detail of horticulture, so that they paid him fair wages after he was twenty-one and thus he was able to lay aside a small sum to aid him in getting a start for himself. With his twin brother, Charles, he purchased forty acres from Buel R. Sackett in Yolo county and later added another tract of equal size. In a few years Charles died, leaving a little daughter to inherit his property and through the wise judgment of her uncle in planting the acreage in fruit trees and carefully tending the orchard her inheritance was materially increased.

Upon the division of the property in 1911 Mr. Brinck retained his portion, which he managed together with forty acres in the De Vilbiss tract one and one-half miles west of Winters. The latter place he sold in 1911. Meanwhile, in 1908, he had purchased the old De Vilbiss homestead of one hundred and sixty-seven acres one and one-half miles west of Winters, one of the old orchards of the district. With his other holdings this now gives him the title to two hundred and seventeen acres, all of which is in an orchard, with the finest quality of apricots, peaches, plums, prunes, almonds and figs. The product is packed and shipped either as ripe or dried fruit, and to aid in the work Mr. Brinck erected a packing house and drying sheds, as well as installing an electric plant, by which means water is pumped and the whole ranch lighted. The entire equipment is up-to-date. A system has been adopted that secures the largest results with the smallest possible expenditure of capital and labor. In his knowledge of horticulture he is backed by years of successful experience. His judgment concerning fruits is often sought by men in his line of business. As an expression of his high standing in the fruit industry he was selected to serve as horticultural commissioner of Yolo county and for five years he filled the position with the greatest efficiency. In addition he has been chosen a director of the Winters Dried Fruit Company and the Geraldson Fig Company.

The limit of the activities of Mr. Brinck is not represented by horticultural interests. The public school system has in him a firm champion. For years he has contributed to the educational progress of his locality and at this writing he still serves as a member of the board of education of the Apricot district and as a member of the Winters union high school board. The Citizens Bank of Winters has his name upon its roll of stockholders and directors. Near Old Buckeye, Yolo county, November 8, 1890, Rev. Henry Culton officiating, he was united in marriage with Miss Dora Wurth, a native of Yolo county, and a daughter of that honored pioneer couple, John and Gertrude (Koch) Wurth. Three

daughters blessed the union, Elsiedora, Pearl and Grace, the eldest of whom is now a student in the University of California, while the two youngest are attending the Winters high school. The family have their religious home in the Presbyterian Church at Winters. During young manhood Mr. Brinck was made a Mason in Buckeye Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., at Winters, and he still is identified with that organization, besides being with his wife associated with the work of Yosolano Chapter No. 218, O. E. S., also at Winters, where in addition he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Republican party has received his staunch support ever since he cast his first ballot and he has been a firm believer in the efficacy of its platform as adapted to the promotion of national prosperity.

JOHN CHRISTIAN LUFT

Davis, Yolo county, boasts no more substantial and devoted citizen than John C. Luft, who, though not a native of the United States, ever since his immigration to the new world has taken the deepest interest in matters municipal as well as social. He was born at Husum, Sleswick-Holstein, Germany, September 11, 1863, and upon finishing his education became an apprentice to a blacksmith, serving the customary four years. At the age of nineteen, alone and unaided, he came to America, where he gradually acquired the competency which is his today. For a year after his arrival in this country he worked in the shops of the John Deere Plow Company, Moline, Ill., and at the close of that period, having saved a sufficient sum with which to continue his journey west, he came to California. Arriving in 1883 in Livermore, Alameda county, he worked at his trade for a time, after which he removed to Dixon, Solano county, where for eight years he worked at his trade. In 1893 he came to Davis and purchased his present building and established the blacksmith shop which he now operates, the excellent training which he received in his native land enabling him to perform the most exacting and difficult work in his line. Besides doing a general shoeing and repair business he builds carriages and plows with a skill which is recognized and sought throughout the county. He owns not only his well-equipped shop, but a comfortable home and five lots as well, and it is to his credit that not once has he changed his location or failed in his work since his arrival at Davis, while many of his neighbors have started in business only to abandon their enterprises later.

In 1893 Mr. Luft married Miss Etta Frittz, a native of Lake county, Cal., and into their home were born the following children: John R., Oliver F., Maud L. and Lawrence. Mr. Luft is a member of the Odd Fellows and since 1904 has occupied a place on the school board, which he also served as clerk two years, and at the last election was unanimously chosen to continue the office for the regular term of three years.

GEORGE L. BARNES

The native sons of the Golden West did not have the distinction of "coming the plains across" as did their pioneer fathers and mothers. The children grew up with the country—were a part of it from their earliest times, a product of the soil. Nathan Barnes, a native of Ohio, left St. Louis, Mo., in 1852 and crossed the plains to California with ox-teams. The large train disbanded at Sacramento and Mr. Barnes some years later located in Solano county, not far from Denverton. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Brock, a native of Wisconsin, who came to California with her mother, via Panama, about 1854. The father was accidentally killed in a runaway in 1884, but the mother is still living, at the old home place near Denverton. The eight children born to these parents were as follows: Ross, Maurice, Henry C., Benjamin O., Fred S., George L., Anna and Maud.

George L. Barnes was born in Solano county December 25, 1866, and therefore is eligible to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West. He was educated in the public schools and afterward followed farming until 1892, when he removed to Winters and assumed the management of the F. B. Chandler Company lumber yard. This enterprise was established in 1876 and has continued to do business at the old stand ever since.

George L. Barnes married Miss Nellie V. Humphrey, a native of Berryessa valley, and a graduate of the schools of Winters. Their four children are Paul, Helen, Lowell and Virginia. Paul and Helen are pupils at Winters. Like other residents of that remarkable fruitful locality, Mr. Barnes has his orchards near his home town, and for several years past has gathered splendid crops of fruit from his trees. His time, however, is devoted principally to the lumber business, which has grown to be the largest in this end of Yolo county.

Mr. Barnes is a member of several fraternal organizations.

being a charter member of the Foresters and of the Woodmen of the World. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of his city, and at present is president. During this time the sewer system has been built. For six years he was also clerk of the board of school trustees. With his wife Mr. Barnes is a communicant of the Christian Church. He has always been a Republican in politics, of the progressive and independent variety, and this progressiveness has characterized all his life. His lumber establishment is one of the enterprising business features of Winters, as its proprietor is one of its most enterprising citizens.

ROY EMMETT COLE

The prestige afforded by lineage of honored pioneer strain, illumined by personal prominence resultant from intelligent activities, bestows increased importance upon the standing of Mr. Cole, who as county treasurer of Yolo county, enjoys distinction as one of the youngest county officials in the state in point of years, and is the youngest county treasurer in the entire commonwealth. In point of fidelity to his trust and devotion to his duty he is surpassed by no other incumbent of the office in any part of the state, nor do the records of the past in his own county furnish the name of any treasurer more capable than he or more intelligently active in protecting the financial interests of the county. Whatever of success he already has attained it may be attributed to his own unaided exertions, for he had no help in starting out for himself and only his own resolute force of purpose enabled him to obtain an excellent education, for the family, although highly respected, possessed little means and naturally the struggle for a livelihood was constant.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Cole, John B. Cole, was born in Kentucky. Later years found him in Iowa, and still later, in 1852, he came to California with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, William and David, and settled on a farm in Yolo county, and here he and his wife passed away. Before her marriage the grandmother was Julia Jacobs, a native of Missouri. David V. was born while his parents were living in Iowa and he was still a small child when removal was made to California in 1852. During young manhood he went to Oregon, having previously married Eliza Anderson, who was born in Sacramento



Roy E. Cole

county, the daughter of William Anderson. The latter was born in Missouri and in young manhood, about 1852, came to California. Here he married Drucilla Swinney, also a native of Missouri. Mr. Anderson died in Oregon, and his wife still makes her home in Gilliam county, that state. Returning to California about the year 1893, David V. Cole settled near Capay, Yolo county, but since 1902 has made Woodland his home.

Roy E. Cole was born in Gilliam county, Ore., September 20, 1885. After completing the studies of the country schools he entered the Woodland high school and in 1906 was graduated from that institution. Later he studied in the Woodland Business College. An examination in which he received credits unusually high enabled him to secure a teacher's certificate and he then began to teach in the Eureka district. At the close of the term he was engaged as principal of the Cacheville school. In 1910 he entered the campaign for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for county treasurer and in the primaries won the nomination over two competitors, both of whom were popular and capable. He was elected by a good majority and took the oath of office January 2, 1911. Since entering upon his official duties he has given his attention closely to the work and has proved his fitness for the position. Among business men, as among his schoolmates in earlier life, he has been popular. It is said that the young men who have known him throughout the most of his life are his most ardent champions. In boyhood they learned to rightly estimate his personal worth. His sterling qualities of mind and heart they have recognized. Their appreciation of his companionship has been constant as also their regard for his genial temperament and his persevering industry. Older people, witnessing the self-denial of his early struggles and the honest impulses governing his acts, have become his friends and tender to his official career their zealous support.

Mr. Cole was married in Yolo county June 17, 1911, to Miss Louise Brownell, a native of Yolo county and the daughter of William and Ione (Hayes) Brownell, pioneers of the county.

JOHN DICKSON STEPHENS

From the time of the establishment of the first bank in Yolo county until his demise almost thirty years later Mr. Stephens sustained a wide reputation as one of the most able and far-seeing financiers of Woodland. His keen mental vision that discerned

the need of adequate banking facilities in the then frontier settlement; his the sincerity of citizenship that gave to the community an example of unselfish devotion to duty; and his the intelligent insight into financial problems that laid stanch and deep and strong the foundations of a banking institution honored among the bankers of the entire state. Nor did he leave the impress of his fine personality alone upon banking enterprises, for he also was known and honored as a philanthropist of wise activities, a stock-raiser of successful experience, a pioneer miner of conservative policies and a citizen of cultured attainments. His death, which occurred August 27, 1898, was a loss not only to the bank of which he had been the first and only president, but also was recognized as a distinct loss to dignified, unselfish, high-minded citizenship.

A study of the genealogy of the Stephens family indicates a mingling of Welsh blood with that of the sturdy Scotch race. Long before the Revolutionary war the family was transplanted upon the shores of America and united with the loyal followers of Penn in the early development of the timber lands of the Keystone state, where Peter Stephens was born about 1690 or 1700. Little is known concerning his life except that he founded the village of Stephensburg in Pennsylvania and held a position of influence in that community. The next generation was represented by Peter, Jr., who married Johanna Chrisman and moved to Wythe county, Va., thus founding the family in the Old Dominion. In his home there were reared seven sons and one daughter. A noteworthy indication of the patriotic spirit of the family is afforded by the statement that all of the seven sons served in the Revolutionary war. Five lived to see their country free and independent, but two fell upon battlefields.

Among the five patriotic brothers who lived to enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices as soldiers there was one, Joseph, in whom the pioneer instinct of developing the frontier was especially well developed and who became successively a pioneer of three great commonwealths. After his marriage in 1790 to Rhoda Cole he continued to live in Virginia for more than a decade, but the year 1801 found him and his family following the tide of emigration across the mountains into the blue grass regions of Kentucky, where he built a cabin in Wayne county, turned the first furrows of virgin soil and endured the dangers and privations of the frontier. In a search for better conditions he removed to Tennessee in 1815, but not finding the satisfactory environment that he desired he made a new move during 1817. In that year he loaded his possessions into "prairie schooners" and followed the blazed trail to the Mississippi river, crossed that stream, journeyed forward to the Missouri river and after crossing it he made a settlement in Cooper county, Mo.,

upon raw land thirteen miles south of Boonville. In this memorable journey he had been accompanied by all of his children excepting Mary, who had married and settled near the old home. After years of struggle and hardship he passed away May 7, 1836, at his home near Bunceton. His descendants are scattered throughout the entire west and are very numerous, for he was the father of twelve children by his first wife. One of these was Joseph Lee, the father of Lon V. Stephens, ex-governor of Missouri, and another son was Speed Stephens, president of the Bank of Bunceton. By his second wife, Catharine Dickson, there were nine children, as follows: John D., George D., Andrew J., Thomas H. B., Margaret, Alpha, Harriet, Isabella and Lee Ann.

John Dickson Stephens was born near Bunceton, Mo., September 23, 1826, and was the eldest son of his father's second marriage. When he was a boy public educational institutions had not been introduced, but he had excellent advantages in private schools and was well qualified to teach. His first source of income came as a teacher from 1844 to 1846. At the opening of the war with Mexico he volunteered in the service, was assigned to a regiment and marched to the front, but his company saw no active service, the war having been brought to a successful issue. When all hope of military service had to be abandoned he turned to the study of medicine, and it is probable that he would have been a lifelong practitioner in Missouri had not the discovery of gold in California turned his thoughts toward the then unknown west.

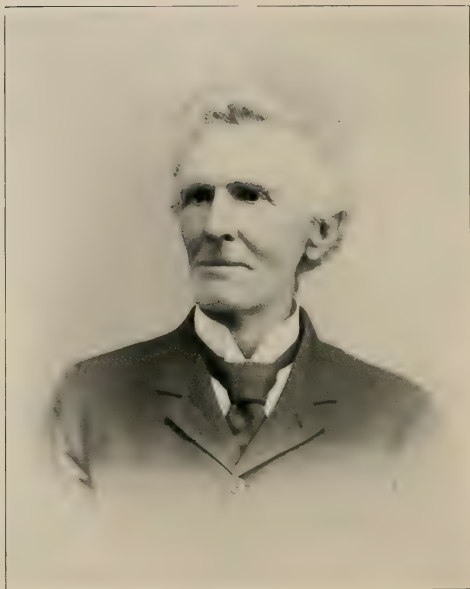
Together with a brother and various of their acquaintances John D. Stephens sought fortune in the mines, but he met with so little success that he began to investigate other means of earning a livelihood. From Sacramento he traveled through Yolo county, then an unsettled region whose possibilities had not attracted attention from the emigrants. With keen discernment he decided that there was a chance for a struggling easterner in this county and accordingly he took up raw land and engaged in ranching. It is said that he was the first to successfully raise grain here. In addition he was a pioneer in introducing high-grade stock. For years his sheep won prizes at the state fairs and county exhibitions. In the raising of mules and horses, Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, he was equally successful, the only drawback to material prosperity being the lack of adequate marketing facilities, also the shortage of water. The latter impediment, however, was overcome through his organization in 1863 of the Capay Ditch Company, which built a reservoir for storing the waters of the Cache creek canyon and thereby irrigating the plains below.

Various mining ventures, one of which brought him excellent returns from the Comstock lode in Nevada, enabled Mr. Stephens

in 1867 to return to Yolo county with increased finances for investments. Shortly afterward he formed an alliance with various moneyed men of Yolo county and financed the organization in 1868 of the Bank of Woodland, the first bank here, of which solid and substantial institution he became the first, and remained the only president until his death. Notwithstanding panics and depressions the bank never lost the confidence of depositors, never refused to meet an obligation and never betrayed the trust of even the humblest individual. Its record was unimpeachable, its investments conservative, its policy cautious yet progressive and its results certain and satisfactory, for which condition the stockholders gave the credit to the founder and president of the institution. He organized the Woodland gas works and managed it for many years. It was he, too, who started the water works of Woodland and was at the helm until it was sold to the city.

The marriage of Mr. Stephens and Mary F. Alexander was solemnized at Bellair, Cooper county, Mo., January 4, 1854, and thus began a union of mutual helpfulness and happiness. During the colonial era the Alexander family had crossed the ocean from Scotland to Virginia and had gained prominence in the Old Dominion, where the historic town of Alexandria was named for her grandfather. Later the family became established in Kentucky, where she was born. Of her three children the only survivor is Kate, wife of Hon. Joseph Craig, of Woodland. The children were born in an adobe house one and one-half miles west of Madison, Yolo county, the old homestead of the family, but later occupied by the family of the brother, George Dickson Stephens, who enlarged the original house that had been constructed by Indians in the old Californian style of architecture. In his marriage Mr. Stephens was most fortunate, for his wife possessed many superior qualities of mind and heart, exhibited an unfailing gentleness under all circumstances, and found in her home a vivid satisfaction that enabled her to radiate its happiness among her wide circle of friends. She survived her husband several years and died in Fulton, Mo., in 1906.

No record of the life of the late Mr. Stephens would be complete without mention of his prominence in Masonry. He was made a Mason in Cacheville Lodge, at old Cacheville, and later was identified with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and from that time he was one of its most popular members. August 16, 1859, he was initiated into the Sacramento Chapter of the Royal Arch degree and when Woodland Chapter No. 46 was organized he became one of its charter members April 9, 1873. He was created a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta at Sacramento. On January 13, 1883, he with others instituted the Woodland Commandery No. 21 under dispensation. In this commandery he was honored with official respon-



I. W. JACOBS

sibilities, and December 10, 1887, was chosen eminent commander. The philanthropic and brotherly principles of the order he exemplified by precept and action; its ministrations and services remained to him not only an ideal of duty, but also a source of comfort to his benevolent temperament. As one of those citizens whose pioneer services were of incalculable value, whose being thrilled with patriotic devotion to the county, whose loyalty to the community remained undiminished to the end and whose intellect was ever at the service of the home of his adoption, his name is worthy of perpetuation in the annals of the county.

HON. ISAAC W. JACOBS

Had Mr. Jacobs been induced, during the latter years of his honorable career, to depict with pen the leading incidents of his life, the reader would have learned much concerning the history of our country, the privations endured by pioneers as they followed the tide of emigration toward the west, and the hardships borne by men who cleared the forests or taught scantily equipped frontier schools, or practiced law or medicine or preached the gospel in the obscure hamlets that dotted the prairies or nestled on mountain sides. The earliest events in the life of this honored California pioneer were associated with old Virginia. It was in Hardy county, that state, that he was born June 24, 1820, and there it was that he rambled in his care-free boyhood through the woods and along the banks of the streams, observant, receptive and happy. But all too soon a change came into his life, and the necessity for self support brought an abrupt end to all his little careless pleasures. When, at the age of fifteen years, he went to Ohio, it was with the knowledge that thenceforth he must earn his own way and place in the world, but that knowledge did not dampen his ambition or impair his determination to complete his education. After a weary day's work on the farm he took up his books and often he burned midnight oil in an effort to secure the information for which he ardently longed. As a result of his persistence he passed a creditable examination, received a teacher's certificate and was given charge of a school in a country district in Ohio.

Upon his removal from Ohio to Missouri, the young teacher continued his educational work for a year, and during the next year he studied law in the office of Judge Winters. Then, going

to Iowa, he entered the law office of the Hon. G. W. Grimes, afterward United States senator from that state, and a year later he was able to pass a brilliant and exacting examination before Judge Mason, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa and one of the most eminent jurists of his day. After having been admitted to practice law before all the courts of Iowa, Mr. Jacobs returned to Missouri and formed a partnership with a well known lawyer of Buchanan county. He was still a young man when gold was discovered in California, and when he realized the possibilities of conditions here he determined to close out his Missouri interests as soon as possible, preparatory to removal to the coast. The summer of 1854 found him crossing the plains with a large expedition of emigrants, with whom he experienced the discomforts incidental to the primitive mode of travel which was the only one available for the occasion. Believing that more gold was to be made in garnering crops than in digging gold dust, he never worked in the mines. In 1854 he was admitted to practice in the courts of California, and in 1858 he was elected district attorney of Yolo county. From that time until he passed away, February 10, 1905, he was identified with the public affairs of the county and with its professional and agricultural activities. He long owned and cultivated a ranch of four hundred acres near Yolo and made a specialty of grain and stock and gradually he drifted into a private banking business, for the accommodation of his large clientele and the business community generally. Recognized as a Democratic leader, he was elected by that party in 1892 to represent his district in the California assembly. In that position he gave to his constituents the best of his talents. He was not only a scholar, but an orator as well, and on public occasions was often engaged by his admiring fellow citizens as the principal speaker of the day.

In 1849 Mr. Jacobs married Almira E. Martin, only daughter of James Martin and a native of Virginia. Her father emigrated from Missouri to California in 1854 and passed away in Yuba county. Mrs. Jacobs proved herself a devoted wife and mother and her earth life terminated November 4, 1901. She bore her husband twelve children, John M., the first in order of birth, died, aged forty-seven years. Linnie J. was the next in order of nativity. Oscar E., of Blacks Station, is represented elsewhere in this work; George N. and James R., of Woodland, are also represented elsewhere; William R. is a well known lawyer of Los Angeles; Isaac W. died in infancy; Joseph A. lives at Knights Landing; Martha is Mrs. James Taylor of Yolo; Mary is Mrs. Edward Baldwin of Berkeley; Annie E. is Mrs. Welch of Red Bluff; Van W. died, aged thirty-five years. Mr. Jacobs died, full of years and of honors, leaving the priceless legacy of a good name to his children

and grandchildren and the example of a life well spent, which should be of benefit to the people among whom he lived so long and with so much credit to himself and to the community.

AUGUST VALENTINE HUCKE

There is a large number of prominent citizens in this vast state who have reached their present progressive environment by overcoming obstacles which would appear appalling to some, and by putting forth their utmost effort to solve the vital problem of eking out an existence and building up an enterprising business out of the uncultivated country which they found here. It is interesting to note that many of these were natives of Germany, among them being August Valentine Huckle, whose birth occurred there August 9, 1861.

Upon his arrival in California Mr. Huckle secured a situation upon a farm at \$25 per month, but some time later decided to start for himself, and rented a tract of four hundred and eighty acres, assuming thereby an indebtedness of \$2500. Misfortune, however, accompanied him in these efforts, his later lease of two hundred acres also proving a poor investment. Undaunted, determined to rise above his defeat, he remained in the community, bending every effort toward the liquidation of his obligations, his quiet courage calling forth the admiration of his associates. Throughout the succeeding years, during which period he resided near Dunnigan, he succeeded not only in clearing his debts, but, also in educating his brothers, his victory having but added to the stability of his character. He took a three-year lease upon a tract of four hundred and eighty acres some time ago, which he devoted to general farming and pasture land, and he gives a great deal of attention to the raising of stock.

Mr. Huckle is the owner of twenty-four horses and mules, and has several fine colts, among them a span of twins, brothers, whose sire has distinguished himself as a pacer in several important races, his time having been two minutes and nine seconds. Both colts are broken to drive single or double and are fine travelers. Mr. Huckle has one hundred and twenty-five sheep, several cows and about seventy turkeys, all well kept and in fine condition. He has a small plot planted to grapes, which are now in bearing.

In 1898 Mr. Huckle was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Willkendorf, a native of California, their union being blessed with

three children, as follows: August, Martha Elisabeth and Bertha. The youngest child died in infancy, and the two eldest are students in the public school.

A staunch Democrat, having at all times supported his party to the best of his ability, Mr. Huckle is a citizen of highest worth, and as an advocate of Free Thought religiously, maintains a deep interest in matters relating to the betterment of social conditions.

WATSON M. RUBERTS

One of Yolo county's prosperous and progressive fruit ranchers is W. M. Ruberts, who came to California in 1879. He was born in La Salle county, Ill., November 27, 1850, and while a small boy accompanied his parents to McDonough county, in the same state, where he lived until he reached the age of twenty-eight years. At this period he determined to seek his fortune in the far west, and with his family journeyed forth, settling in Woodland, Cal., where he resided about a year. Later he removed to Rumsey, Capay valley, where he purchased twenty acres, eight of which he planted to grapes, subsequently setting out on the remainder apricots and pears. He now has only eight acres, having sold off all but this amount.

Shortly after locating on this land the Southern Pacific Railroad Company bought the upper end of the valley and proceeded to improve it, building a station and subdividing the land into ten and twenty acre tracts which they planted to fruit. Owing to the superior shipping facilities thus established, the value of the surrounding land increased immensely and this section became one of the leading fruit belts of the state. Not the least to profit by the change, Mr. Ruberts prospered rapidly, and in one season he and a neighbor shipped an entire car of raisin grapes.

Mr. Ruberts was married in LaHarpe, Hancock county, Ill., in 1878 to Miss Hattie Edgington, a native of Des Moines, Iowa. Four children were born to them, namely: George, a machinist at Willows; C. Arthur, an electrical engineer of Bakersfield; Charles Irvin, a contractor of Coalinga; and Richard, an electrical engineer employed in Yolo county and residing in Rumsey. Mr. Ruberts is a staunch Republican, well versed in the political issues of the day, and is a citizen worthy of the esteem and popularity which he enjoys.



W. G. Duncan.



Mary E. Duncan

WYATT GODFREY DUNCAN

Sixty years or more have brought their remarkable series of changes to Yolo county since first Mr. Duncan arrived in this portion of California and in this great task of material upbuilding he has borne an honorable and influential part, so that now in the afternoon of a successful and busy career he is enabled to enjoy the comforts resultant from his own industry. It has been his privilege to witness much of the development of this commonwealth. Coming hither during the era of mining excitement, he found a cosmopolitan population few of whom discerned the great agricultural possibilities of the land. From the first he was interested in ranching and stock-raising. The results of his intelligent labor manifest themselves in a large and growing prosperity and in the kindly regard entertained for him by the people of his community. To his friends here as well as in the east he is known as Doc, a name first given him by other members of the parental family and afterward adopted by acquaintances. As a child he displayed a great regard for physicians and nothing pleased him more than to play he was a doctor riding an imaginary horse and diagnosing the serious illnesses of imaginary patients. In that way the nickname came to be used which, from being considered merely a joke, rose to the dignity of an appellation of affection and regard.

The founder of the Duncan family in America was Wyatt Duncan, a native of Scotland and for many years a planter in Virginia, but eventually a pioneer of Missouri, where he died in Callaway county at a great age. Among his children was a son, Judge John I. Duncan, who was born in Virginia April 15, 1807, grew to manhood at the old homestead, married Margaret Toler and after his marriage settled in the western part of the Old Dominion. About 1833 he took his family to Missouri and settled upon raw land in Callaway county. Later he returned east as far as Indiana and rented land in Vigo county, but not being satisfied he went back to Missouri, where he bought a large tract in Barry county. The title by which he was known came through service as county judge. Early in life he advocated Whig doctrines and later became a Democrat, for years being one of the leaders of that party in his community. Consistent throughout life in his devotion to Christianity, he was a prominent worker in the Baptist Church of his Missouri neighborhood. His death occurred January 18, 1876, when he was almost sixty-nine years of age. His wife was born in Virginia and died August 18, 1849, in Missouri. Her father, Godfrey Toler, came to the United States during young manhood and settled in Virginia, where he

engaged in farming. After many years he settled among the pioneer farmers of Indiana. Later he went to Barry county, Mo., and there he passed away November 4, 1843, at an advanced age.

There were twelve children in the family of Judge Duncan. Five of the number are still living. The eldest of the family, Wyatt Godfrey, was born in Amherst county, Va., October 1, 1828, and was taken to Missouri at five years of age, later went to Indiana with the family and then returned to Missouri, whence he started with a brother, William, to California, April 24, 1850. About six young men had been hired by Dr. Lane with the understanding that he was to defray all of their expenses on the trip and they were to work for him for a year in California. The journey was made in wagons drawn by oxen and mules. The expedition was abundantly supplied with provisions for one-half year and they also were well armed, there being the greatest need of protecting themselves against possible Indian raids. No special incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the trip, which ended uneventfully September 1, 1850, at the mines near Eldorado. Pursuant upon agreement the young men began to work for Dr. Lane and during the winter they mined in gulches, living in rude cabins they had built with their own hands. While a considerable period yet remained to be worked out, Dr. Lane came to the mines and proposed that if the young men would work for him on a ranch for two months he would free them from any further obligation toward him.

Thus it was that Mr. Duncan came to Yolo county in 1851. The Lane ranch of six hundred and forty acres stood west of the present site of Madison and he helped to put in the crops there, also aided in digging a ditch around the land. His work ended, he began mining and prospecting. With his brother, William, he came to Yolo county during the spring of 1853 from Yreka, Siskiyou county. For a year he was employed by Dr. Lane on a ranch on Cache creek and later he became the doctor's partner in the stock business, buying one thousand head of Spanish cattle from Jack Wilcox on the Matt Wolfskill ranch and driving them to Mendocino county. A year later the young rancher returned to Cache creek, dissolved his partnership with Dr. Lane and engaged in the stock industry for himself. As all the acreage adjacent to the creek was grant land he first settled on the plains. When the government land was placed on sale he and his brother began to buy heavily. At one time they purchased thirty-five hundred acres known as the Canada de Capay grant. When finally a dissolution of their partnership was made Doc Duncan had about six thousand acres in one body. About one thousand acres of level farming land under irrigation furnished excellent

opportunities for the cultivation of alfalfa. Wheat and barley were raised in enormous quantities. During the early years the wheat was cradled according to the old-fashioned method still in vogue, but later he purchased a combined harvester propelled by an engine and utilized the most modern equipment in the harvesting and threshing of the grain. For years he engaged extensively in raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. Since 1904 he has been retired from arduous ranch activities, his son-in-law taking his place as manager of the large tract.

The marriage of Mr. Duncan took place March 13, 1879, in Woodland, this state, and united him with Miss Mary Franklin, who was born and reared near that city. Her parents, Benjamin and Elvira (Wright) Franklin, were natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the latter passed away while yet a young woman. The father, after having lived for some years in Barry county, Mo., crossed the plains in 1850 in the party of which the Duncan brothers were members, but in 1852 he returned to Missouri and there married Miss Wright. In his next trip across the plains she accompanied him and her death occurred in Yolo county. Later he married again. His death occurred April 1, 1893, at the age of sixty-six years. From the time of his second marriage until his death he owned and occupied a farm near Madison, but prior thereto he had lived at Woodland and had carried on a blacksmith and wagon-shop. Of his first marriage there were four children, two now living. Mrs. Duncan, who was next to the youngest among the children, received a public school education, supplemented by attendance at Hesperian College and in that way, aided by habits of close observation and careful reading, she has acquired a broad fund of information that gives her culture and refinement. With her husband she holds membership in the Christian Church and generously supports all of its missionary and educational enterprises. In their political views both were reared in the faith of the old Democracy and still adhere to the tenets of that party, although not personally interested in politics. Their only daughter, Elvira Grey, is the wife of J. W. Monroe, of Woodland, and the only son, Wyatt G., assists in looking after the home farm.

EDWARD REASBECK

As a citizen of progressive spirit and good business ability Mr. Reasbeck has attained both prosperity and influence during his long residence in Yolo county, his many friends and associates

fully appreciating his qualities of honor and manliness and his example of public interest. Born November 3, 1842, in Pomerania, Prussia, Mr. Reasbeck was educated there and later became a railroad employe. After fifteen years of faithful service he decided to leave his native land and cast his fortunes in America. He landed in New York City in 1882, and from there came to Woodland, Yolo county. Here for two years he engaged in farming and fruit raising, and then removed to the foothills of Butte county, where he purchased thirty acres, which he still retains. In 1905 he took up his residence in Winters, where he owns one and three-ninths acres, upon which is located his present comfortable residence.

In 1866 Mr. Reasbeck married Miss Helena Neamann, also a native of Prussia, and to their union two children were born: William Carl Theodore, a fruit grower near Winters, and Maria Wilhelmina Johanna, also a resident of Winters.

Mr. Reasbeck is a stanch Republican, prompt to aid all public movements of worth, and as an active member of the Christian Church of Winters takes a prominent part in the betterment of social conditions.

MRS. GERTRUDE WURTH

The large and finely improved farm which Mrs. Wurth still owns and occupies is endeared to her by the associations of almost one-half century of toil and sacrifice. Hither she came as a bride, young, patient and capable; here she reared her large family, carefully guarding the health of each and wisely training them to a knowledge of the duties awaiting them in life; here she endured the privations of the frontier and the hardships incident to isolation from railroads and cities; and here she watched the gradual development of the country, the expansion of its interests, the growth of its villages and the enhancing values of its farms. As she reviews the history of the agricultural development of Yolo county she may well exclaim, "All of which I saw and part of which I was." Her wise counsel was ever ready to co-operate with her husband's energy and she gave to him sympathy, help and encouragement. With busy hands she labored unceasingly for the welfare of her large family and at the same time, with the burden of heavy household cares, she yet found the time to aid in charitable measures and the means to assist the poor and needy.



Gertrude Wirth

Born in Hesse-Cassel, Kur-Hessen, Germany, Mrs. Wurth was a daughter of George A. and Anna M. (Klotzburg) Koch, whom she accompanied across the ocean in a sailer and landed at New York after a voyage of nine weeks. From New York they came via Panama to California and after landing at San Francisco in 1863 they proceeded to Sutterville, Sacramento county, where the parents died. The daughter was given a fair education in the convent at Sacramento and in that city, October 24, 1867, became the wife of John Wurth, a German-American citizen of sterling integrity and great energy. Born near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 25, 1836, he was reared on a farm and in young manhood came to the United States, spending five years at Aurora, N. Y., as a day laborer. During 1859 he started with an expedition for Pike's Peak, but on the way met so many men returning discouraged and with tales to tell of troubles of all kinds that he decided to push on to California. Arriving here, he spent a few months in the mines. During 1860 he came to Sacramento and secured employment by the day. Coming to Yolo county in the fall of 1861 he located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres five miles northeast of Winters. At first he kept "bachelor's hall" in a little cabin on the farm, but in 1867 he married and brought his young wife to the ranch. Together they worked with the most unwearied diligence. Little by little they established a financial foothold. With a wise forethought as to advancing values they purchased adjoining land from time to time. The raising of grain was the principal occupation. In those days crops were large and prices almost uniformly good, so that they were able to pay off their indebtedness and educate their children. When Mr. Wurth died May 23, 1905, he left an estate of six hundred acres and since then his widow has added to the ranch until now she owns seven hundred and eighty-seven acres of valuable land. While she continues to reside at the old homestead, the land is leased to tenants and she is enjoying a deserved respite from the anxieties and labors of a busy existence.

In politics Mr. Wurth voted with the Republican party, in religion was confirmed in the Lutheran faith and fraternally held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Educational matters interested him greatly. In the building up of the district school he gave of his time and means and for fourteen years he served as its trustee, displaying in the position an untiring zeal in behalf of the school and a constant desire to promote its standard of education. His wife shared his devotion to Republican principles and is in hearty sympathy with that party platform. As early as 1876 she became a member of the Rebekah Lodge and now is associated with the Mendelssohn Lodge

of Rebekahs in Winters, belonging also to the Lodge of Pythian Sisters in the same town. Eleven children were born of her marriage and it was her happy fortune to live to see them all settled in homes of their own and holding positions of respect in their various communities. They are named as follows: George A., connected with the Consolidated Water Company of Woodland; Celia, wife of George R. Sidwell, of Winters; Dora R., who married August Brinck, of Winters; Rosa M., Mrs. Adam Beiser, of San Francisco; John Albert, who is engaged in farming near Buckeye; Charles F., a miller in Woodland; Minnie G., Mrs. William F. Russell, of Merritt; Lydia A., Mrs. John Huckle, of Woodland; Kate B., who married Lee Shackelford and lives at Cedarville, Modoc county; Ida M., Mrs. Homer Cook, of Plainfield; and Sadie, wife of Adolph Oeste, a resident of Davis, Yolo county.

HON. JOSEPH CRAIG

An identification with the new world dating back to the colonial era indicates that the pioneer instinct was strong in the early American representatives of the Craig family. Unknown regions beyond the confines of civilization constantly lured them from the peaceful abodes of progress. Theirs the undimmed vision of the frontiersman in nature's primeval wild; theirs the love of stream and forest with the gifts they brought of fish and game; and theirs the solitary way through life far from the crowded haunts of men. When later generations of the name found no outlet for their frontier predilections they expressed their innate tastes in a love for the open and in the adoption of occupations necessitating outdoor work. An apparent exception to this rule appears in the forceful activities of Hon. Joseph Craig, who entered upon the profession of the law and also developed patents that necessitated the erection and management of a foundry. However, those who for years have enjoyed glimpses into the attractive characteristics of Mr. Craig have discovered that his happiest hours are those spent on his ranches, in superintending the purchase or care of his thoroughbred Durham cattle, in planning for suitable irrigation facilities, in experimenting with alfalfa and other desired crops and in enjoying all the amenities incident to pleasant tasks in God's great out-of-doors.

An early expansion of the interests of Virginia caused many of her most forceful, aggressive citizens to cross the mountains and establish farms in the then wilds of Kentucky. Thus the Craig fam-

ily became established in the blue grass country. Randolph R. Craig was born at Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., and in 1837 married Miss Minerva R. Darneal, a native of the same village. Soon afterward they sought the government lands of Missouri for the purpose of undertaking farm work and they were numbered among the pioneers of Clinton county, later removing to the rich agricultural regions of Clay county, in the same state, not far from the now flourishing metropolis of Kansas City, a place at that time as yet unplatted and unnamed.

When news came of the discovery of gold Randolph R. Craig made immediate preparations for a trip to California and joined a party bound for the gold mines in 1849. A safe ending to a perilous journey was followed by an adventurous career in the mines of Nevada county, where he met with some success as a miner. With the encouragement suggested by the run of good luck he determined to locate permanently in California and therefore in 1852 returned to Missouri via the Isthmus of Panama, disposed of his property there and returned to the coast accompanied by his family, whose youngest member was a son, Joseph, born in Clinton, Mo., August 14, 1849. The first home in California was at Nevada City, whence the father made mining expeditions to the foothills of the Sierras. In the fall of 1869 he established a residence in Oakland and in 1878 removed to San Francisco, where he had a comfortable home and a large circle of friends. Always, however, he continued to spend much of his time at the mines and his death occurred in 1883 at Auburn, Placer county, when he was sixty-six years of age. Mrs. Craig attained the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom lived to maturity, namely: Edward L., Walter R., Lee D., William C., Joseph, Mrs. Phoebe C. McKinzie, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Doud.

By reason of his residence as a boy in communities interested in mining Joseph Craig has been familiar with that occupation from his earliest recollections and his inventive mind found expression in a patent, secured in 1869, on a hydraulic monitor, which revolutionized the entire system of hydraulic mining and proved of inestimable value to men engaged in the occupation. To establish a factory for the manufacture of this patent he built a foundry and machine shop at Marysville, where the Globe and Little Giant nozzle were manufactured for years. Eventually the plant was removed to San Francisco and somewhat later he disposed of his interests in the same. Some inventions of lesser importance were also covered by patents, among which was a combination plow.

Establishing his residence in San Francisco during 1872, Mr. Craig there continued the study of law which he had commenced in Nevada City. After he had completed the regular course of reading

with M. A. Wheaton of San Francisco, he was admitted in 1876 to practice before the supreme court of California. The previous year, as the nominee of the Democratic party, he had been elected to represent the tenth district of San Francisco in the state senate. The election was noteworthy because he was the only Democrat ever chosen for the senate from that strong Republican district. During this time he was a member of the firm of Marshall, Smoot & Craig, attorneys, of San Francisco. During 1878 with Hudson Grant he established a law office at Woodland, Yolo county, where in 1883 he was elected district attorney. Later on he was associated with N. A. Hawkins in the practice of law. Until his retirement in 1892 Mr. Craig held high rank among the leading attorneys of this part of California. For one term, dating from January 17, 1889, he served as a member of the board of state prison directors.

May 1, 1874, in Woodland, Mr. Craig was united in marriage with Miss Kate Stephens, born on the old Stephens ranch near Madison, Yolo county, the only child of the late John D. Stephens. Five children blessed their union, namely: Tilden J. and Josephine M., both deceased; John S., cashier of the Bank of Woodland; Mary A., Mrs. George Gray, of Madison, and Cassie B. In addition to managing his own landed estate Mr. Craig has superintended the large estate inherited by his wife from her father. At Highland Springs, in Lake county, he built a modern hotel and made other improvements, which resulted in the establishment of a large patronage for the resort. During 1902, associated with other capitalists, he purchased and consolidated the Adams, Moore and Capay irrigation canal systems and water rights on Cache creek and incorporated the Yolo County Consolidated Water Company, of which he has been president since its organization. The new owners purchased adjacent land and developed the entire property. At Clear lake they acquired the right to build a dam covering sixty-five square miles of water, having an average depth of five feet. The canals are twenty feet wide at the bottom, with four feet of water, and will supply all of the county as far as Black's Station on the north, and extending south of Davis and Winters, thence into Solano county as far as Dixon. The general irrigation system has been most advantageous to the alfalfa raisers of the lands appertaining thereto and also has been helpful to all property owners.

For years a number of the most prominent fraternities have received the support and influence of Mr. Craig, his interest being peculiarly strong in the Masons and the Odd Fellows. Besides being one of the active members of the lodge of Odd Fellows, he has identified himself with the encampment and has been an honorary member of the Rebekahs. In Masonry he has risen from the blue lodge through the chapter and commandery to the Scottish Rite. In



T. Craig M.D.

the local chapter of the Eastern Star he is past patron, while his wife has been honored with the offices of worthy matron and is past grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter, California O. E. S. Representing the state of California she has served as grand representative of Maryland and also as grand representative of Kentucky. She is also a member of Rebekahs, in which she is past noble grand, and is an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Craig's devotion to the west has known no diminution throughout his life of intense activity. In all ways he is a typical western man, displaying the enthusiasm and progressive spirit so noticeable in those whose lives have been given to the upbuilding of the great region of the Pacific coast.

THORNTON CRAIG, M. D.

It is significant of the stable personal qualities possessed by Dr. Craig that he has passed the entire period of his professional practice in the same town. Immediately after his graduation from one of the most noted educational institutions of the new world he came to California in 1876 and opened an office at Capay, since which time by successful practice he has risen to rank among the most distinguished physicians not only of Yolo county, but of the Sacramento valley itself. The quiet but prosperous village that was the scene of his earliest professional efforts has remained his home through all these years, and from it he has answered summons from every part of the adjacent territory. In the early period of his residence here he made his trips on horseback with saddlebags, but later adopted a carriage for professional use and more recently has purchased an automobile as offering the most expeditious mode of travel. In the efficient discharge of his professional duties he has gone hither and thither, has had to cope with disease in every form and has become an expert in diagnosis as well as in the treatment of intricate and baffling cases, retaining in the midst of all professional anxieties and successes the simple dignity, companionable disposition and large-hearted kindly spirit characteristic of his younger years.

The Craig lineage is traced to Scotland, whence James Craig brought his family to the new world and settled in Ontario, Canada. John, a son of James, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, but from early years lived on a farm in Glengarry, Canada, and there passed

his last days. In young manhood he had married Mary Westley, who was born in Ontario, of English and Scotch descent. Their thirteen children inherited sturdy physiques and robust constitutions. It is a noteworthy fact that there was not a death in the family until after all of the sons had entered into business or into the professions. The sixth in order of birth was Thornton, born January 2, 1845, at the old family home on the St. Lawrence river, at Glenn Walter, Glengarry, Canada. His earliest recollections are of the picturesque scenery of the river, the stern and rigorous winters and the constant battle for a livelihood from the farm. The parents were ambitious for their children and he was given excellent educational advantages, being sent to the high school at Williams, a short distance down the St. Lawrence river. After he had completed the studies of that school he passed successfully the entrance examination into McGill University at Montreal, Quebec, and there became a student in the medical department, from which in 1876 he was graduated with the degree of M.D.C.M. Having decided to seek a location in the western states, he came to California and found the desired opportunity at Capay. During all the years of active practice he has found leisure to keep posted concerning the advancement made in materia medica. Every development that experience proves to be efficacious he adopts in his practice of the healing art. At the same time he has identified himself with the county, state and American Medical Associations.

At the time of coming to the west Dr. Craig was unmarried and it was a few years before he established domestic ties, his marriage uniting him with Miss Lizzie Rhodes, a young lady of education and culture, a native daughter of the state, born and reared in Yolo county. She was a daughter of John M. Rhodes, a pioneer miller of Woodland and banker of Sacramento, and for years one of the most influential business men of that place. Eventually he removed to Lassen county, Cal., and he died in Reno, Nev., August 4, 1908. Dr. and Mrs. Craig are the parents of three sons, who have inherited the ability of their parents and give promise of exceptional future success. The eldest, John M., was graduated from the mining engineering department of the University of California and now has identification with occupative interests at Cananea in Old Mexico. The second son, Thornton, Jr., is a member of the class of 1913, dental department, University of California, and the youngest son, Charles, is a student in the Esparto high school. The family maintain a warm interest in movements for educational and commercial advancement and contribute to philanthropic and religious enterprises, having a special regard for the welfare of their own community. The doctor was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but with broad-minded liberality sees

the good in every creed that aims at the uplifting of humanity. Since he became a citizen of our country he has voted with the Republican party. Before leaving Ontario he was made a Mason in the Ferrens Point Lodge and later became a charter member of Landmark Lodge No. 253, F. & A. M., while he also is connected with Woodland Chapter, R. A. M., and Woodland Commandery No. 19, K. T. Besides his Masonic connections he is identified with Capay Lodge No. 230, I. O. O. F., in which he ranks as past noble grand. The active years of maturity have been devoted zealously to medical work. His ambition has been concentrated upon his chosen tasks in life. However, he has found that outside interests broaden rather than hamper his mental faculties and therefore, in making property investments, he has sought principally interests that will take him into the open and thus give him a pleasant relaxation from his practice. Included in his possessions and requiring a portion of his time in their management are six hundred and forty acres in the Yolo basin and a valuable orchard and vineyard of fifty-five acres at Capay, besides which he also has invested in mines in Sonora, Mexico.

CARRINGTON A. SWETE

Of English parentage and birth, Mr. Swete was born in Oxford March 21, 1873. His father, Fanshaw C. B. Swete, was a graduate of Dublin University, from which institution he first received the degree of A. B. and later that of A. M. He was a clergyman in the Church of England. The grandfather, John B. Swete, was the owner of Blatchford Hall, Netherexe, Train Hall, Oxtou Hall and other estates. He married Lady Shafto, who passed away at Park Place, county of Devon. The father, a gentleman of means and leisure, resided at the latter place. The family on both sides were prominent in the English navy. The children in the parental family were educated at the Rossall school in Lancashire. From boyhood Carrington A. Swete made many trips to various parts of Chili and other points off the Horn, where the winters, which occur in July and August, are very stormy and where the nights are long and dark. On one of these expeditions Mr. Swete came near losing his life, when one night a storm came on, which increased in severity as the hours passed. So fearful was the power of the wind that not only the boats but the wheel house as well were torn away; the sea raged over the deck, sweeping before it the sailors, whose long training in such emergencies, however,

enabled them to cling with almost superhuman power to various parts of the ship. In the midst of this crisis Mr. Swete was thrown overboard, but succeeded in grasping the guard rail, to which he hung, while the foaming waves dashed over him and the voice of the tempest thundered in his ears. A few moments, hours to him, passed ere strong hands rescued him, shaken but safe, from his perilous position. Only by the valiant efforts of the crew did the ship weather the storm, arriving at her goal crippled but with her precious cargo intact. For four years Mr. Swete sailed the ocean in trading vessels, and the life, though oftentimes fraught with grave danger, held for him a fascination the memory of which still thrills him.

Responding to the alluring reports that drifted from America's great west, Mr. Swete came in 1894 to Bakersfield, Cal., but remained there scarcely three months, owing to his disappointment in the situation. From there he came to the Capay valley, where he purchased forty acres of land, thirty of which he planted to almonds and pears. Owing to the eventful career which he had led up to the time of his arrival in California, he found life somewhat monotonous during the next few years, and when, in 1898, stories of the discovery of gold in Alaska came to his ears he gladly seized the opportunity to join a party bound for the gold fields, leaving San Francisco on a two-mast lumber schooner called *The Charles Hanson*, manned by its own crew and captain. Eight weeks elapsed from the beginning of the journey until they reached their first landing, St. Michaels, whence they went to the Cobuck river, proceeding overland to Nome, a distance of seven hundred miles. Their sleds were drawn by the strong and capable dogs native to that land, and all fared well until the food supplies became exhausted, when they were forced to kill their faithful animals to sustain life. After days of suffering they were rescued by a passing vessel, the kindness of whose captain and crew will never be forgotten by the men they saved. Later, scurvy developed among the sailors and misery reigned supreme, men dying by dozens. Mr. Swete, however, remained immune and when the vessel reached Cape Nome he found at its height the excitement occasioned by the discovery of the precious gold. He engaged in mining on the beach and was successful but could not hold the twenty acres, as it was held by the United States from high water to low water. In the fall of 1899 he embarked for the sunny land of California, having been in the frigid climate of Alaska about eighteen months. Upon the return trip, typhoid fever appeared among the passengers and, as before, the journey was made in horror, two men becoming maniacs and had to be dealt with accordingly.

After the experience above related, Mr. Swete determined to



E. L. Hamm.

remain in peace upon his flourishing fruit ranch, and to that end proceeded to devote his entire energy and interest to the development of his property and the comfort of his family. It should be mentioned that his brother, Shafto Swete, is his partner in the orchard. A machinist by trade, he also came to Capay valley in 1894. In 1898 he went to Dawson, Alaska, over the Chilcoot Pass, and after the exciting experiences of one year returned home.

Carrington A. Swete was married in Guinda to Miss Agnes Boniface, and they with their daughter, Camilla, are active members of the Congregational Church. Politically Mr. Swete is an independent Republican. Having renounced his roving life, he finds his greatest pleasure in his home and in all things that pertain to the development of Yolo county.

LAWSON BROTHERS

Among Yolo county's successful ranchers and dairymen none, perhaps, are better known or more highly respected than the Lawson brothers, Budd and Syl by name, who throughout their lives have resided in that section, their interests at present being centered in the development of approximately two thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Woodland. Born on Willow Slough, Yolo county, the brothers spent their youth on the farm of their parents, Samuel and Emma (Wright) Lawson, who were born, respectively, in Sweden and England. When a lad of eight years the father went to sea, shipping on English vessels, and in time he became mate. On one of his voyages, in the year 1868, he rounded Cape Horn and landed at San Francisco. Pleased with the outlook he determined to make his future home in the Golden State and made settlement in Yolo county seven miles southeast of Woodland. There he later married Emma Wright, who had come overland from Illinois with her parents, the tedious journey behind plodding oxen coming to an end in Yolo county in November, 1851, after which Mr. Wright took up farming and became a factor in the development of this section of country. After his marriage Samuel Lawson located on a quarter section of land on Willow Slough, where he carried on farming successfully until death ended his labors in 1896, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife survived a number of years, passing away January 19, 1909, at the age of sixty-nine. All of the four children born to them are living and are named as follows: Syl, the senior member of the

firm of Lawson Brothers; Lena, Mrs. Strawbridge, of Woodland; Emma, Mrs. Cunningham, also residing in the old home; and Budd, the junior member of the firm.

For the past eighteen years, or since 1894, the Lawson Brothers have been in partnership in a farming and dairying enterprise that from the start has proved a paying venture. After carrying on the home place for a time they rented adjoining land on which they made a specialty of grain raising, having at one time about five thousand acres under cultivation. Their first venture on land of their own was on the old home place, which they had purchased in the meantime, as well as one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining, all of which they put in grain. Their holdings were further increased by the purchase of eighty acres one mile west of Woodland, this land being devoted to raising alfalfa to supply their dairy herd and not for market. Besides the land mentioned they also operate on lease four hundred and eighty acres near Knights Landing in grain and alfalfa, and fourteen hundred acres on Willow slough, the latter in grain, and they harvest their great crop with a combined harvester, propelled by a caterpillar engine. The flourishing dairy business of which the brothers are now the proprietors began with thirty cows in 1903, on Willow slough. Encouraged by their success, the following year they leased the old Becket ranch of one hundred and forty acres one-half mile west of Woodland and increased their herd to about two hundred cows of the Holstein and Durham breed, milking on an average of one hundred and twenty cows. A full-blooded registered Holstein bull is at the head of the herd. The dairy is equipped with a DeLaval separator run by electric power, and during the summer season all of the cream from the ranch is shipped to Sacramento and sold for sweet cream to the confectioners. The brothers are interested in the Woodland Co-operative Creamery Company, of which Syl Lawson is vice-president, as well as a director.

The Lawson Brothers are also engaged in raising horses, mules, sheep and hogs, and in this as in every venture that they have as yet undertaken they are meeting with the success which their tireless efforts deserve. The by-product of the dairy, the skimmed milk, is used for fattening the hogs for the market, a venture which has passed the experimental stage, for there are no finer Durock Jersey hogs brought to the market in Woodland than those from the Lawson ranch, all of which have been fattened without the aid of grain. Though they have been in the dairy business only a few years the Lawson Brothers have already risen to the front rank in their line and are today the largest dairymen in Yolo county. They are also large buyers and sellers of sheep

and cattle for the market, this extensive business also having grown from a modest beginning.

Syl Lawson was married in Oakland August 28, 1895, to Miss Carrie Overacker, who was born in Portland, Mich., the daughter of Philander and Marcella (Headley) Overacker, the former born in Michigan and the latter in Vermont. The mother passed away in Michigan, and the father now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Lawson. She is a graduate of the state normal at San Jose, being a member of the class of 1892. After her graduation she taught school for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Syl Lawson are the parents of four children, Howard, Walter, Emma and Justus. Mrs. Lawson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and takes an active interest in its various organizations. Mr. Lawson is identified with the Woodmen of the World and politically he is a Republican. In addition to the partnership interests already mentioned, Syl Lawson was for five years associated with the Alameda Beet Company as superintendent. On the advent of the company in Yolo county he became interested in securing beet land and in creating an interest in beet-raising among the farmers. It is interesting to note in this connection that the first beets were hauled to the railroad in sacks and dumped into the cars.

Budd Lawson is giving his attention to the management of their agricultural and grain growing interests, while Syl attends to the dairy interests of the firm. The former is clerk of the board of trustees of the Willow Slough school district, having held it for the past four years. He is a member of the Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., towards the charities of which he is a liberal contributor.

In retrospection the Lawson brothers frequently survey the changes that have taken place in Yolo county since they were boys. Then the country was in its original state, thickly covered with live oak trees, and Woodland in those days had only two small stores and a few scattered homes. Loyal to the beautiful valley in which they were born, and which they have assisted materially in developing, their opinion is unanimous concerning the superiority of this section over the many localities which they have visited and which have offered most attractive inducements to the home-seeker. Progressive and public spirited, they maintain an active interest in all public movements of worth and deservedly rank among the most influential citizens of the community. They may always be depended upon to stand up for the right, and in all of their dealings they have strictly adhered to the teachings of the Golden Rule.

DAVID WOLGAMOTT

We of the present generation are justly proud of our ancestors of the last decade, whose unremitting labor and self-sacrifice laid the foundation of the noble and progressive civilization that we enjoy today.

David Wolgamott, of German descent, inheriting the sturdy and admirable qualities of his worthy parents, was well fitted for the role of a California pioneer. He was born on his father's farm in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 9, 1838, and received his education in the local schools, early giving evidence of a strong, manly character.

Upon his brother Joseph's emigration to California in 1850 David's imagination became fired with a keen desire to take a like journey and make for himself in the mysterious west a name and a fortune that should reflect honor upon the house of Wolgamott. In 1859 at the age of twenty-one, being free to order his life according to his desires, he accepted the opportunity to join a party of five hundred and eighty people westward bound, and, filled with the high hopes of youth, he left the scenes of his boyhood. The wagons were drawn by bull teams, and the memory of that slow, wonderful journey across the plains, the mingled hardships and compensations, and the deep sense of the Creator's nearness, David Wolgamott would not voluntarily relinquish. His destination reached, September 13, 1859, he joined his brother Joseph, who had located near Woodland, Cal., and for fifteen years the brothers carried on the affairs of the ranch in partnership.

In 1870 Mr. Wolgamott won for his wife Rose M. Dinsdale, a native of Missouri, whose father had brought his family to California the year the Civil war began. Four years later, believing that more money could be made by dealing in sheep than by farming, Mr. Wolgamott moved to the foothills of Capay valley and engaged in sheep raising, gradually adding to his flock until it numbered three thousand. In 1884 he again changed his residence, locating near Healdsburg, in Sonoma county, where he continued in the sheep industry. Steady progress rewarded his efforts and in 1910 he purchased fifty acres of the finest and most productive land in Yolo county, located southeast of Woodland and known as the old Demming place, where he now resides. Without irrigation four crops of alfalfa are raised yearly on this land, and from fifteen acres which had never been plowed or harrowed Mr. Wolgamott secured as volunteer crops three hundred sacks of barley each harvest for three years.

Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolgamott, as fol-



John Keithley



Mrs Alicia Keithly

lows: Frank, a farmer of Fresno county; Charles, who resides near Healdsburg; and Walter, who is still on the home place. Integrity and honor are synonymous with the name of Wolgammott, upon which the sons of this generation bid fair to cast no shadow. The mother of these children died in Sonoma county May 16, 1909, at the age of fifty years.

JOHN KEITHLY

From the Atlantic seaboard, where the original immigrant to America established a home, the Keithly family by successive removals became transplanted to the west and its present representatives in California are associated honorably and intimately with many enterprises for the agricultural upbuilding and commercial development of the commonwealth. The member of the family to whose worth this sketch forms a sincere tribute was born in Harrison county, Ind., November 15, 1828, and entered into eternity in 1898 after a long association with western history. In him were combined the elements necessary to enduring pioneer activities. Sturdy of frame, stalwart of physique, optimistic in temperament and sanguine under the most discouraging outlook, his physical and mental attributes were those of the frontiersman. Upon no shoulders more capable than his could fall the task of promoting pioneer movements and laying well the foundation of a great and wealthy state, whose chief cause for gratitude is the presence of early settlers resourceful in mind and patriotic in spirit.

Genealogical records show that Jacob and Sarah (Roberts) Keithly, natives of Kentucky, became pioneer farmers of Indiana and as early as 1837 removed thence to Illinois, settling in McDonough county upon a large tract of raw land. Ere this the son, when a boy of eight years, had ploughed corn on the Indiana farm and he took up the same task in Illinois, besides doing other work more fitted for older boys or men. There was a large family (ten sons and two daughters) and it was necessary for each to aid in the cultivation of the land or the care of the home to the extent of his or her ability. When the children started out in the world for themselves they became widely scattered and some came as far west as the coast. Their reports concerning the west so enthused their father that in 1869 he visited California. During 1870 he again came west, this time buying land near Santa Rosa.

but in a short time he sold the property. Returning to Illinois in 1871, the next year he removed permanently to California and purchased a ranch near Fulton, Sonoma county, where in August of 1875 his useful existence came to an end.

When twenty-three years of age, in 1852 John Keithly crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" and at the expiration of six months arrived at Placerville, where he took up mining pursuits. Later he worked in the Santa Clara valley. In partnership with his brother, William, he went to Redwood City, San Mateo county, and took a contract to cut timber, at which work they made \$1160 in seven months. Going to Sacramento, they purchased a drove of cattle with the intention of returning with the stock to Redwood City, but a favorable offer was made and they sold the cattle at an advance of \$20 per head over the cost to them. With the returns from the sale they bought other cattle. That herd they took to Redwood City and during the winter engaged in teaming. Their next venture took them to Sacramento and from there they engaged in teaming to the mines at Nevada City. A large sum of money resulted from their energetic labors and this they invested in cattle, but after a few years they sold out. Taking up land in Solano county, they became interested in the sheep industry and at one time owned a flock of seven thousand head. During 1860 they bought one thousand acres from Henry Conner and engaged in raising wheat.

Upon the dissolution of the partnership between the brothers in 1865 John Keithly came to Yolo county and purchased eight hundred and forty acres near Davis. Later he acquired a tract of six hundred and forty acres in another part of the county, besides owning three hundred and twenty acres in Solano county. The large area was devoted to the raising of grain and to the stock industry, his specialty being fine horses and mules. As a rancher he carried forward his work upon an extensive scale and met with returns gratifying as well as richly merited. For twelve years after his death the farm was managed by his widow, but eventually the property was divided among the heirs and Mrs. Keithly then established a home in San Francisco, where she makes her home. Prior to her marriage in 1868 she bore the name of Alicia Reynolds. From girlhood she has lived in California, but Canada is her native land. The former marriage of Mr. Keithly had united him with Miss Maria E. Briggs, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Yolo county in 1866 one year after their union. Of the second marriage four children were born, George F. L., William E. (deceased), James K. and Estelle, Mrs. Simon Errington. The oldest son married Miss Sophia Struve and has two children, Edwin L. and Clarice. The second son not only conducted a

livery stable at Davis, but also assisted his mother in the management of the ranch and displayed ability in both lines of activity until his death, October 4, 1899.

Mrs. Keithly was the daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Koen) Reynolds, who brought their family to California in 1856 via Panama. Mr. Reynolds engaged in farming near Vacaville, and there he died at the age of fifty years. Mrs. Reynolds died at the age of eighty-one years. After the death of her mother Mrs. Keithly purchased the old home of her parents containing three hundred and twenty acres four miles northeast of Vacaville. This she rents, as she also does another half section that she owns.

Mrs. Keithly received her education in the public schools near Vacaville and at St. Catherine's convent at Benicia. In retrospect she looks back over fifty years and sees broad vacant plains that now abound in productive farms and orchards and beautiful homes.

GEORGE HAYES

One of the earliest pioneers of Yolo county, having been identified with the development of that section for the past thirty-eight years, Mr. Hayes fully merits the esteem and prosperity which he enjoys today, his name being synonymous with courage and honor. A native of Illinois, he was born in October, 1855, near St. Louis, Mo., where he remained with his parents until he came to Yolo county. Here he first engaged in farming, in connection with which he successfully conducted a general wood business. Subsequently he was joined by his father, a wheelwright by occupation.

The marriage of Mr. Hayes united him with Miss Elizabeth Jones, and to their union the following children were born: Leo George, who married Miss Ollie Collett; Ollie, who is the wife of Carl Bicknell and the mother of two sons, Melvin and Kenneth; Ora, who is now the wife of George Perry of Knights Landing and who has one son, Norman; D. L., and Leland E.

Mr. Hayes' holdings aggregate two hundred and eighty acres, fifty of which are devoted to alfalfa, the remainder being in barley, which, in 1911, produced thirteen sacks per acre. He is also the owner of eighteen head of stock, and raises hogs for his own use. As a man of enterprise and exceptional business ability, Mr. Hayes has aided materially in the progress of the section in which he has so long resided and among his fellow citizens is regarded with warm respect and admiration.

J. WESLEY GALLUP

Horticultural enterprises have engaged the attention of Mr. Gallup for a long period of successful activity and by means of his skill in the occupation, as well as his persevering industry, he has added another name to the list of prosperous fruit-growers in the county and has furnished additional evidence as to the adaptability of the soil to such pursuits. Lying on the route of the free delivery No. 2 out from Woodland may be seen his attractive homestead of forty-seven acres, which, together with another farm of twenty-seven acres entirely given over to the cultivation of grapes, forms a possession of considerable value and gratifying annual returns. A specialty is made of seedless raisin grapes and in this product he has been successful to an unusual degree. On the home place, in addition to the vineyard, he has a great variety of apricots, plums, prunes, pears, peaches, almonds and walnuts, and from the sale of these varied products he receives an income of considerable dimensions, worthily won through his own industry and perseverance, supplemented by the intelligent co-operation of his wife.

In his lineage Mr. Gallup represents a colonial family of Connecticut. His father, N. S. and grandfather, Peter Gallup, were natives of that state. The former, a contractor by occupation and a lifelong resident of Connecticut, married Julia A. Gallup, daughter of Frank Gallup. In a very early day her brothers came to California and were pioneer freighters out of Sacramento. Of her children J. Wesley, the eldest, was born at Ledyard, Conn., March 10, 1859. Ellen is the wife of Prof. C. L. Bristol, an eminent educator of New York City. Amos, a contractor and builder, makes his home in Connecticut, where also resides the only other member of the family, Mrs. Cora Turner, a widow. The common schools of Connecticut gave J. Wesley Gallup fair advantages and on the home farm he was trained to habits of industry and self-reliance. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he came to California in 1883, and in 1885 settled in Yolo county, where he has since resided with the exception of one year in Sacramento county and three years in San Francisco. After his return to Yolo county in 1894 Mr. Gallup rented the land he later acquired by purchase, first buying twenty-seven acres and afterward becoming the owner of the balance of the property. Since he bought the land he has rebuilt and remodeled the house, transforming it into a neat and attractive country home. The beauty of the residence is enhanced by the shade and ornamental trees surrounding the buildings. A substantial barn and other necessary structures add to the value of the place. The



J. W. Gallup

present condition of the property speaks volumes for the skill and perseverance of the owner, who began in horticultural efforts without means and through his own exertions has accumulated a valuable tract. It has been his good fortune to enjoy the co-operation of his wife, a woman of intelligence and energy, whom he married in this county in 1896 and who was formerly Miss Madge Godsil. Mrs. Gallup was born at Hong Kong, China, being the daughter of an Englishman who for years served as a sea captain and meanwhile had his family stationed first in China, later in Australia and eventually in California. Five children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gallup, namely: Edward, Harold, Lyle, Ellen and Katheryn. In fraternal relations Mr. Gallup and his wife are identified with the Woodland Lodge of Rebekahs and in addition he is a prominent worker in and a past noble grand of the Woodland Lodge, I. O. O. F. The welfare of the order has been promoted through his wise leadership and he has been active in enlarging its field of usefulness. As a citizen he favors all movements for the general good and has been particularly interested in measures for the enlargement of horticultural enterprises in the county.

CHARLES S. THOMAS

The activities of a generation of patriotic and resourceful citizens have wrought many transformations in the agricultural aspect and commercial enterprises of Yolo county since there passed from his useful toil one long identified with its progress and a promoter of its early business development. The value of the citizenship of C. S. Thomas during the years of his pioneer labors can scarcely be overestimated. Coming to the county in a very early day, he discerned its possibilities and often predicted its ultimate prosperity and wealth, this, too, at a time when the most optimistic spirit but dimly discerned the hidden resources of the region. His judgment was keen, his loyalty to county was deep and his contributions of time and means to local development generous and cordial. All in all, his character was of the type so indispensable to the evolution of a frontier region into a highly civilized community.

The changes of a busy existence brought Mr. Thomas to a point far distant from his birthplace at New Haven, Conn., and into surroundings radically different from those familiar to his boyhood. Born in 1810, he was still quite small when the family took up the

journey toward the west. Finding a desirable location in New York state, they took up land and he entered upon the task of earning a livelihood as a tiller of the soil. It followed that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to attend school and the broad fund of information he later acquired was the result of habits of close observation and thoughtful reading. The attaining of his majority marked another change in his environment, for he then became a pioneer of Wisconsin and settled among the frontiersmen of Green county, where for one term he served as county sheriff.

In company with a party of emigrants Mr. Thomas crossed the plains to California during the summer of 1853 and after his arrival he engaged in mining at Placerville. The year 1855 found him a pioneer of Yolo county, where he settled at Knight's Landing and embarked in business pursuits. For a long period he held rank among the leading men of the locality and his general store was a center of trade for the pioneers coming from every direction. His leading occupation was that of grain buyer and in the early era of the settlement the farmers were accustomed to haul their grain to his elevator, and then buy at his store such necessities as they wished to take back home with them. The grain was hauled to town in "prairie schooners" and was loaded from the elevator into barges, which conveyed it down the Sacramento river to the markets. When Mr. Thomas removed from Knight's Landing to Woodland in 1872 he resumed the grain business and until his death ten years later he bought and sold grain in very large quantities. For many years before his demise he had the inestimable benefit of the co-operation and cheerful counsel of his capable wife, whom he had married in Monroe, Wis., in 1848 and who was Miss Josephine Louisa Wallace, a native of Galena, Ill. Mrs. Thomas survives her husband and in her pleasant home at No. 658 First street, Woodland, surrounded by the comforts that give pleasure to age and ministered to by children and friends, she passes the twilight of her useful existence in quiet contentment and finds her highest happiness in the welfare and society of her daughter, Mrs. Addie E. Baker, and son, Charles F. Thomas, both of whom are living in Woodland.

FEDELE COSTA

The name of Costa indicates the Italian origin of the family. Indeed up to the present the majority of the members remain in the land of their ancestors, although a number have sought the opportunities offered by other countries. Among those who have found in

the new world advantages not possible in their own beautiful Italy mention belongs to Fedele Costa, a native of Bioglio, Novara, born November 30, 1863. The fact that his father, Dominico Costa, was a very successful contractor and builder in Italy determined his own line of activities, for at the age of twelve years he began with his father to learn the occupation of a builder and soon gained a thorough knowledge of the occupation. Meanwhile, while working at the trade during the summer months, he devoted the winters to school and thus acquired a fair education in the city of Technique, where he completed the studies of the grammar grade. Upon leaving school he began to give his entire time to occupative labors and soon became known as a skilled workman in every branch of constructive work. From a position as a day laborer he rose to be contractor and superintendent for large building firms in Italy, where he had charge of the construction of many large and important buildings. Before leaving his native country he had begun to take contracts of his own and these he filled with scrupulous exactness.

Coming to the United States and to California during 1906 Mr. Costa found employment at his trade in San Francisco, but after a brief sojourn in the metropolis he removed to Livermore, where he engaged in the building business for three years. From there he was called to Auburn and was the architect and contractor for the erection of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. So satisfactory was his work on that beautiful and substantial structure that, on its completion, the building committee honored him with valuable presents and also gave him the highest testimonials for efficiency. The skill which he had exercised in the construction of that church led him to be regarded as a specialist in church building and brought him to the notice of the committee having in charge the erection of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church at Woodland. For this imposing and magnificent edifice, the largest and finest house of worship in Yolo county, he was engaged as architect as well and building contractor. The duties of the large contract brought him to Woodland during February of 1912 and here he has since made his headquarters, meantime giving his attention to the building business. More than ordinary success has come to him in his chosen occupation, every department of which he thoroughly understands and with every phase of which he is familiar. Having devoted himself to the occupation with the most intense diligence, he has had no leisure for participation in the public affairs of his adopted country, nor has he identified himself with any order excepting the Ancient Order of Foresters. In this organization he has been interested from the standpoint of an active membership and to its philanthropies he has contributed with characteristic generosity.

ISAAC J. ELY

From an early period in the colonization of the new world the Ely family was identified with its agricultural development and several successive generations lived in the south, the earliest representative coming from England and settling in Virginia. Several members of the Ely family fought in the Revolutionary war. During the year 1819 Isaac Ely, a Kentuckian by birth and education, located on land in Missouri, and in 1823 brought his wife and children to the newer regions of that state, taking up a claim in Ralls county in the midst of a region so desolate that no settlers other than Indians had invaded the lonely precincts. Out of the wilderness he carved a home for his family, one of whom, Aaron F., born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri, married Miss Emily Utterbach, a native of Clay county, Mo., who was the daughter of George Utterbach, who served as aide to General Washington in the Revolutionary war, afterward moving to Kentucky, where he married Catherine Spence. They began housekeeping upon a tract of raw land in Ralls county and labored with devoted diligence to develop a productive farm out of the virgin soil. In 1844, ere he had realized his dreams of a highly improved farm and the acquisition of a competency, the father was stricken by the hand of death. Upon the widow devolved the task of rearing their children and making a home for the little family. This duty she performed nobly and affectionately and until her death, in 1879, she gave her thoughts and work wholly to the welfare of her children. Her eldest son was Isaac J., born in Ralls county, Mo., March 6, 1836. The second, Hankerson, died in Ralls county, Mo., in 1909, when almost sixty years of age. The third, Aaron F., Jr., died in Woodland, Cal., in 1901, leaving wife and children to mourn his demise. The youngest member of the family circle, Martin, is a resident of his native county in Missouri and engages in agricultural pursuits.

To aid in an intelligent grasp of business matters Isaac J. Ely was given an excellent common school education, which he has enlarged by habits of observation and thoughtful reading. October 19, 1857, was his first day in his present locality and the date of his arrival in Sacramento at the expiration of a journey lasting only one day less than six months. The trip across the plains had been made with a large train of ox-teams, horses and cattle, and proved very tedious but not especially dangerous. Each day of the six months the young emigrant wrote in his diary an account of special happenings, all interesting and some amusing. The record was kept with painstaking care and was highly prized by him as a detailed description of an important series of events.



P. J. Toly

When the journal was accidentally lost its author experienced a feeling of the deepest regret.

After having gained some experience in mining for gold at Folsom and meanwhile having met with a little success, in February of 1858 Mr. Ely came to Yolo county and took up land which he still owns and occupies. Later he bought a quit-claim deed to one hundred and sixty acres near his homestead. In 1864 he purchased another quarter section and removed to the new tract, where for a time he kept "bachelor's hall." At Woodland, August 19, 1866, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Jane (Strode) Watson, who was born in Ralls county, Mo., and came to California in 1852, settling at Sacramento. After his marriage Mr. Ely returned to the farm that he had purchased immediately after his removal to this county and here he took up general farm pursuits. In the course of time he erected a neat, substantial and commodious residence, adequate outbuildings, etc., and transformed the property into a highly improved estate, well adapted to profitable farming in grain and hay and also adapted especially to the raising of stock, high-grade cattle, horses and hogs being a specialty of the owner. Conservative in business dealings, wise in agricultural enterprises, judicious in the selection of stock and energetic in the dispatch of farm work, he furnishes an ideal type of the old settler who yet is in active touch with present-day affairs. In addition to eight hundred acres which he has in Yolo county, he owns valuable timber lands and stock range in Sutter county, where in 1878 he bought two tracts, one embracing one hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres and the other containing a quarter section. Some of this land is devoted to raising alfalfa and beans.

A happy married life of twenty years was ended with the death of Mrs. Ely in 1886. Four children survive her. The two eldest sons, Frank E. and Rodney M., reside upon and cultivate the large home ranch. The first-named married Miss Annie Broughton and they have three sons, Isaac J., Jr., Robert D. and John F. Rodney M. married Miss Eliza Jacobs, and they have one daughter, Fern. Leslie S., the third son in the family circle, has a son, Leslie S., Jr., and resides in Sacramento. The only daughter, Emily, Mrs. George N. Jacobs, of Woodland, has two children, Isaac Wayne and Virginia. As early as 1865 Mr. Ely was made a Mason in Grafton Lodge No. 141, F. & A. M., and later he became connected with Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M. and Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T. The principles of the order have a firm adherent in him and he has been staunch in his long allegiance to the lofty creed adopted by the organization. His interest in the blue lodge has been particularly keen and his service in various positions, including that of worshipful master, has been intelligent

and capable. His sons, Frank E. and Rodney M., are also disciples of Masonry and share the father's devoted faith in the principles of the order.

WILLIAM BRINCK

One of the most prominent citizens of Winters is William Brinck. This Yolo pioneer was born in Bichweiler, Alsace, France, October 20, 1849, living there until 1869, or until nineteen years of age. With his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Klem) Brinck, natives of the same place, he came to this country, locating in New York City, and after three years' sojourn there the subject of this review, in company with his brother, Henry Brinck, struck out for the west. Fortune evidently went with the two young Alsatians, because they landed in one of the garden spots of this garden of the world—Pleasant valley, Solano county. They immediately settled upon a tract of two hundred and ten acres and began to prosper. It was hard work clearing land for cultivation, but that made no difference to them, or to their neighbors, and that is the reason Pleasant valley blossoms as the rose. William married Miss Mary Keene, a native daughter of the Golden West, and from that union was born, thirty-one years ago, a son, William, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Daisy Manning resulted in the birth of two sons, William G. and John M. After the death of his first wife, William Brinck married Josephine Bernier, a native of Kentucky. This event took place sixteen years ago, and the couple have two daughters, Gladys I. and Elizabeth E.

Mr. Brinck, true to his native France, at first planted grapevines, but when his vineyard, with those of his neighbors, became diseased, he grubbed it up and planted the land to peaches, apricots, plums, prunes and pears. In the year 1903 he dissolved with his brother and divided the places. About eighteen years ago he located on his present place and set out an orchard on a tract of grain land, now having one hundred and twenty-five acres in one big orchard of different varieties of fruit. He has sixty acres of peaches and twenty-five acres of almonds. The yields of all his orchards for the year have been enormous. He lives in a splendid ten-room residence, fully modern and up to date, set in the middle of beautiful surrounding grounds planted with orange trees and rare fruits for family use. The ranch is well equipped with suitable packing and drying houses, etc.



Mrs. Bertha Weber

Mr. Brinck was made a Mason in Buckeye Lodge No. 195 at Winters, and himself and wife are identified with the Order of the Eastern Star. He has always taken a keen interest in the educational affairs of his neighborhood and has repeatedly served as trustee of the district and of the Winters union high school. For several years he has been vice president and a director of the First National and Savings Bank of Winters, and is also a director in the Winters Canning Association and the Winters Dried Fruit Company. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans, but does not stick close within party lines when the personal character of the candidate is in question. He is closely attached to his family, is a loving father, a helpful neighbor, and, in all, a good citizen of the republic, like the many immigrants the Republic of France has sent to this country.

MRS. BERTHA WEBER

By her innate refinement and breadth of culture Mrs. Weber has greatly endeared herself to her many friends in Woodland, and has also amply proven her business ability in the management of her highly cultivated and productive estate adjacent to the city.

Born in Horn, Gmund, Wurtemberg, Germany, Mrs. Weber was the fourth eldest of seven children and received a thorough public school education in her home community. Her parents, Bernard and Veronica (Klotzbiger) Schuerle, were also natives of Gmund, and her father served as game warden and head forester of a large estate until he died. The Schuerle family comes of very old and noble ancestors of Wurtemberg, Germany. Bertha Schuerle became the wife of Christian Weber, a carpenter and builder, their marriage taking place in Stuttgart, Germany, May 19, 1863. During the succeeding eight years they made their home in Stuttgart, the husband continuing to conduct his trade with increasing success, and by his sterling qualities and good judgment becoming one of the leading citizens of the community. In 1871, however, the plans of the young couple were shattered by the death of Mr. Weber, at the age of thirty-five. In 1876 the bereaved young wife, accompanied by her two little daughters, left the scenes of her happy married life of five years, with her brother, John K. Schuerle, a farmer of Woodland, Cal. In 1901, upon the death of her brother, she became sole owner of the two hundred and thirty-five acre farm

which, in innumerable ways, she had assisted in bringing to a state of prosperity, and she continued to reside on her ranch, the affairs of which she had so judiciously conducted. After the marriage of her children, Mary, Mrs. Abele of Dunnigan, and Amelia, Mrs. Bemmerly, who resides in Woodland, Mrs. Weber redoubled her interest in the general welfare of the community, bravely endeavoring to bridge the gap that became apparent upon the departure of those whom she loved best.

In addition to raising grain Mrs. Weber devotes sixty acres of her property to the culture of a vineyard, and finds keen pleasure in the many duties which command her attention. She is the owner of valuable real estate in Woodland and maintains an intelligent and personal control over her interests. The grounds surrounding her home are well kept and in excellent taste, a notable feature being a massive and beautiful oak which towers majestically above its fellows.

Mrs. Weber is an active member of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church, to which she devotes much of her time and thought as well as financial assistance, and is widely known as a woman of high intelligence and generous sympathies.

MRS. HENRY BORDEN WOOD

The late Henry Borden Wood, whose widow, Mrs. Julia T. Wood, is one of the most highly honored of the older citizens of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., was born at Little Compton, R. I., August 8, 1826, and died November 10, 1906. Mr. Wood was a son of Borden and Harriet (Gray) Wood, natives of Rhode Island. When he was fifteen years old his parents moved to New York City and his father became a captain in the merchant marine service. A few years later the family took up their residence at New Bedford, Mass., and Borden Wood became president of a bank in that city. There the son completed his education and there he was a clerk until 1849, when he and five others chartered a whaling vessel and sailed around Cape Horn for San Francisco and thence up to Benicia. It was on Washington's birthday that they left New Bedford and the journey was slow and tiresome. Mr. Wood went to the mines, but soon established himself as a grocery merchant in Sonora. Later he was in the shoe trade until in 1852, when he returned to Massachusetts. After a stay there of five months he returned to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and opened a shoe store in Marysville. In 1858 he removed to Yolo county and bought and im-



J. H. Lecky

proved and operated a ranch near Charleston and in 1864 he entered upon a two years' clerkship with Thomas & Laugenour at Knight's Landing. In 1866 he was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Charles Gray, but soon opened a hardware store on Main street, Woodland, which he conducted successfully until his death. After that event his widow continued the business a year and a half, then disposed of it. She still owns a store building on Main street near First, her residence at No. 827 Main street, and other property in the city.

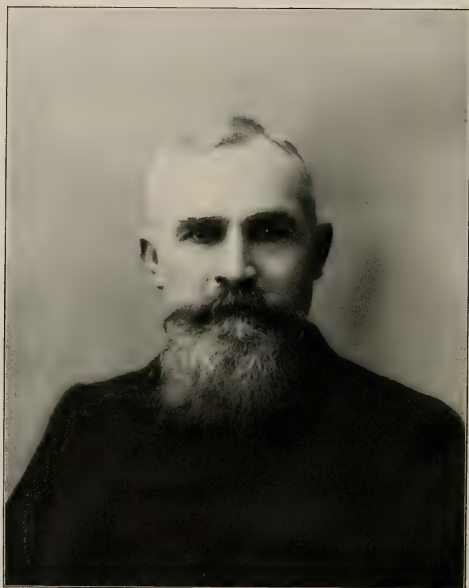
June 8, 1851, at Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Wood married Julia T. Hannon, a native of Kings county, Ireland. When she was two years old she was adopted by her grandparents, James and Elizabeth Prout, of Queens county, and was educated by a tutor. In 1849 she came across the ocean to Boston, Mass., with her aunt, Margaret Prout, who sent her to a young ladies' seminary at New Bedford. In 1859 she came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco July 30, thence she went to Sacramento, where she was married about two years later. She bore her husband five children: Harriet E. died at the age of two years and six months; Borden died in San Francisco in 1904 in his thirty-seventh year; Henry died August 15, 1906; Augustine and James live in Woodland. Mrs. Wood is a woman of strong character and ready sympathies, noted alike for her business ability and for her unostentatious help of deserving persons in need. She is a communicant of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church of Woodland. Her late husband was in his political affiliations a Republican; in his religion he was an Episcopalian; as a citizen he was generously public-spirited and helpful to all worthy local interests.

G. H. HECKE

It is to men of superior ability and scientific knowledge that the various horticultural sections of California owe their present prosperous condition and wonderful state of development, and in particular is Yolo county fortunately and scientifically equipped in her horticultural commissioner, G. H. Hecke. This busy and useful official was born in Hamburg, Germany, where after leaving the high school of his native city he was employed several years in a large nursery. He left that establishment to enter a German agricultural college, in which he took a course in horticulture and viticulture. After a year of study and practical work in

France he further fitted himself for his chosen profession by special study at the Royal Botanical Gardens, at Kew, near London, England, where he remained two years (1890-91). This is the only government institution of its kind in England, and its graduates supply the British colonies with trained horticulturists. After passing his examinations Mr. Hecke looked around for a location and chose the Pacific coast country as a fair field for future operations and selected California as the most suitable district for his purpose. Accordingly he arrived here in 1892 and entered the employ of the Kern County Land Company at Bakersfield. The next year he decided to seek a more desirable field for his special experiments and found it in Yolo county, where he accepted a position on the Byron Jackson ranch, two miles south of Woodland. In the course of time Mr. Hecke became the owner of this beautiful ranch. Under his intelligent and careful management it could not be other than what it is—a rare garden of plant, vine and tree and one of the show places of Central California. Within its limits are a raisin vineyard of eighty acres, a prune orchard of fifty acres and an apricot and olive orchard of about twenty acres. “The Yolanda” is the fitting and poetical name Mr. Hecke has given his home, and its one hundred and sixty acres of park-like cultivation and arrangement could not have been more appropriately named. The ranch is adorned with a beautiful residence, in perfect keeping with the place, and has drying houses, packing houses, stables and other necessary buildings. Here its cultured owner lives and gathers the plant products of a wonderful farm. A two-hundred acre tract near Esparto, also belonging to this estate, is devoted to the cultivation of grain and alfalfa. In a county of such agricultural possibilities as Yolo it is no wonder that within its territory a grower like this trained horticulturist has found his natural field.

From 1904 until 1906 Mr. Hecke was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture as an expert in viticulture and had in charge eleven experimental vineyards extending from Chico to Cucamonga. After several years of this service he resigned to devote all his time to his own business interests. When the University Farm at Davis was established Mr. Hecke was one of its most enthusiastic local advocates. As is known, this farm is a part of the College of Agriculture of the University of California and contains seven hundred and eighty acres of the rich alluvium which Putah creek has for countless ages been bringing down from the hills. Believing firmly in the theory of establishing this great educational institution where farming is taught as a science and pays for itself in the knowledge it imparts to the surrounding world, Yolo's commissioner of horticulture is deeply



B R Sackett

interested in the noble institution and has faith in the efficacy of its future influence on the agricultural and horticultural development of the resources not only of California, but of the Pacific coast.

In 1898 Mr. Hecke married Miss Elizabeth Welch, a native of Yolo county. They have two daughters, Leila and Martha.

BUEL RUTHVEN SACKETT

Studying the genealogy of the Sackett family, to which belong the well-known ranchers of California, Buel Ruthven Sackett, now deceased, and his son, Harry E. Sackett, it is found that one of the name, supposedly a native of England, served as a regimental surgeon in the Revolution. His son, Rev. John B. Sackett, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1812, and in 1837 became a pioneer of Ohio, where he first taught school, and later became a Baptist minister in Ashtabula and Knox counties. As a student of the Bible he attained a widespread reputation, and in an accurate knowledge of the Scriptures had few equals. In recognition of his profound Biblical knowledge he was appointed corresponding secretary of the Ohio Baptist convention, and in the discharge of his duties he traveled throughout the entire state. His sudden death, December 24, 1870, closed a career of more than ordinary usefulness and honor. For some years he was survived by his wife, Amanda (Bardeen) Sackett, who was born in New York January 16, 1813, and traced her lineage to Scottish ancestry.

One of the expeditions that entered California during the early '50s contained among its members a weary and penniless lad who, aroused by tales concerning the discovery of gold, had run away from home in the hope of becoming a gold-seeker in the west. When, after countless discouragements, after a long period of hunger and privation, he finally reached his destination, it was only to meet hundreds of discouraged men returning from the mines with the report that the wonderful tales concerning the abundance of gold were wholly untrue. The vision of gold that had allured the eastern youth disappeared before the bald statements of other disillusioned Argonauts, and he turned to a job of splitting rails as a means of providing food and raiment. Four years later he returned to his Ohio home and took up the apprenticeship from which he had run away. No one would have predicted that the twilight of his life

would find him one of the prosperous ranchers of California. Destiny seemed to hold him now to the east, but, under all, the magic of Californian attractions was working, and in eighteen months after his return to the east he gave up his position, bade farewell to friends, and for the last time came to the west to earn a livelihood. How well he succeeded in his modest aspirations the record of his holdings and the influence of his name abundantly testify.

Fabius, a village in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., was the birthplace of Buel Ruthven Sackett, and here he was born January 4, 1834. At three years of age he was taken by his parents to Ohio, and from that time until he was eighteen remained in Ashtabula and Knox counties. Meanwhile he had been apprenticed to a jeweler in Mount Vernon, and as he sat at work he heard little discussed but the discovery of gold in California. Small wonder that his imagination became inflamed and his ambition aroused. The principal impediment was the fact that his apprenticeship had not expired. Finally he determined not to allow that to hinder him in his plans, and so, with a friend, he executed the coup d'état, running away in the night with a total capital of \$8, but with a fund of hope that at the time seemed inexhaustible.

From the first the discouragements were many. Every outgoing train of emigrants leaving Lexington, Mo., was implored to give work to the lad, whose anxiety grew greater as his fund became less. A loaf of bread warded off starvation, while a barn furnished shelter at night. Thus a week dragged its slow length along, and then a kind-hearted man listened to his appeal, hiring him to aid in driving a herd of stock across the plains. As Mr. Sackett had no knowledge of harnessing horses or driving cattle, he was less helpful than a country boy would have been, but with his eagerness and determination he soon learned to be of use to his employer. The journey was tedious and not without danger, but finally California was reached in safety, and he continued on to Sonoma county with the man who had brought him west. From there he walked to Napa county and began to split rails, receiving \$6 per hundred, and shortly afterward built a house of logs hewn by himself. Near the cabin he planted apricot, peach and fig trees, which though planted in 1852 are to some extent still bearing fruit.

Selling his claim and returning to the east, Mr. Sackett took up work in the shop from which he had run away, and as stated above remained there about eighteen months, when he returned to California via the Panama route. He rented land in the northern part of Solano county near Winters, where he remained for two years, and then with Milton Wolfskill bought two hundred and ten acres near Winters, and shortly afterward forty acres of the tract were planted to grapes. On selling out four years later Mr. Sackett received only enough to pay his debts, and he accordingly crossed the line

into Yolo county, where he bought one hundred and ninety acres, situated about three miles west of Winters, and here, for four years, engaged in raising vegetables. On selling this property for \$2,000 he bought one hundred and fifty acres for the same amount, but this place he sold for \$11,000 four years later. His next purchase comprised three hundred and eighty acres in Solano and Yolo counties, and this splendid ranch he and his brother, John, owned and managed jointly with large profit. The William Brinck ranch, for which he paid \$18,000, he sold four years afterward for \$29,000. In partnership with his brother John he bought nine hundred acres, the most of which is along Putah creek in Yolo county, although a portion of the tract is in Solano county. The large acreage is divided into five farms and each bears a full equipment of improvements. The home farm lies three and a half miles west of Winters in Yolo county, and has about two hundred and fifty acres in orchard and vineyard. In 1906 Mr. Sackett located in Alameda, where he made his home the remainder of his life, his death occurring March 30, 1912. Mr. Sackett's death was sincerely mourned by a great number of friends and associates, who had ever found him a conscientious and thoughtful friend, and also by a number who had been the recipient of his kindly charities. He was a high type of the self-made, self-reliant man who has come to the west to build it up and make it the exceptional country it is today, and it is largely due to him and his followers that his line of business has reached its present flourishing condition.

In February, 1862, Buel R. Sackett was married to Susan Williams, who was born in Missouri and came across the plains with her father shortly before her marriage. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Harry E., who is an eminent horticulturist of this vicinity; Fannie, who is the wife of R. N. Dinsmore and the mother of Buel Dinsmore; Louis A., who married Clara Graham, and has two children, Buel R. and Dorothy; and Herbert F., deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Sackett married Frances Williams, who soon after passed away. On September 30, 1879, at Fairfield, he married Florence A. Howe, a native of Auburn, Fayette county, Iowa, daughter of Hiram T. and Rhoda A. (Pitts) Howe, early settlers of Iowa. Mr. Howe was a soldier in an Iowa regiment in the Civil war, and died during service. Mrs. Sackett was brought to California in 1875 with her mother and stepfather, H. B. Austin. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Amanda J., who married Frederick Ayres, of Alameda, Cal.; Buel, deceased; Chester H., who is managing the home place; Ruthven W., who is Mrs. Roy Wyatt, of Winters; and Florence M. All these children have been given a thorough educational training and been brought up to be a credit to the name they bear.

JOHN CRAIG DRUMMOND

As fall the ripened fruits and the autumn leaves upon the somber earth, there to receive burial beneath a white shroud of snow, so pass the pioneers from the darkness of life's night into the gracious memory of the past. Few still remain of the rugged youths who were allured to the west by thrilling tales concerning the discovery of gold and who nobly performed their part in the upbuilding of a great commonwealth, whose present prosperity may be attributed largely to their labors during the formative period of western civilization. An honored place in the annals of Yolo county was filled by the late John C. Drummond and his memory remains green in the hearts of family and friends, while his wife, who came across the plains in girlhood and has witnessed the remarkable expansion of local resources, remains to receive the kindly hospitality of old-time friends and the sympathetic reverence of a younger generation of workers.

It may be taken for granted that the early life of Mr. Drummond in Rahway, N. J., where he was born in 1828, prepared him for hardships and pioneer tasks in the west. Certain it is that he proved equal to every emergency that arose and acquitted himself manfully in every responsibility of a long and useful existence. When he took the long voyage around the Horn in 1849 it was with the intention of trying for a fortune in the mines, but his experiences in that occupation were not encouraging and in a short time he resumed his trade of a blacksmith, which he had learned in the east. For twelve years he followed his trade in Sacramento and meanwhile accumulated savings to an amount justifying him in landed investments. Coming to Yolo county, he secured the title to seven hundred acres of land seven miles east of Davis and here he remained until his death, which occurred November 12, 1895. Meanwhile he had risen to a high rank among the farmers of Yolo county and had been markedly successful in the raising of grain as well as stock. It was his privilege to witness the steady development of the west and he might well recount with pride his association with the history of the state from the time of its admission to the Union until his own activities came to an end.

Any account of the life of this sterling pioneer would be incomplete were no mention made of his faithful, devoted wife, to whose loyal co-operation and unflagging industry his own material success largely might be attributed. Sarah Frances Reid was born in Franklin county, Tenn., February 5, 1844, and was one of sixteen children, fourteen of whom came across the plains in company with their parents, William F. and Elizabeth (Shores) Reid. Six months of 1857 were spent on the road and finally, on October 15 of that



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. DRUMMOND

year, the family thankfully reached their destination in Yolo county, all well and hearty, and even their horses and cattle brought through without any heavy loss. The journey, however, had not been without its trials and dangers and many of these Mrs. Drummond well remembers. Of her descendants there are nine grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren and all of them who are old enough to appreciate her tales of early days love to listen to her accounts of the trip across the plains, presenting as it does, a graphic picture of a period radically different from our twentieth-century civilization. In the immediate family of Mrs. Drummond there are three daughters, living, namely: Mrs. Annie Ramey and Mrs. Bettie Tufts, both of whom live near Davis, and Mrs. Lillian Hafner, who makes her home in the city of Oakland. Mrs. Drummond since her husband's death continues to reside in Davis, looking after her interests and still owns three hundred acres of the old homestead where she went as a bride and where her children were born.

GEORGE A. OGDEN

The man whose name is the title of this sketch is one of the best posted grain dealers in Northern California. He has built up a large business and is well known and highly respected by all with whom he has had to do in any way. Always, his integrity is unquestioned and often it is said of him more truly than it has been said of many others, "his word is as good as his bond." George A. Ogden was born at Plainfield, Yolo county, Cal., September 28, 1863. His father, Andrew Ogden, a native of the Old Dominion state, started for California by way of Cape Horn in 1848, and arrived at Sacramento January 1, 1849. After some not entirely satisfactory experiences as a miner for gold he settled in Yolo county and became a farmer and stock-raiser. He bought and improved a farm near Plainfield, on which he lived and prospered until his death, which occurred in 1892. His widow, who was before her marriage Miss Georgiana Blair, is living at Woodland, Yolo county. Of the eight children she bore to her husband seven are living. George A. was the third in order of birth.

Amid the healthful and moral environments of the farm, George A. Ogden was reared and learned farming and the value of industry and honesty to one who would make a real success of life. He was educated in the public schools near his father's farm and at Atkinson's Business College, at Sacramento, where he was graduated in

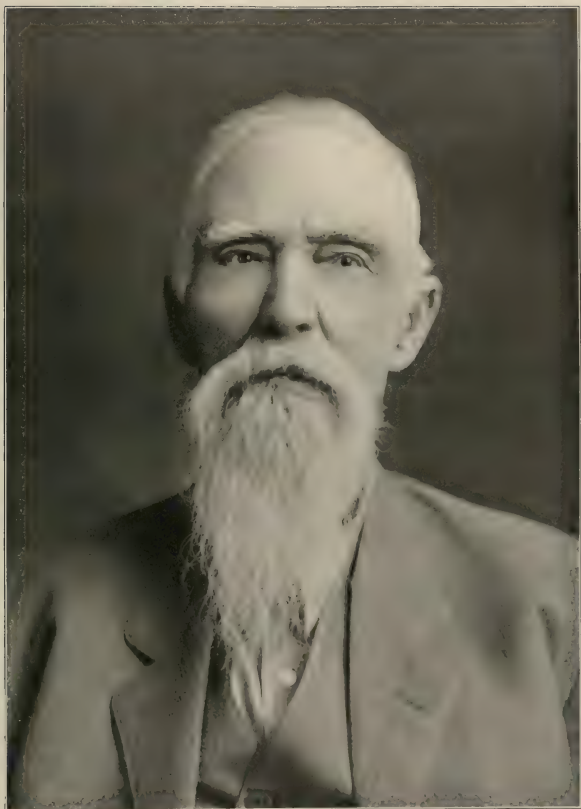
1880, when he was about seventeen years old. His father owned a grain farm near Anderson, in Shasta county, and this the young man managed successfully for ten years, improving his knowledge of agriculture and learning the ways of business and of men. Of course he made mistakes sometimes, but he got on. He came to Woodland in 1890 and engaged in the grain trade, and that has been his business ever since. During the first eight years he was a buyer for Eppinger & Company, and since then he has been in the trade wholly for himself. He buys and ships grain so extensively that his operations demand a warehouse having a capacity of eight thousand tons of grain and four thousand tons of hay. His establishment is connected with the Southern Pacific tracks by a private switch.

It was in Redding, Shasta county, Cal., that Mr. Ogden married Miss Mary Wolfe, a native of Oregon, who has borne him two children: William H., a high school graduate, is assisting his father in the conduct of his business. Hazel is a member of her parents' household. In his political views Mr. Ogden is a Republican. He is a Past Grand of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

DREWRY ROBERT CLANTON

One of Yolo county's earliest settlers is D. R. Clanton, whose life record indicates his exceptional business sagacity and his inflexible determination to overcome all obstacles that arose to thwart his plans. He was born January 24, 1831, in Montgomery county, Mo., but early in life accompanied his parents to near Quincy, Adams county, Ill., where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the country schools of that locality. His father, John M. Clanton, was a native of Tennessee; his mother, Mary (Griggs) Clanton, was a Kentuckian.

In 1850 Drewry R. Clanton came to California, making the trip across the plains with mule teams and wagons. He arrived in the vicinity of Hangtown after a six months journey and thereafter spent a short time in the mines. Following this experience he engaged in freighting from Sacramento to Forest Hill for eighteen months. It was while on a trip through this country for the purpose of buying work oxen that he saw the great possibilities of Yolo county and in 1853 he took up land here. In the fall of that year his parents joined him, settling upon land which their son had homesteaded and given to them. There they carried on a general farming and stock business with great success. The



D. R. Clanton

mother died in 1867, the father remaining on the farm until his retirement in Woodland, where he died at the age of eighty-four.

Drewry Clanton, upon his arrival in California, faced his new life penniless and weary after his long, hard journey across the plains. Selling for a song the faithful rifle which had served him so well during his trip, his next step was to order the first "square meal" he had enjoyed for many a day. As stated above, in 1853 he homesteaded eighty acres in Yolo county about a mile and one-half north of Woodland, choosing barley as his first crop. When his parents arrived he turned this land over to them and he and his two brothers filed on a section of land, sharing equally. In conformance with the law each erected a dwelling, Drewry's proving superior to those of his brothers.

The father lost his land later, owing to the fact that it was a part of a Spanish grant. His son Drewry, however, proved equal to the occasion and, presenting his new home to his father, himself took up his abode near the mountains upon a ranch of twenty-two hundred acres which he had recently acquired. Here he entered the stock business, meeting with success, his herd at times reaching the five-hundred mark. Later, upon disposing of his foothill ranch, he purchased a half section from his brothers, added to this a quarter section, and also purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his father, the same land he had given him, paying him \$14,000 for the quarter section. These transactions made D. R. Clanton the owner of a section of valuable land near Woodland. Later he sold three hundred and twenty acres for the Briggs orchard and the balance is in sugar beets and all under irrigation.

The following incident is one which Mr. Clanton has often related and is still fresh in the minds of those who witnessed it: Accompanied by David Hayes, Mr. Clanton started in 1862 for San Francisco, driving before him ninety-five head of cattle. Last, but not least, in the party was a horse, Henry, which had more than once displayed great intelligence and which upon this occasion lived up to his record. Their route lay via Benicia and Oakland Ferry and after a tedious journey they reached their destination on a Sabbath day. Since no cattle were allowed upon the streets of San Francisco on Sunday, Mr. Clanton found himself in a quandary as to how he might take his herd to the corral which awaited them. At last he hit upon a plan and while his sagacious horse drove the cattle, he led the cavalcade, diverting suspicion from himself as the owner of the pilgrims by strolling on the sidewalk. Several policemen endeavored to interfere with the progress of the party, but the clever horse, by means of his well-aimed kicks, succeeded in routing them. For this herd Mr. Clanton secured \$50 each and upon his return to his home resumed his

busy life with continued success. Upon the sale of half his land in 1882 he purchased of Wilcox & Ferris a portion of the Jesus Maria grant, making a deposit of \$44,000, with the understanding that he might pay the remainder later at seven per cent. interest. The sellers, however, increased the interest to ten per cent. and in sundry ways succeeded in baffling Mr. Clanton's efforts to borrow for less than that rate the money with which to complete the deal. After much trouble and worry Mr. Clanton finally raised \$126,000, having been assisted by Dr. H. P. Merritt and other friends, and six weeks thereafter made the last payment upon the land.

Early in his career, on June 7, 1868, Mr. Clanton was married to Margaret Smith, a native of Harrison county, Mo. Her father, William Reese Smith, came across the plains to California but did not long survive the journey, dying of mountain fever in 1850, in Placer county, Cal. His wife, who in maidenhood was Julia Hart, after his death was married in Missouri to Jacob Hayes and with him came across the plains to Oregon in 1865. The Indians were very troublesome, but notwithstanding this the party came through all right. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Hayes took up their residence in Yolo county, and here the latter made her home until her death, at the age of eighty-two.

Mr. and Mrs. Clanton were blessed with six children: Mary Ada, Mrs. E. Streeter, died leaving three children, Edward, Gladys and Keith, who were reared by their grandparents; Irene, Mrs. A. W. Fox, has one child, Verna; Laura, Mrs. W. T. Criteser, has a son, Darwin C.; Elma, Mrs. J. Beers, resides in Sacramento; Claudie, Mrs. F. E. Meed, died leaving one child, Margaret M., who is also being reared by her grandparents; Clarence is a rancher of Yolo county. Since 1878 Mr. Clanton has made his home at No. 211 Pendegast street, Woodland, where he has a comfortable residence on four acres of ground. Mr. Clanton is past noble grand of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., having been a member of the order for many years. In the twilight of his life he enjoys the best recompense earth can offer—the consciousness of duty well done.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOTT

One of Yolo county's earliest pioneers was G. W. Scott, who passed away at his home near Winters, Cal., February 20, 1912, and who will long be remembered by his countless friends and associates, more particularly those who have lived and worked



G. W. Scott

with him through his busy years in Yolo county, as a man of exemplary qualities and conservative business judgment, fully deserving of the honors which he enjoyed through the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

A native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred October 19, 1828, near Ovid, Seneca county, Mr. Scott was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the United States, his genealogy having been traced as follows: Some two hundred years ago three Scotchmen left their native land to join the little company bravely endeavoring to establish a colony on the new-found shores of America. One settled in New Jersey, one in Connecticut and one in Virginia, from which last-named branch General Winfield Scott was a later representative. David, the great-grandfather of George W. Scott, was born February 25, 1729, in Connecticut. One of his children was Gideon, who was born in Connecticut December 11, 1755, and who, with his brothers, James, David and Thomas, took an active part as a Continental soldier in the war of Independence. October 17, 1779, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Burt, who was born January 27, 1758, their union being blessed with eight children, the birth of the eldest, Daniel, occurring August 8, 1770. In 1790, Gideon Scott took his family to Orange county, N. Y., where he remained until 1801, going thence to Seneca county, where he spent his last years. January 1, 1805, Daniel Scott was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Dunlap, whose birth occurred in Connecticut, August 8, 1786, and of their fifteen children, George W. was the fourteenth. A veteran of the war of 1812, in which he served as captain, Daniel Scott was a prominent Whig, and in 1827 was chosen to represent Seneca county in the legislature which convened at Albany, N. Y. Later he assisted in establishing the Republican party, in which, throughout his life, he maintained an alert interest, and with his family enjoyed active membership in the Baptist Church.

In 1847 George W. Scott removed to Columbia county, Wis., where he cleared a farm upon which he resided three years, emigrating to California in March, 1850, in company with seven comrades, the journey being made with horses and several well stocked prairie schooners. Crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph, May 3, they proceeded on the way, not without many trials, reaching Yolo county in December, 1850. The remainder of the winter Mr. Scott spent on Cottonwood creek, Yolo county, and in March made preparations for farming and stock-raising, having been in no wise disappointed with the state of which he had heard so many favorable reports. Scarcely a year later, however, he returned to his native state, where he remained until 1854, having

in the interim (on December 13, 1853) married Miss Emma Bloomer, also born in Ovid, Seneca county. She was the daughter of Isaac and Maria (Ketchem) Bloomer, of New York, who died leaving their daughter an orphan when she was two years old. She was reared by her grandmother, Hannah Ketchem, on her father's farm, receiving her education in the public school and she also attended Albion Seminary. Cheerfully facing the vicissitudes which they knew awaited them, Mr. and Mrs. Scott came to California across the plains in 1854, and after a six-months trip they finally reached their journey's end. The first years of their early married life were spent in a modest little home on Buckeye creek, which the young husband erected with his own hands. Seven children were born to them: Elveno, deceased; Clarence, engaged in stock-raising on a part of the ranch; Arthur, manager of the home ranch; Elma, now Mrs. J. H. Rice, of Dixon; Addie and Stella, both deceased; and Charles, who died in February, 1908.

That the united efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Scott were rewarded by unqualified success is shown by the fact that they were the owners of about fourteen thousand acres in Yolo county, a similar number of sheep and thousands of horses and cattle. For thirty years Mr. Scott was widely known as a leading Republican, having twice been the nominee on the Republican ticket as state assemblyman, but as it was a strong Democratic county he was not elected. For one term he served as supervisor of Yolo county, was a member of the state Republican central committee, and he also attended practically all of the state conventions of his party. His work in the development of the county has been of incalculable value, and despite his many interests, it is a well known fact that he was never too busy to speak a kindly word and to lend practical aid to his less fortunate fellow men. Since his death Mrs. Scott has continued to reside at the old home, four miles southwest of Madison, looking after her varied interests, her sons assisting her in the management of the large ranch.

FRANKLYN G. SCHAEFFER

One of those whom the state of Pennsylvania has contributed to the Golden State is Franklyn G. Schaeffer, who was born in Northumberland county in the year which closed the Civil war, 1865. His father, P. D. Schaeffer, a miller by trade, was also a native of Northumberland county, and his mother, in maidenhood Rebecca Stitzel, was likewise a native of Pennsylvania. When a lad of



Mr. & Mrs. J. Komontofski

seventeen years Franklyn Schaeffer accompanied his parents to Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Mich., where for the ensuing eight years he assisted his father in the maintenance of the farm. In 1902 he carried out a plan which he had long been cherishing and came to the Capay valley, Yolo county, Cal., where soon afterward he purchased the land that is now his bearing orchard. This comprises twenty-one acres of land near Rumsey, all of which, aside from two and one-half acres in alfalfa, is in prune and apricot trees.

For the past ten years Mr. Schaeffer has resided upon his ranch, devoting his best interests to its development, and reaping a profit commensurate with the energy and effort bestowed upon it. Last year, besides the income derived from his alfalfa, which is of high quality, his fruit netted him over \$2,000.

Mr. Schaeffer's wife was formerly Miss Maggie Frymire, also a native of Pennsylvania and one of his schoolmates. In politics Mr. Schaeffer votes the independent ticket, and is deeply interested in the welfare of the community of which he has so long been a resident. Members of the Reformed Church, genial and kindly, Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends.

JOHN COMONTOFSKI

By virtue of his innate qualities of perseverance and unswerving honor, Mr. Comontofski has succeeded in building up from no capital whatever, save his own industry and determination, the prosperity which he enjoys today, his beautiful ranch of eighty acres, as well as other tracts near Woodland, ranking among the most valuable in this section.

A native of Germany, Mr. Comontofski's birth occurred in Koenigsberg, Prussia, July 15, 1860, and there he received his education, later following farming until his immigration to America in 1889. Proceeding immediately to Yolo county, Cal., he entered the service of Otto Schluer, upon whose ranch he remained three years, going thence to Webster county, Neb. A year later, however, he returned to Yolo county, strong in the belief that the climate of this section had no equal either in the old country or the new. For a time he rented land near Woodland and engaged in farming and viticulture until he purchased his present home place of eighty acres in 1895. Erecting a comfortable residence, the grounds surrounding which he took great pride in beau-

tifying, he turned his attention to the development of his property, planting thirty-five acres to Zinfindel grapes, the wine variety, his crops approximating eight to ten tons per acre. Thirty acres he put in alfalfa, which averages five cuttings annually, conducting also upon his home place a dairy of eighteen cows. He also owns a ranch of twenty-two acres a quarter mile from his home, nearly all of which is in seedless sultana raisin grapes, besides one hundred and sixty acres of land eight miles southwest of Woodland, devoted to raising grain, cattle, hogs and also furnishing pasture. In addition to his own land he rents land upon which he raises alfalfa.

On January 24, 1884, Mr. Comontofski was married to Miss Minnie Wademan, also a native of Germany, their union being blessed with six children, as follows: August, Lydia, Emma, Edward, Emil and Elsie.

A member of Concordia Lodge No. 20, Herman Sons, Mr. Comontofski maintains a practical interest in all questions of the day, and with his wife and family enjoys active membership in the German Lutheran Church of Woodland.

OLIVER B. SCHOOLING

In 1859, when he was eleven years of age, Oliver B. Schooling came to California across the plains with his parents. Although this was not a very early date as compared with the time of the old pioneers, the family nevertheless had their share of hardships and adventures on the great trans-continental trail before their train was disbanded in Marysville. At the beginning of the journey the company consisted of five families, but it grew larger as it proceeded and overtook other small bands of immigrants, and presently was a twenty-wagon train. They met the usual bands of mischievous Indians with eyes on the travelers' cattle, and it took all their care and watchfulness to prevent trouble and preserve their three hundred head of livestock. Mr. Schooling relates an incident along this line which is unusual and unique. The train seems to have crossed the trail of a general buffalo migration, and these wild animals occasionally were disposed to claim relationship with their kin, the immigrants' cattle. In quite a sociable way they went through the train and succeeded several times in stampeding the domestic herd. Of course the men used their rifles freely, and not only had plenty of buffalo meat as an article of diet, but captured a number of buffalo calves whose mothers had fallen in the fights.

The family settled on a small farm which was purchased on Hornout creek, where they lived for about five years. Their next

venture was the accumulation of one thousand acres at Live Oak, where they engaged in sheep raising for six years. This tract they sold and removed to Lake county, in this state, and securing a fine range on the shores of Clear Lake went into farming and stock-raising. They were there during the water and range troubles, when a dam, built in a watercourse by a company for the purpose of drowning out a number of contesting settlers, was destroyed by a band of four hundred angry farmers living around the lake. This occurred in 1870, and it was partially the cause of the Schoolings selling out after ten years' residence and removing to Modoc county. There they had some more warm experiences, as the big Modoc war came on during their residence in that wild, rocky, Indian-invested country.

Mr. Schooling was married to Miss Lillias Gordon, a native of Siskiyou county, Cal., and their children are Leonard C. Ervin P., Robert E., Albert and Eva. The eldest child, Leonard C., is deceased. Ervin P. married Miss Maggie Slayter, and they have three children. Robert E. married Miss Bell Charter, and they are the parents of five children. Eva married Fred Hamblet of Dunnigan, and they have three children, Earl, Russell and Mabel. Albert married Miss Fannie Flournoy, and resides in British Columbia.

Oliver B. Schooling in 1892 was again on the wing, as it were, as during that year he changed his residence from Modoc to Tehama and then down to Colusa county. Finally he came to Yolo county. This was in 1909—just a half-century from Old Missouri. It was a long time of wandering, but it was ended at last. He was then sixty-one, not old for a man who has lived fifty years in California—where people grow young as they grow old. True, his wife, to whom he was married years ago, is deceased, but he is settled down, content to pass the remainder of his days in quietude. His home farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, about eight miles southwest of Dunnigan, besides which he rents adjoining land, devoting it to grain and hay. He is quite successful in sheep-raising, but his specialty is the raising of turkeys. He carefully selects the best breeds and the flocks he produces for market take the highest price. In 1910 and 1911 he sold \$1,000 worth each year.

THOMAS G. HUGHES

The well-known citizen of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., whose name is the title of this brief notice—Thomas Green Hughes—was born at the old town of Liberty, San Joaquin county, Cal., a son

of William G. and Clementine (Aull) Hughes. His father was a native of Liberty, Clay county, Mo., and was educated in the Missouri public schools and at William Jewell College, Liberty, where his brother, George Hughes, was a teacher. He came to California in 1853, his party crossing the plains with the primitive ox outfits then in vogue for trans-continental travel and transportation. For awhile he taught school. Then he engaged in merchandising in the town of Liberty, Cal., near where the town of Galt has since grown up on the railroad, trading there until 1862, when he passed away, aged thirty-two years. Clementine Aull was born in Barry, Clay county, Mo., and came to California with her father, Dr. Thomas M. Aull, physician and surgeon, who practiced his profession in Barry, Clay county, Mo., and at Linden, Atchison county, in that state, until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California. He located at Martinez, where he was in 1853 and 1854 surveyor of Contra Costa county. From there he went to Liberty, San Joaquin county, and continued there the practice of his profession, giving some little attention to politics with such success that he represented his assembly district in the California Legislature in 1856 and 1857. His wife, who was Clara Fugitt, was born in Howard county, Mo., and died at Sacramento in 1888. Charles Aull, one of the sons of this pioneer couple, was the deputy warden of San Quentin Prison until 1888, when he was made the warden of the State Prison at Folsom, which office he held until his death in October, 1899. The second husband of Mrs. Hughes was Abiel Leonard Boggs, a nephew of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs of Missouri. He crossed the plains by way of old Mexico and Magdalena Bay, finishing the trip by boat. That was in 1849, making him literally a forty-niner. He became a farmer and stockman in Sonoma county, where for eight years he was deputy sheriff. Later he came to Woodland, where he followed the business of contractor and builder until 1902, when he died. Mrs. Boggs has been a member of the Christian Church since 1859. Of three children of her first marriage only one, Thomas G. Hughes, is living. By her second marriage she had nine children, of whom five are living, four daughters and one son, as follows: Clara, Mrs. W. H. Hooper, of Woodside, Cal.; Sophia, Mrs. A. G. Stearns, of Los Angeles; Mary, the wife of Dr. C. R. Wilcoxon, of Woodland; Helen, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Picton, of Los Angeles; and Jefferson, of San Francisco.

Thomas G. Hughes was brought to Woodland in the spring of 1870, and was educated in the public schools of that enlightened city. He was an officer of the State Prison at Folsom under Warden Charles Aull for six years, resigning as deputy warden in the fall of 1893. Later he was for some years an accountant for different business houses in Woodland. In 1911 he formed a partner-



Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Althoff

ship with Judge E. T. Lampton under the firm name of Lampton & Hughes, to transact a general abstracting business, in which he gives special attention to the perfecting of titles. Mr. Hughes is a charter member and past president of Woodland Parlor No. 30, N. S. G. W., and is the present master of Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M. He served seven years as a member of Company F, Fourth Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., retiring as first lieutenant. He is a member of the Christian Church of Woodland, and is president of the board of trustees. In his political convictions he is a Democrat.

JOHN CARL ALTPETER

Born near Saarbrucken, Prussia, March 2, 1832, John Carl Altpeter was a son of Frank and Magdalene (Dinner) Altpeter. The parents both died in their native land, the father when John Carl was eight years old. The youngest of the three children of the family, he is the only survivor. He remained in Germany until he was seventeen years old, educating himself in the public schools, then, in 1849, came to the United States, making the voyage on board a sailing vessel which landed at New York. Having too generously rendered financial assistance to comrades on shipboard, he arrived in America penniless, but accidentally met a cousin, who helped him to reach Rochester, N. Y. From there he went to Orleans county, that state, and found work on a farm at \$72 a year and his board, and at the end of the year had \$44.75 in cash. Continuing to work and save, his mother soon joined him and eventually they bought twenty acres of land in Orleans county, N. Y., and later more land until they owned a farm of eighty acres.

December 20, 1860, in Monroe county, N. Y., Mr. Altpeter married Miss Catherine Nessel, a native of Paterson, N. J. Her father, Peter Nessel, was born in Alsace, France, became a leather-dresser and immigrated to New Jersey, where he worked at his trade until he moved to Monroe county, N. Y., where he continued in the same line of endeavor, established a leather store and acquired a farm. He died in Rochester and his wife, Margaret (Koerner) Nessel, a native of Bavaria, died in 1876, having borne him seven children, four of whom are living and of whom Mrs. Altpeter was the eldest. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Altpeter located on a farm in Monroe county, N. Y., which they

operated ten years. Then they removed to Mr. Altpeter's farm in Orleans county, where they lived nine years. .

In 1882 Mr. Altpeter removed with his family to Berkeley, Cal., making his home there about three years. In 1885 he moved to Woodland, Yolo county, where he bought a six-acre ranch, on which he has since lived. For sixteen years he rented twenty-five acres of vineyard land of Professor Loughridge, half a mile east of town. In 1901 he bought a ten-acre vineyard four and one-half miles out on Cache creek, and five years later sold it and invested in improved property in Woodland. At this time he owns eight houses in the city, which he rents. Mr. Altpeter's success is the well-deserved success of the self-made man, made in fair competition with the world and with a due regard for all the rights of others. While prospering abundantly he has not forgotten the community at large and has never failed to respond generously to any appeal for the good of his fellow citizens.

On the 20th of December, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Altpeter celebrated their golden wedding. They have had three sons, Louis, Charles and Edward. Louis is in Seattle, Edward in San Francisco and Charles is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Altpeter are communicants of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and he has been a member of its board of trustees ever since its organization. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM RUSSELL

For forty years prior to his demise Mr. Russell resided upon the farm near Winters which is now owned and managed by his widow and which, after repeated failures during the prolonged droughts of early days, has now been transformed into a valuable and remunerative property, returning abundantly in its large harvests the fruits of the care and cultivation received. The one hundred and sixty acres comprising the homestead were taken up from the government by his father as early as 1857, but he himself did not settle here permanently until 1869 and afterward throughout the remaining years of his busy existence he engaged in the up-building of the land. Adjacent to the place the Southern Pacific Railroad recently established the station of Norton. Seventy-five acres are under cultivation to grain. The balance of the land is watered from the Yolo county irrigation ditch and this renders

possible large crops of alfalfa as well as a productive fruit orchard of twenty-five acres.

The genealogy of the Russell family is traced to Virginia, whence William Russell migrated to Kentucky and in the blue grass state he took up government land at Russell's Cave, nine miles from Lexington. The generation following him was represented by Felix G. Russell, who was born and reared on the Kentucky plantation and after marriage engaged in farming in the old home neighborhood. During 1852 he came to California with his sons, William and Samuel P., and subsequent to a brief unsatisfactory experience at the mines he came to Yolo county and with his sons secured squatter's claims. During 1875 he went to Texas and bought land. His death occurred in that state when he was more than eighty years of age.

Born in Gallatin county, Ky., April 17, 1834, William Russell grew to manhood in the blue grass state and received a fair education. With his brother and father he came to California in 1852, the trip via Panama consuming sixty days. During the months immediately following his arrival in the west he mined in Placer county, but the work did not prove profitable and the three came to Yolo county to take up land. During 1857 he and his father came to the vicinity of the present site of Winters and took up land still owned by the family. Here he planted a small orchard of peaches, but these were destroyed by grasshoppers during their second year of bearing. The drought of 1864 proved so serious that he was forced to leave the ranch and seek a livelihood elsewhere. While his father remained there he proceeded to Nevada and engaged in prospecting near Austin, but lack of success caused him to secure work by the day at the mines. Two years later he went to the headwaters of the Missouri river in Montana and engaged in prospecting and mining. Later he went to Round valley in Oregon, where he engaged in baling hay. Afterward he resumed without special success the work of a prospector and miner.

Returning to Yolo county in 1869 Mr. Russell aided his brother to put in a crop, but failure ensued. However, he did not allow himself to become discouraged, but continued to work with intelligence and persistence, ultimately wresting success from reverses and discouragements. As soon as possible he bought his father's interest in the quarter-section and from that time until his death he remained the sole proprietor and owner of the well-improved farm. After years of usefulness and activity he passed away October 22, 1909, deeply mourned by family and friends. For years he had been a devoted member of the Baptist Church and a generous supporter of religious enterprises. His interest in educational matters led

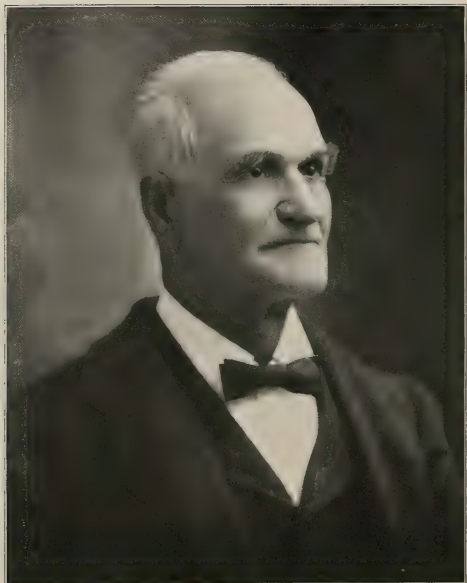
him to fill the office of school trustee. In politics he was a firm believer in Democratic principles.

The marriage of Mr. Russell took place September 17, 1874, and united him with Miss Susan I. Wilson, who was born in Moniteau county, Mo., June 25, 1841. Their eldest child, Susan Mary, born June 18, 1875, married L. S. Allen of Yolo county and they have two children, William R. and Susan L. The oldest son, James W. Russell, born February 16, 1877, married Lena Searse, by whom he has a son, William A. They make their home near Winters, which is likewise the home of the youngest son, Florence Dudley, familiarly known as Jack D. Russell; he was born December 26, 1878, and married Myrtle Marely; they have two children, Earl D. and Ruth Emma. The family have a high standing among the pioneers of the county, whose esteem they have won by intelligence, industry and high principles of honor.

ROY F. WYATT

Although one of the younger business men of Yolo county, Mr. Wyatt has demonstrated clearly his possession of not only sterling principles, but of exceptional business ability as well, and by his progressive spirit and untiring enterprise has set an example well worthy of emulation among his fellow workers.

A native of California, his birth having occurred in Dixon, Solano county, May 6, 1888, Mr. Wyatt came to Yolo county two years later with his parents, M. O. and Lulu (Shelford) Wyatt, of Winters. Two years before his graduation from the Winters high school he negotiated for his present ranch of two hundred and fifty acres, and upon the completion of his studies in 1907 turned all his attention to his property. The Linda Vista dairy, as his place is known, lies three miles east of Winters and at present is supplied by seventy milch cows. By means of a Simplex separator, which has a capacity of twelve hundred pounds per hour, and which is operated by electricity, the cream and milk are divided, the former being sold to the Western Yolo Creamery at Winters. In 1910 a one hundred ton cement silo was erected and filled with green alfalfa for winter feed, the cows doing exceptionally well under that system of feeding. All the dry hay used for feed on the farm is chopped, a method which Mr. Wyatt finds very satisfactory. Eighty acres are in alfalfa, which is under irrigation, and the remainder of the tract is in grain and pasture. In the operation of his ranch Mr. Wyatt uses



F. E. Russell



Lucy. C. Russell.

about ten horses. Besides his dairy and farming interests he is engaged in raising Berkshire hogs and Holstein cattle. There are four good wells on the property, also a pumping plant which furnishes nine hundred gallons per minute, a six-inch pump being used.

The marriage of Mr. Wyatt in Alameda, November 10, 1910, united him with Miss Ruth Sackett of that city, the daughter of Buel R. Sackett, whose biography appears on another page of this volume.

Mr. Wyatt is an active member of Acacia Camp No. 176, W. O. W., and as a Republican is intelligently interested in political movements, as well as all enterprises relating to the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is affiliated with the Men's Bible Class of the Winters Christian Church, to which he contributes liberally, and is never too busy to assist his fellows, both by cheering words and practical help.

FRANCIS E. RUSSELL

The migration of the Russell family from the Atlantic seaboard to the shores of the Pacific was brought about through the discovery of gold in the west. Neither the original immigrant nor his descendants had cause to regret the apparently accidental circumstance that led to his removal to a region far distant from the home of his boyhood and the scene of the labors of his ancestors through the generations of their identification with American development. Himself a native of Canada, Francis E. Russell was in all else save birth a typical citizen of the United States and exemplified particularly the traits characteristic of New Englanders, where he was reared in Vermont. An uneventful term as a school teacher in the Green Mountain region came to an end shortly after he had heard of the discovery of gold in California and the news caused him to abandon all further thoughts of pedagogical work in the east. The call of the west had come to him and he was eager to try his fortune in that then unknown country.

With a party from New England, the majority of whom were like himself eager, enthusiastic and rugged young men, Francis E. Russell sailed from Boston in the fall of 1849, on the sailing vessel *Herculean*, bound for San Francisco around Cape Horn. The voyage was long and contained not a few thrilling experiences, for at times there was great danger of shipwreck, but a safe ending at last rewarded the crew and passengers, who, on May 3, 1850, sailed through the Golden Gate into the harbor of San

Francisco. The majority of the immigrants, Mr. Russell among them, hastened to the mines, and for a time he sought for gold in Calaveras county, but he was not sufficiently successful to care to continue in the occupation, so he turned his attention to the freighting business and engaged in teaming between Stockton and Sonora. When he became interested in ranching he settled on a large tract of leased land in Green valley near Suisun, Solano county. Next he bought land near Vacaville and engaged in raising grain and broom corn.

An identification with Yolo county beginning in 1858 and continuing until his death, February 24, 1907, laid the foundation of Mr. Russell's prosperity. He purchased six hundred and seventy acres of unimproved land on Putah creek, six miles west of Davis, and this continued to be his home throughout life. Diversified farming, particularly the raising of grain and the handling of stock, brought the ranch to a high state of productiveness under his able supervision. Near the house he planted a large number of black walnut trees, which he afterward grafted to English walnuts, and these now bear enormous crops of this popular nut. In addition he started an almond orchard and there is now on the ranch a tract of twenty acres devoted to this profitable product. Some years before his death he retired from all active business and turned the management of the ranch over to his eldest son, William O. The younger son, Frank E., has for years been a resident of Alameda, where his mother is now residing, and two daughters, Mrs. Ellen Enos and Mrs. Mary Love, make their home in Sacramento. One daughter, Mrs. Maud Henle, passed away near Davis, Cal., in May, 1907. Mr. Russell was a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, while his wife was a member of the Eastern Star.

Mrs. Russell bore the maiden name of Lucy Ogburn, and was born near Corsicana, Texas, the daughter of Dr. John C. Ogburn. The latter was born in Virginia, and was a second cousin of Gen. J. C. Fremont, the pathfinder. He moved to Corsicana, Texas, where he practiced medicine and became well known. He married there Mary Love, a native of Tennessee, and in 1849 came to California by pack mules and engaged in the produce trade between San Francisco and Portland. In 1852 he returned to Texas, the next year bringing his family across the plains by means of ox-teams and wagons via El Paso and Yuma. They suffered many hardships, among them the experience at a place near Santa Cruz, where the Indians stampeded their work cattle, and had it not been for the loan of cattle from a beef train the band would have suffered even greater inconvenience. As it was, those of the party who were able walked most of the way into Los Angeles, where they remained one year. The subsequent year was spent in San

Luis Obispo county, where Dr. Ogburn taught the first school, and then located in Vacaville, where he followed farming for a short time. Their last days were spent near Woodland, where the parents both passed away. Mrs. Russell is spending the latter years of her life in Alameda, tenderly cared for by her son and enjoying all the comforts of life.

JOHN DAVENPORT WOOD

J. D. Wood, of Capay valley, was born in Nashville, Ill., December 24, 1828. When he was eight years old the family moved to Green county, Mo., where he made his home for about seventeen years. Then, at the age of twenty-five years, he went to Santa Fe as a teamster with Keith & Livingston, the celebrated freighters. The far west pleased him and on his return home he made arrangements for removal to California. A portion of his journey across the plains was made in company with the survey party of Gen. John C. Fremont and Kit Carson. The great Pathfinder and the equally great scout were again hunting and marking roads across the American continent—this being Fremont's fifth and last labor in the west, and the last time he ever came over the ground made memorable by his work as an explorer.

The ox train was under the command of Colonel Hagen, afterwards of Sonoma, and consisted of twenty-three wagons, ninety-six persons and eleven hundred head of cattle. They traveled along the old beaten way via Fort Laramie, Chimney Rock, Sweetwater, North Platte, Green River, Sinks of the Humboldt, and after being six months on the road, their trip ended at Petaluma, Cal. Notwithstanding their large string of cattle they had few losses except from their stock getting sore feet, which seemed to be epidemic in the band. They successfully ran the gauntlet of hostile Indians except in one instance, when a big armed band appeared and demanded the surrender of one of the white men whom they accused of having shot a squaw. The fellow was guilty as charged, and he was given up to the Indians who put him to death, and no further molested the train.

Mr. Wood's sphere of activity during the next dozen years was in the vicinity of Mt. Shasta, Eureka Flat, Diamond Springs and the mining camps of that portion of the state. He was a worker and his industry in those well-paid times brought him good wages, consequently he was always "flush" and knew no hardships other than the hardship of hard work. A part of his occupation was hunting wild game in the great forests of that time and place. Animal pelts were well worth seeking and his good rifle and traps

brought him much profit. He cruised Humboldt and Mendocino counties, and during the twelve years he slaughtered numerous bears, panthers, foxes, deer and smaller game. He finally settled on his present home place of one hundred and thirty-four acres in Capay valley and has taken to the life of the quiet rancher. His marriage united him with Miss Malinda S. Alexander, whose parents came across the plains in 1857. The children of this union are Cyrus V. and John C.

JAMES WILLIAM CHAPMAN

The development of extensive agricultural interests has engaged the attention of James William Chapman ever since he was old enough to operate land or care for stock and in undertaking the management of important farming properties he is giving expression to a preference for such work always entertained by him. The farm which he owns and manages comprises three hundred and twenty acres lying in the vicinity of Winters and recognized as one of the improved estates of Yolo county, where he has been a life-long resident. The raising of grain has engaged his attention and to care for the enormous crops he has acquired a combined harvester drawn by a team of twenty-six mules. Besides the stock which he keeps for working the land he usually has about one hundred head of hogs in his yards and has met with success with the Berkshire breed, the raising of which is one of his specialties. On the ranch he has developed a vineyard and orchard for family use and also has started a small grove of figs, which he believes to be well adapted to the soil and climate.

Born on the old Chapman homestead in Yolo county, November 17, 1874, educated in the public schools, and Heald's Business College in San Francisco, trained on the home ranch to a knowledge of agriculture, he represents that sturdy element of native-born sons to whose success the county may point with pride. His wife is a native of Madison, Yolo county, and comes of pioneer lineage. Her father, George Abbey, who was born in Quincy, Ill., April 24, 1844, was the son of a Forty-niner, while he himself crossed the plains in the early '50s. A machinist by trade, he found employment in a Sacramento machine shop. For some time he lived at Cottonwood and also for a time made his home at Madison, Yolo county. After he had given up work at his trade he turned his attention to farming and still later he acted as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. During young manhood he married



Miss & Mrs. Jennett M. Chapman.

Josephine Emma Powers, who was also born in Illinois July 25, 1855. They became the parents of five children, namely: William N., of Santa Rosa, who married Nellie Allen and has one daughter; Bertram O., who married Hattie Lewis; Lottie May, deceased; Georgia, who was reared in Yolo county and December 11, 1900, became the wife of James William Chapman; and Claudia, Mrs. W. B. Young, who has two daughters and one son and resides at Winters. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Chapman are the parents of three sons, the eldest of whom, George W., Jr., was born July 14, 1904, and died in infancy. The two living are James Rufus, born March 7, 1906; and Ralph Waldo, May 17, 1908. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Winters, of which Mr. Chapman is an elder. Independent in political attitude, averse to official honors and local prominence, Mr. Chapman has never consented to serve in any public capacity except that of school trustee. In fraternal affairs he has been connected with the Woodmen of the World since 1895 and meanwhile has aided the philanthropic movements of the local camp.

The family of which Mr. Chapman is a leading member holds a position among the most influential holders of property in this part of California, their entire estate at this writing aggregating almost twenty-four thousand acres, of which five thousand acres lie in Napa county and the balance principally in Yolo county. The family was founded in the west by George Walker Chapman, who descended from William Chapman, a native of England and a pioneer of Virginia. During the Revolution he served in the patriot army and was taken prisoner by Lord Cornwallis to prevent the carrying of dispatches to General Greene, but he was held only one day. A young son, James, served under the same command and was only twelve years old at the expiration of the war, while a brother of William crossed the Delaware under General Washington and bore a part in other memorable expeditions of the conflict.

For years James Chapman, the young soldier of the Revolution, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Georgia, but late in life he removed to Wilcox county, Ala., and his death occurred in Macon county, that state, at the age of eighty-five years. By marriage he became allied with one of the F. F. V.'s. One of his sons, John, was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812 and also served in early Indian wars. The next generation was represented by William, a native of Georgia, but from early manhood a resident of Alabama, where he entered government land on the Tallapoosa river in Macon county. The Creek Indian community was in the neighborhood and its members proved unfriendly. More than once the Chapman family fled for safety to the blockhouse and

remained there until the savages had left the war path. Finally they won the good-will of Yargey, chief of the Creeks, who, learning that the Seminoles were to attack the settlers, sent one of his seven wives to warn the white men. In order to reach the settlers it was necessary for the squaw to swim the Tallapoosa river, but she was successful in her mission and the whites were prepared to defend themselves. In consequence of the attack the Seminoles about 1836 were expelled from the region.

The first cotton-gin in Macon county was owned by William Chapman, who also owned the first rice mill and the first threshing machine in the county. For many years he served as justice of the peace and he also served as county supervisor. After the disintegration of the Whig party he voted the Democratic ticket. With his wife he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Farming and stock-raising continued to engage his attention until he died at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Clough, was born in Georgia and died in Alabama at about seventy years of age. Her father, Zachariah Clough, was born in Virginia of French ancestry and settled in Georgia, where, with the exception of the period of his service in the war of 1812, he engaged in the occupation of a planter until his demise at sixty-two years. The family of William and Mary Chapman included eight children, namely: Cornelia E., Mrs. R. Dickinson, who died in Alabama; Alpheus Z., deceased; George Walker, of California; William R., a physician now deceased; James A., also a physician, who resides near Lakeland, Fla.; Reuben, who died in Alabama during the Civil war; Mandred, who started across the plains in 1861 and was never afterward heard of; and Caroline, Mrs. James Clough, of Florida.

George Walker Chapman was born in Wilcox county, Ala., April 29, 1829. About 1836 he accompanied his parents to Macon county, Ala., and settled six miles from Tuskegee, where he attended a subscription school. Later he was a student under Judge Bateman of New York in the Sumner seminary at Tuskegee. From an early age he was taught to help his father. At the age of nine he was sent to Salem, Ala., with \$600 in cash to pay for land bought by his father. In addition he was taught to be methodical in his work and systematic in the keeping of accounts. On the home plantation a town was started called Chapman's Crossroads and he began to clerk in a store there at the age of nineteen. January 18, 1854, he began the long journey to California, going by train to Montgomery, by steamboat to New Orleans and from there by another steamboat to Aspinwall. There he boarded a train for Gorgona and then rode on muleback to Panama, where he boarded

the John L. Stevens, arriving at San Francisco February 16. For two and one-half years he prospected and mined at Canon creek.

Arriving in Yolo county in September of 1856, George Walker Chapman formed a partnership with W. H. Ault and bought one hundred and sixty acres near Buckeye. After one year he sold out and bought one hundred and sixty acres, forming the nucleus of his present ranch. The land was well adapted to the sheep industry and he bought five hundred head for \$4.75 each. During October of 1858 he sold the flock at \$5.50 per head and then returned to his old home via Panama. On that visit he had an opportunity to sell for \$1,500 each the three slaves that formed his entire inheritance from his father's estate, but he did not wish to separate them and accordingly left them on his brother's plantation, where they were freed through the Civil war. Therefore he received nothing whatever from the paternal estate.

Upon his second trip George Walker Chapman followed the Nicaragua route and landed at San Francisco in January of 1859. When he started into the sheep industry again he bought ewes for \$6.50 each and later, when he had accumulated a large flock, he let some out on shares for one-half of the increase. Little by little he added to his landed possessions until he became one of the largest land-owners in this part of the state. As land increased in value the stock business, which had laid the foundation of his prosperity, became less profitable, yet he continued to reap excellent financial returns from his Merino and Lincolnshire graded sheep as well as from his Red polled cattle, his hundreds of hogs and his large number of horses and mules, while even from poultry he received returns in large figures. Meanwhile he had interested himself in horticulture and had planted on his homestead pears, peaches, apricots, apples, almonds, prunes, figs, oranges, lemons and twenty varieties of grapes, including some of the very finest kinds to be found in any part of the world. He continued the management of this vast estate until his death, December 21, 1909. Prior to this however he had incorporated all of his holdings under the name of the G. W. Chapman Company. Until his death he was president of the company, and since then his son Mandred has filled this office, while Mrs. Ashley has been secretary since its incorporation.

At the home of Joseph J. Stephens near Madison, Yolo county, May 4, 1870, occurred the marriage of George Walker Chapman and Zilphia Stephens, who was born near Bunceton, Cooper county, Mo., being a daughter of James Madison and Mary (Adams) Stephens. The next to the youngest among nine children, Mrs. Chapman received her education at Tipton and in the Boonville (Mo.) ladies' seminary. In 1869, shortly after the golden spike had been driven at Promontory Point, she came to California with

a brother, L. D. Stephens. Of her marriage five children were born, of whom James William is the subject of this review. The older daughter, Mamie, married P. N. Ashley, a surveyor living in Woodland. Mandred, the second son, married Rhoda, daughter of Hampton and Jennie Scroggins. The younger daughter, Lillie, resides in San Francisco. The youngest son, Walter, married Edna Hoy, a daughter of Samuel Hoy of Winters. Early in life Mr. Chapman became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife has always favored the Presbyterian denomination and is a member of the church of that faith at Winters. The family is among the most prominent as well as successful in Yolo county and their hospitality in their beautiful home, their generosity in contributions to worthy enterprises and their spirit of broad-minded fellowship have won for all of the members an unusually large circle of staunch friends. Mrs. G. W. Chapman still resides at the old homestead, five miles north of Winters.

MATHEW CLANCY

The transformation which one-half century brings into any community has wrought its slow but resistless results in the aspect of Yolo county since first Mathew Clancy arrived in the village of Davis on the 29th day of May, 1862. Far removed from the center of the sanguinary war that threatened the disruption of the Union, he found the few inhabitants of the county working peacefully at their various occupations, unable by reason of the great distance to keep well posted concerning the struggle in which they were not needed personally. Joining them in the cultivation of the land, he soon learned the details in connection with the raising of grain and of stock and for a long period he made agriculture his occupation. Even at the present time, although not so active as in the past, he still owns a ranch and from his home in Davis he maintains a general supervision of his country property.

As his name indicates, Mathew Clancy descends from Irish forefathers. He is himself a native of the Emerald Isle and was born in county Cork, August 14, 1842. His education was secured in the national schools. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States and settled at Lynn, Mass., where he was employed for two years. Late in the year 1861 he took passage on the steamer Northern Light from New York for Aspinwall. After



M. Blanchet

crossing the Isthmus of Panama he sailed up the Pacific on the St. Louis to San Francisco, landing January 4, 1862. Immediate search was made for employment and he secured a position in a dairy occupying the present site of Hayes park in San Francisco, where he engaged in milking cows. During 1862 he went to Sacramento and from there proceeded to Yolo county, where ever since he has made his home. After working on the Swingle ranch he became an employe on the Wilger ranch, where he continued for five years and then worked on the Chiles ranch. During 1873 he leased five hundred and twenty acres from Fred Wilger and engaged in raising Sonora wheat, which yielded large crops in return for his care and cultivation.

Four years of industrious enterprise as the renter of three hundred acres of the W. W. Montgomery ranch, where he engaged in raising stock and grain, were followed by the lease of five hundred acres of the Rice and Roleson ranch, which Mr. Clancy cultivated for some ten years. The frugal savings of this period of hard labor put him in a position for land ownership and in 1896 he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Solano county, four and one-half miles south of Davis. For about fourteen years he owned and operated this ranch, besides renting and managing two other ranches in the same neighborhood. Meanwhile he was increasingly successful and rose to a position of influence in his community. When he sold the ranch in 1910 he invested the returns in a ranch of two hundred and twenty-one acres situated four and one-half miles northeast of Davis. When he came to Yolo county he was only twenty years of age and it was not until twenty-two years thereafter that he established domestic ties, his marriage, February 4, 1884, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Rowan, a native of county Roscommon, Ireland.

Of the varied possessions of Mr. Clancy there is none that he prizes as highly as his seven bright and attractive daughters and it has been his highest ambition to give them excellent educational advantages, so that they may be prepared for life's responsibilities. The three eldest, Catherine, Irene and Helen, are graduates of the high school and the second also is a business college graduate. The fourth, Martha, has completed the studies of the Davis grammar school, while the three youngest, Maude, Geraldine and Amelda, are pupils in the local schools. Upon her graduation from the Sacramento high school Catherine took up the study of stenography and at present holds a position as stenographer in the office of Devlin & Devlin, Sacramento. The business ability which Miss Irene possesses enables her to manage with success an ice cream and confectionery establishment in Davis, of which she is the sole proprietor.

MISS AGNES BREEN

In no respect does the remarkable transformation of the past century exhibit its results more successfully than in the increased opportunities for women. The advancement made by the sex, educationally, socially and from a business standpoint, is little less than amazing, and it has been proved repeatedly that the qualities which enable them to preside over the homes of the country with simple grace and to train for their coming responsibilities the future statesmen and men of commerce also enable them to discharge the duties of the most complex forms of business, the highest departments of education and the most cultured circles of society. Practically every line of business is now open to their interested and successful participation. From the largest municipalities to the most humble villages they are to be found, not only self-supporting and self-reliant, but also promoters of civic growth and conservators of municipal funds, loyal to community interests and well informed concerning local needs.

Such a group of business women would include the name and recognize the commercial success of Miss Agnes Breen, who, taking up the battle of life with earnestness and enthusiasm, has worked her own way forward unaided until now she stands prominent in the business affairs of Woodland and influential among the business women of her section of the state. Her success might well serve as an incentive to young girls facing the world without means, but with an abundance of tact, sagacity and sound common sense. The confectionery establishment of which she is sole proprietor has been built up through her own enterprise, maintained by her own sagacious management and gives personal proof concerning her skill in the manufacture of the choicest varieties of ice cream and the most tempting candies. It has been said, indeed, that in her store on Main street there are specimens of confectionery of her own manufacture that are unsurpassed by even the most highly advertised dainties of San Francisco.

Miss Breen is a daughter of John and Mary (Brennon) Breen, the latter of whom died in Woodland, while the former, an extensive rancher, influential stockman and well-known lumber manufacturer, passed away in Siskiyou county, the scene of his large agricultural and business activities. After having completed the studies of the public schools of Woodland Miss Breen took a complete course of study in Heald's Business College, Sacramento, from which she was graduated. In taking up business pursuits she became connected with and learned the trade of a confectioner, after which she opened a small store on Main street, the



George F. Hamel.

nucleus of the present attractive and popular establishment that represents the results of her intelligent application and wisely directed efforts. Her large circle of friends in Woodland testify concerning her charming traits of character and high degree of intelligence, while her confectionery establishment furnishes the most convincing evidence as to her business ability and executive management.

GEORGE F. HAMEL

Farming operations conducted upon an extensive scale form the basis of the partnership existing between George F. and Henry J. Hamel, native-born citizens of the Golden State of the west and members of a pioneer family honorably associated with agricultural development and material upbuilding. The property which came to them as an inheritance and which has been increased through their own capable efforts yields to their keen supervision an annual income that furnishes abundant proof of the fertility of the soil as well as their own sagacious oversight. At this writing they have charge of eleven hundred acres near Davis and two hundred and eighty-five acres in the vicinity of Winters, the whole forming a vast tract whose care and cultivation demands their diligent attention.

George F. Hamel was born at Placerville, Eldorado county, Cal., in 1859, and received his education in the academy of his native town, the German school at Sacramento, St. Augustine's College at Benicia and Heald's Business College in San Francisco. To the knowledge gained from text-books he has added a large fund of information gained from contact with the world, from habits of close observation and from the careful perusal of current literature. Throughout life he has made ranching his chief occupation and under the oversight of his father, Henry Hamel, he learned his first lessons in agriculture, the same being the foundation of his present intimate familiarity with the occupation. In the operation of the farm the most modern machinery for facilitating the farm work is used and the grain crop is gathered with a combined harvester. Fair crops are raised, returning a gratifying dividend upon the investment. The barley crop for 1911 averaged twenty-five sacks per acre, although some of the land yielded as high as thirty-five. The wheat crop in 1912 averaged twenty-five sacks to the acre. Stock-raising is a leading feature of the

Davis ranch, where twenty-five calves of the short-horn Durham variety are raised every year, as well as eight or ten colts of Clydesdale and Norman breed. As much of the land is well adapted to pasture, the stock industry proves profitable as well as interesting. The meadows produce large crops of hay and the entire tract under the capable supervision of the proprietors gives evidence of soil fertility, careful cultivation and an intelligent rotation of crops.

Upon the organization of the Davis branch of the Bank of Yolo George F. Hamel became one of the original stockholders and still retains his connection with the concern, while his association with the village is further enlarged through the ownership of real estate. In January, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Katherine M. Dietrich, a native of Sacramento, Cal. They are the parents of two children, Carolyn M. and Lestenna H., who are receiving excellent educational advantages in the schools of the neighborhood. Mr. Hamel was made a Mason in Athens Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., of Davis, of which he was master for two years. He was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., and to the Knight Templar degree in Woodland Commandery No. 21.

EDWARD W. CULVER

A man who is making a success of his business, in Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., and whose work is appreciated by his townsmen, is Edward W. Culver, a purveyor of first-class plumbing, tinning and gasfitting. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., December 13, 1886, a son of A. E. Culver, a farmer in that old town, and was educated in the public schools near his boyhood home. In 1903, when he was about seventeen years old, he came west as far as Eureka, Nev., and during the ensuing year and a half rode the cattle range, acquiring experience as a cowboy and knowledge of western ways. Then he went to Oakland and began an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, which he completed under the instruction of Robert Dalzell. He worked at his trade in Oakland until 1907, then went to Sacramento, where he was employed as a plumber on the state capitol. This latter work was on a contract held by Mr. Dalzell. His trade took him to other work in Sacramento and to Lodi, and thence to Marshfield, Ore., where he remained until February, 1909, when he came to Woodland, Yolo



Burlin Cecil

county, and established himself in the plumbing business. Here he has remained, winning the good opinion of his fellow citizens both as a workman and as a man of affairs. He did the plumbing in the A. C. Morris residence, the Dr. Fairchild residence, the Woodland Sanitarium, the First National Bank, the Harry Porter residence and other notable public and private buildings, and has several fine contracts to which he will give attention in the near future. His store and shop, under one roof, are located at No. 425 Main street.

In Ukiah, Cal., Mr. Culver married Mrs. Edna (Overmeyer) Bush, who has, by her former marriage, children named Yerba and Zorah Bush. In political alliance Mr. Culver is a Republican; he is an attendant upon the services of the Congregational church, and socially he affiliates with the L. O. O. M. and the K. O. T. M.

BURLIN CECIL

Throughout the development of California, Yolo county has ever been to the front, her citizens, substantial and progressive, having exerted in her behalf all the assistance in their power to make her one of the most highly cultivated and modernized counties in the state. Burlin Cecil, a retired farmer of Yolo county, has done much toward the improvement of this section and, in retrospection, views a life well spent and holding few regrets. He was born January 20, 1845, in Scotland county, Mo., the son of Samuel Stewart and Lillie B. (Richardson) Cecil, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The Cecil family came originally from England, where the grandfather, John Cecil, was born, being closely related to Lord Burleigh and Lord Salisbury, who were both Cecils. Samuel S. Cecil was reared in Scotland county, Mo., attending public schools there and also Fayette College, and afterward he took up farming there. On April 10, 1863, with his family he joined a train of one hundred and five wagons en route to California, the journey holding one event which the emigrants never forgot. At Deep Creek, Utah, they came upon a party of United States soldiers engaged in conflict with a large

band of Indians, who had already killed several of the white men. The pioneers promptly took a hand in the battle, routing the red men and safely guarding their own company until reinforcements arrived. Proceeding on their way without further incident, they reached their goal in July, then separated to locate in various sections of the country. The Cecil party went to the Robert Armstrong ranch in Solano county, arriving there July 23, and thereupon the father and son took charge of the farm until their removal to Oregon with their stock. They remained in the Upper Willamette valley about eighteen months, after which they returned to Yolo county by horse teams. For one year after their return they were located on the Ike Chiles ranch of five hundred acres near Davis. About one year after this the father purchased a farm which his sons managed until 1870, when Burlin Cecil withdrew to take up clerking in a mercantile store in Davis, remaining thus engaged for two years. Later he farmed the well-known Lillard ranch and subsequently, in 1882, bought one hundred and sixty acres which he later sold. He then purchased two hundred and fifty-one acres northwest of Davis, upon which he resided until December 22, 1910, when he sold it and retired from active farm life to a comfortable home in Davis, and has since then devoted his attention to the real estate business, making a specialty of buying and selling farm lands.

In speaking of his agricultural success Mr. Cecil remarked that he had secured as high as twenty-one sacks of wheat to the acre, each sack weighing one hundred and fifty-one pounds. Barley crops frequently ran twenty-five sacks to the acre, also an exceptional record. In connection with his general farming pursuits, he raised also cattle, hogs and mules with profit.

Mr. Cecil was united in marriage May 12, 1872, with Miss Eliza A. Lillard, who passed away in Davis December 22, 1908. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Bertha, now Mrs. George A. Gordon, of Davis, who has two children, George and Beryl; Burlin, Jr., farming near Davis, who wedded Miss Grace Rogers, and who has a daughter, Merrea; Ida Belle, the wife of William P. Gordon, of Davis, who has a daughter and a son, Cecil and Burleigh; Lola, now Mrs. W. H. Pike, of Oakland, who has two daughters, Ruby and Beryl; Grace, Mrs. Roy Alter, of Roseville, who has a son, Wesley; Lillard, of Oakland, who married Jessie McIntyre; Hazel, Mrs. R. Hildebrand, of Sacramento, who has a daughter, Helen; and Granville. Mr. Cecil has been much interested in education and has been an advocate of and liberal contributor toward the upbuilding of churches and schools. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.



Bill
Fordell

WILLIAM JOHN DILL

The possession of decided ability along mechanical lines and of fondness for work with tools led Mr. Dill in early life to enter upon enterprises enabling him to develop and utilize his occupational preferences. Like his father before him he became a skilled blacksmith while yet a mere lad and like him also he has given considerable attention to the pursuance of this occupation. At this writing he owns and operates a shop near Blacks Station which years ago was built and established by his father and which has been associated with the family name for two generations. Since he returned to the old homestead and resumed work at the shop in 1896 he has built up an important trade throughout all of the surrounding country and has introduced modern machinery for the work of horse-shoeing. One of his most recent innovations was the introduction of an engine and machinery for the manufacture of rolled barley, also erecting the mill, and since then he has built up a growing trade in the rolling of that grain.

The Dill family comes of Teutonic extraction. Henry Dill, who was born and reared in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, began to serve an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade at the age of fourteen years and prior to his immigration to the United States he had acquired a thorough understanding of every detail connected with the calling. Upon crossing the ocean he found employment in the new country at his trade and for some time worked in Belleville, Ill. While living there he married Miss Eva Burt, who was born of German parentage in Alsace, then a province of France. The young couple came to California and at first Mr. Dill engaged in mining, but after his location in Sacramento he carried on a blacksmith shop. Upon selling that business he moved to Yolo county and after having earned a livelihood through different occupations for some time he settled near Blacks Station, where he built a shop and began work at his trade. Close to the shop he put up a neat residence for the family and surrounding it was a tract of forty acres which he owned and developed, making out of the whole a desirable rural location for a home. At this place his death occurred April 23, 1887, and May 6, 1909, his wife passed away.

Of the children born to them six are living, as follows: Josephine, Mrs. Brandenburg, of College City; William J., of this review; Celia, Mrs. M. F. Huber, of Grafton; Emma, Mrs. Cassilis, of Blacks; Fred, and Frank J., of Blacks.

William John Dill was born in the city of Sacramento March 7, 1861, and there he learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's

shop, gaining the skill which had made his father's work so much in demand among those familiar with its quality. After leaving the shop he engaged in farming for several years, but agriculture interested him less than mechanical activities and he soon returned to his trade. August 28, 1889, he married Miss Nora Ely, daughter of Isaac J. Ely, one of the prominent farmers of Yolo county. Mrs. Dill was born and reared on the Ely farm in Yolo county and died in the city of Oakland March 24, 1894, after a happy but brief married life. During four years of their life together they had remained on a farm east of Blacks Station, but from there had gone to Oakland, and in 1896 Mr. Dill returned to the old homestead where his mother still remained. Here he opened the shop and resumed work at the trade, which since has occupied his attention and yields him a neat income. He is a man well informed upon all general topics and takes an active interest in matters that tend to build up the county in which he resides. He filled one term as road overseer of Supervisorial district No. 3, and politically is a Democrat in national principles.

RICHARD HOWARD

The name of Howard is well-known in all the English-speaking world and many among the bearers of that title have won fame on many a hard-contested field. Richard Howard, quiet and well-to-do farmer, retired to his home near Madison, Yolo county, did not come to his present location by an easy way and without some fierce experience in life. He was born January 31, 1857, in Missouri. Afterwards removing to Denton, Texas, with his parents, he grew up on the free soil, absorbing the free manners and methods of the unique Lone Star commonwealth. On the breaking out of the great war of the Rebellion his father, Seth Howard, shouldered a musket and served in the Confederate army through the entire conflict. He returned to his Texas home the defeated soldier in gray, but an honorable soldier even if the cause he battled for was lost. A mustered-out trooper after four years of unsuccessful war seldom finds his home and its surroundings blooming in prosperity, and when Seth Howard shed his gray jacket for more peaceful work the war-mutilated South was beginning her effort at recuperation. About three years afterward he pulled up stakes and took the road for the west, wending his way through Arizona, the sunset route of the immigrant of that period. He was

elected captain of the wagon train, which numbered thirteen grown men and two boys that carried arms and that drove the mule and horse teams. The Indians were occasionally taking a shot at the passing wagon trains, but fortunately they did not attack the Howard train, although they were very arrogant and showed a disposition to stampede the stock and lift the whitemen's scalps, just as a reminder that they were still the implacable foes of the paleface. But the other troubles of the train-people were legion. That seemed to be the year of cloudbursts and other classes of rainstorms, and they found the streams and dry-washes swollen by the sudden showers. They caulked their wagon beds and ferried the families over and swam the stock across. They saw war signal-fires among the hills and knew the Indians were sending the "news" by wireless, and the whites frequently traveled by night to throw the signallers off the line. Richard, the subject of this article, was one of the herders and stayed pretty close to the back of his mule during these exciting times. They finally unhitched in Los Angeles and remained there a short time to recuperate. Five months and six days afterward, in September, 1868, they located on a farm at what is now Citrona, then known as Buckeye. In 1873, while they were living on a leased ranch in Capay valley, the family suffered the never-to-be-repaired loss of the death of the father. A splendid man was Seth Howard—always a soldier warring for principle—always a Howard, he was mustered out for all time.

The first marriage of Seth Howard united him with Lurana Tadlock, their marriage occurring in Missouri. She died leaving two daughters, Mary A., who is the wife of J. W. Gilliam and resides near Citrona, and Emma J., who married E. L. Gray and resides in Fresno county. The second marriage of Seth Howard was to Mary H. Tadlock, and their five children are Richard, John, Joseph, Lulu and Martha. Joseph Howard married Nellie Young, their home being in San Francisco, where he is a practicing physician. Lulu is the wife of Ewel Windsor, a farmer near Woodland.

At the time of the death of his father Richard Howard was about sixteen years of age, and largely on him fell the burden laid down by the elder. The family finally settled on a ranch near Cottonwood. Richard Howard now occupies a splendid ranch three miles east of Madison, comprising about two hundred and forty-four acres, where he has lived continuously for many years, with the exception of four years residence in Chico, locating there temporarily for the school advantages afforded for his children. In Knights Landing he was united in marriage with Anna E. Dustin, who was born in Cataract, Monroe county, Wis., the daughter of Preston and Maria (Ascott) Dustin, natives of

Pennsylvania and England respectively, and early settlers in Wisconsin. The father died in that state and the mother passed away in Yolo county. The children born to Richard Howard and his wife are Aubrey Milton, Velma Byrle and Vida U. Both of the daughters are high school graduates. Velma B., a graduate of the Chico state normal, was afterward a teacher in the Madison grammar school; she became the wife of Ray D. Head of Chico. Aubrey M. married Etoil Archer, and they live in Woodland, where Mr. Howard is engaged in the real estate business.

REUBEN FITZ

The agricultural and horticultural possibilities of Yolo county were demonstrated through the successful activities of the late Reuben Fitz, protracted during a long period of years and indeed up to the time of his demise. A close student of the soil, he learned by actual experience the crops best suited to the climate and the land, and his work therefore contained much of value for later generations. Particularly were his efforts far-reaching in the domain of viticulture, for which he possessed a natural aptitude. When he became identified with the landed interests of the county he acquired the title of a ranch near Woodland and found on the property an old orchard not destitute of possibilities for profits. The cherry trees alone seemed useless cumberers of the earth and these he removed. A vineyard of fifteen acres was started and eventually his table and raisin grapes gained a wide reputation, while the superior quality of the wine elicited praise from even the most critical judges.

In tracing the history of the Fitz family we find that George and Lydia (Richardson) Fitz removed about 1845 from York state to Michigan, took up land in the newer regions of that state and remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits until their death. Their son, Reuben, was born in Niagara county, N. Y., July 30, 1835, and attended the schools of that locality as well as those near the Michigan home of the family. At the age of about twenty-five years he gave up farming interests at the old homestead and came via the Isthmus of Panama to California, landing in San Francisco on the 1st of February, 1860. Proceeding direct to Yolo county, he found work as a ranch hand by the day or month. After two years as a farm laborer he was given a position in a large livery and feed stable at Washington, Yolo county, and had the management of the business for about two



George H. Fitz

years. With the savings of that period of industry he bought the equity in two hundred and sixty acres owned by David Cole and situated about one and one-half miles from Woodland. Later he sold a quarter section, leaving one hundred acres as the present boundaries of the estate.

The raising of Jersey and Holstein cattle formed one of the specialties in which Reuben Fitz gained a local reputation. Alfalfa was then and is now one of the principal income-producers on the property. During 1873 the owner bought a residence in Woodland and established his home there, but the farm lying close to the city he was still able to devote close attention to its cultivation. During 1865 he married Sarah, daughter of James and Barbara (Bridger) Hilton. She was born near London, Canada, April 2, 1844, and in 1856 with other members of the family came to California, joining her father, who had settled in this state in 1853. For a long period Mr. Hilton held conspicuous position among the successful farmers of Yolo county, but eventually he removed to Sacramento and in that city he died at the age of seventy-three years, his wife surviving him and passing away at the age of seventy-seven. The death of Reuben Fitz occurred August 8, 1907, and his wife passed from earth October 10, 1906. Of their four children Frank has been engaged in mining in Mexico, and Nina and George have remained at the old homestead, while the youngest, Lurita, died at the age of nineteen years. The father always supported Republican principles and his son, George, favors the same party. The latter is associated fraternally as a member of Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. After having maintained active agricultural operations for some time he retired in 1903 and the ranch was leased until recently, when he again resumed its management, and now is actively engaged in general farming.

MALFORD H. DRUMMOND

One of the best known erstwhile citizens of Davis, who has contributed largely to the progress of the locality, is Malford H. Drummond, who now resides in the Sandwich Islands. A son of L. C. Drummond, deceased, he was born on his father's farm near Davis, May 1, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of Davis, later taking a course in Atkins Business College in Sacramento. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in the hardware business in

his home town in partnership with E. W. Brown, but less than a year later sold his interest and became a member of the hardware and grocery firm of Liggett & Drummond. His efforts in behalf of this venture proved most successful and business steadily prospered.

March 13, 1884, Mr. Drummond was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Callaway of Oregon. Scarcely sixteen months later, in a runaway, Mrs. Drummond was thrown from a buggy and killed, leaving her husband and infant son, Lester, to meet life without the dear presence they had known such a short time. Unable to find content in the place so associated with memories of his wife, Mr. Drummond two years later went to Fresno, where he bought a farm. His next move was to the Sandwich Islands, where he served as deputy collector of customs and afterward became a member of the Merchants' Exchange of Honolulu. Mr. Drummond is a very prominent member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His many friends in Yolo county remember him as a true son of his nobly ambitious and prosperous father, whose name will ever stand high in the community where he was known so well.

GILBERT T. WITHAM

After a six months' stormy trip around the Horn, G. T. Witham landed in San Francisco May 6, 1850. The journey was made in the old sailing bark *Carlomarand*, long ago gone to the graveyard of worn-out ships, and during the entire voyage from Boston to San Francisco she called only at one place, and that the Island of San Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile—the place made famous by being the isle where Alexander Selkirk was marooned for seven years and which occasioned the writing of "Robinson Crusoe." The young Argonaut—he was seventeen years of age—came as supercargo of the vessel, having superintended the loading of the vessel with lumber at Boston, and on her arrival in San Francisco he superintended the discharge of the vessel.

G. T. Witham was born at Alfred, York county, Me., in 1832, and was educated in the public schools, after which he was employed in a general store in Portland until he came to California. For several years his life was the usual life of the young men wandering in the yellow haze of the Eldorado. He was a miner, teamster and all-round rustler wherever there was something to do. At Kanaka valley, on the American river, he found for a partner John Milliken, a fellow-Maine man—native of Portland—



Gilbert H. Mitham

and they picked and shoveled together, working many a ton of sand and other debris into the Sacramento river—and some “dust” into their pockets. They ran a store at Michigan Bar—a typical mining-camp store, such as described so vividly by Bret Harte and other early California writers. They sold out and afterwards opened and ran the old New England house on J street, Sacramento, until the big fire of 1851-52, when they were burned out. Mr. Witham ran the first hack that rolled up and down the streets of the state capital. The vehicle cost him \$3,000 in San Francisco. His stand was at the Orleans hotel, a lively hostelry in those exceedingly lively times. In 1854 he entered the employ of C. K. Doughty & Co., and was in their service for many years. He also saw military service during the war as captain of Company M, First California Cavalry, though his campaigning happened to be in New Mexico chasing hostile Indians. One of his fellow troopers was the famous scout, Kit Carson, and many a wild ride have these two taken together with the Apaches either close before or behind. Captain Witham met the secretary of war in New Mexico and by that official was offered a commission in the regular army. But the captain declined the honor, preferring the freer life of a civilian. After the conflict he returned to Sacramento, re-entered the employ of Doughty & Co., running for that firm the first steam trading and produce boat on the river.

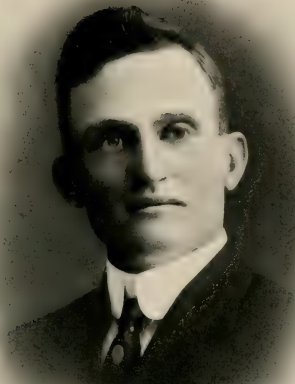
From the river to the road was but a short step, and he took it, becoming a Central Pacific trainman—and a faithful one. As conductor he ran the first train out of Sacramento en route to Chico, Tehama and Red Bluff; and took the first carload of freight to the “Summit” from Sacramento. The stuff was blasting powder, and it was used to open the way for the road through the mountains. Judge Crocker was in charge of the train bossing the job. Captain Witham saw Stanford turn the first shovelful of earth on the levee between J and K streets, Sacramento, for the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Afterward he was assistant superintendent and train dispatcher of the Sacramento division, and later was offered the position of superintendent, but declined it. He is the oldest living Central Pacific conductor. In 1900 he retired from the “road” and is now in the insurance business in Washington.

In Sacramento, October 28, 1857, Captain Witham was married to Jemima Reid, a native of New York City. Her father, James Reid, was a forty-niner, and Mrs. Witham joined him in 1852, she also coming via Cape Horn. Born to Captain and Mrs. Witham were the following children: Frederick, William, Albert, Edith and Cyrus, of whom only William and Edith are living. Captain Witham was made a Mason in Union Lodge No. 58, F. &

A. M., is a member of Union Chapter, Union Commandery, K. T., all of Sacramento, and is a member of the California Commandery, Militant Order of the Loyal Legion. He can claim for himself the distinction of casting the first Republican vote in (Washington) Broderick. Eighty years of age finds this hearty old pioneer enjoying life after his strenuous time through the other days. So his last years flow on as peacefully as the great river that ripples past his door.

EARL T. ANDERSON

One mile south of Woodland, on the Davis road, lies Victoria orchard, a beautiful fruit farm which throughout the county is renowned for its high state of cultivation and the excellent quality of its products. The owner of this property, (which was known as the old Briggs ranch at the time he acquired it) is Earl T. Anderson, one of Yolo county's youngest horticulturists. He was born November 10, 1888, in Lewis county, Mo. His father, William T. Anderson, is engaged in breeding thoroughbred horses on his stock farm near Lexington, Ky. Earl T. Anderson was educated at LaGrange, Mo., and also attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill. In Lewis county he assisted his uncle in the management of his stock farm, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres, upon which fine horses and mules were raised, the herd numbering at one time one hundred head. Mr. Anderson had long felt a desire to locate in the golden west, concerning the beauty and prosperity of which he had heard so many glowing tales; therefore, in 1909, he came to California and after carefully surveying the various opportunities presented to him chose his present ranch in Yolo county, which had the advantages of being in a greatly improved condition and of being in close proximity to the rapidly growing town of Woodland, thus easily answering the question of shipping. The high standard of excellence enjoyed by this property at the time of Mr. Anderson's purchase has not only been maintained, but in the short period it has been in the hands of its new owner has shown various phases of improvement which are the result only of his thoroughly modern and progressive methods. Victoria orchard, located at Mullen station on the Southern Pacific, comprises eighty acres, divided as follows: Apricots, twenty acres; grapes (Muscat and Thompson seedless raisin varieties), sixty acres; fifty fig trees (the drying species); thirty-five fine English walnut trees; one hundred and



Ed T. Anderson

fifty almond trees; five hundred olive trees (Mission and Navodella, pickle and oil varieties); seventy-five silver prune trees; seventy-five peach trees; also a number of orange, lemon, nectarine, chestnut, persimmon, quince and cherry trees. Besides his fruit, Mr. Anderson raises a fine quality of alfalfa on a small portion of his land.

Mr. Anderson has for some time been keenly interested in thoroughbred horses, and with his father is interested in breeding them in Kentucky, where have been raised many of the notably swift runners which have taken part in California meets. Though not a native of this state, Mr. Anderson is intensely interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of Yolo county, and his friends are aware that he may be counted upon to respond to the best of his ability to the various calls for the betterment of the community.

THOMAS HALL

One of Madison's oldest and one of her best citizens is Thomas Hall. He began life in Herkimer county, N. Y., October 6, 1828, and today in Yolo county, Cal., his farthest past and his nearest present are eighty-four years apart and the two places are separated by several thousand miles of American continent. He lived in his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when the family moved to Racine county, Wis. Ten years afterwards, in 1852, he found himself aboard a very crowded steamer westward bound. The New Yorker landed in Yerba Buena (San Francisco) safely and from there came on to Sacramento, where he went to work in the spring of 1853. He began ranching on the river bottom, remaining there until 1867, when he located on Cache creek, near Madison, Yolo county. There was plenty of land for the mere taking up and he took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, improving his holdings and making additional purchases until he had four hundred and fifty acres of land under high cultivation. There was not a tree on the place. He set out groves and orchard, barnyard fences and buildings. One fig tree now measures nine feet in circumference.

Thomas Hall was married in Racine, Wis., in July, 1850, to Miss Fidelia Hutchins, a native of Steuben county, N. Y. Of the eleven children born to them, eight are living, as follows: Charles, Adelbert, Florence, Martha, Nellie, Maud, Mary and Minnie. Charles resides on a part of the old home place. Florence is Mrs.

John B. Sankey, of Oakland. Martha is Mrs. L. T. Brock, of Winters. Nellie, Mrs. E. K. Caldwell, resides in Oakland. Maud is Mrs. G. A. Weihe, of San Francisco. Mary is Mrs. P. S. Grant, of St. Helena. Minnie is Mrs. George Warren, of Fruitvale. Adelbert resides on a part of the home ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall are now living retired on the old home ranch, having been married for sixty-one years. Mr. Hall never aspired to official life. He is now the only one left of those who settled on the Sacramento river when he did in 1853. After eighty-four years of activity, he is now enjoying a well-earned rest, surrounded by his family and respected by his neighbors.

WILLIAM EDWARD ROACH

One of the most prosperous and highly esteemed farmers and viticulturists of Yolo county is Mr. Roach, who since 1892 has been identified with Woodland and Madison. He was born February 18, 1872, near Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio, and in that state too his parents, Eli and Mary (Dillon) Roach, were born. They became farmers of Lawrence county, and there they now reside. The son received his education in the schools of his home locality and at the age of seventeen he went to Douglas county, Ill., where for two years he was employed on a farm. It was in 1892 that he came to California and located in Woodland, and after being variously employed for a time he became an employe on the place of Dr. H. P. Merritt, remaining there for about twelve years, all of this time excepting the first year being foreman of the ranch. Subsequently going to San Francisco, he secured a position in the shops of the Union Iron Works and remained there about eighteen months. Later on he leased the old Dr. H. P. Merritt ranch near Madison, a tract of twelve hundred acres, and this he has farmed ever since with increasing success. In January, 1911, at Mullen station, one mile south of Woodland, he purchased eighty acres for \$227.50 an acre, all set to vineyard, mostly table grapes. He leases his vineyard profitably, his 1912 rent netting him \$1500, showing an increased valuation of over one hundred per cent. He operates his ranch with eight mule teams, and gathers his crops with a combined harvester, which he propels with thirty head of mules. Besides raising grain and alfalfa he also raises cattle and hogs.

The marriage of Mr. Roach occurred in San Francisco in September, 1897, and united him with Miss Nellie Kerr, who like himself was a native of Lawrence county, Ohio. The two children born



Paul M. Wooster

to them are Floyd D. and Mary B. Mr. Roach has one brother in California, John C. Roach, who makes his home with him. A member of Madison Lodge No. 287, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, Mr. Roach is also affiliated with the encampment at Woodland. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, keenly interested in both civic and national issues. As a citizen of the highest type and worth, he enjoys the universal esteem of his associates, and may always be relied upon to contribute his share towards the progress of the community.

DANIEL MILLER WOOSTER

As indicating the possession of a logical mind and clear reasoning powers it may be said that Mr. Wooster very early in life took an inventory of his assets as represented in opportunities and advantages. He was not dismayed in the realization that the outlook in these respects was limited, but with characteristic energy began the battle of life with the determination to win success in spite of adverse circumstances, and it was this determination that stands as the keynote to his high position as a citizen and horticulturist of Woodland.

A native of the east, "Dan" Wooster, as he is familiarly known in Woodland, was born in Green county, N. Y., in 1870, and received such education as the district school of his home locality afforded. He also acquired some knowledge of farming as conducted in the east, but having heard many optimistic tales of the Golden West the outlook in the east paled in comparison, and it was therefore a natural consequence that he should seek the land of larger opportunity. April of 1890 found him traveling toward the west and in due time he reached his destination, California. Coming directly to Capay valley, Yolo county, he was fortunate in securing employment with E. H. Miller, Jr., and by his capability and devoted attention to business was soon advanced to the position of superintendent and manager. Later he purchased a one-third interest in the property, which included thirty acres of prunes, a like amount in almonds, and also a tract in pears. This ranch he conducted with considerable profit for eleven years, when, in 1903, he disposed of it and removed to Woodland, where he established the City Stables. At the end of five years he disposed of the stables and returned to the tilling of the soil, having in the meantime purchased forty acres of exceptionally fertile and therefore valuable land a short distance west of Woodland. In addition to raising alfalfa he also carried on

general farming, all of which he managed with the ability of one long trained in the work, and also maintained a modern dairy supplied by eighteen cows. After improving the property along all lines he disposed of it to good advantage and in 1912, in partnership with L. J. Holton, of San Francisco, he purchased the Watkins' ranch of three hundred and thirty-eight acres adjoining Woodland on the north. Mr. Wooster immediately took up the management of the ranch, which is devoted to stock-raising as well as to raising grain and alfalfa. As an indication of the quality of the soil it may be said that five crops of alfalfa a year are grown without irrigation and during the season of 1912 the yield of barley was thirty-six sacks to the acre. The breeding and raising of heavy draft horses of the English shire breed forms an important feature of the ranch enterprise, and taken as a whole the ranch is one of the most thriving in this part of Yolo county. Much of the land is still covered with beautiful native oak trees, and in the midst of this beautiful setting Mr. Wooster has erected a new residence designed in mission style of architecture.

In 1896 Mr. Wooster married Miss Viva Collins, a native of Nebraska, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Leonard. Mr. Wooster is an active and efficient member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I.O.O.F., and as a loyal and stanch defender of Democratic principles has done much to forward the success of that party in Yolo county. Personally he is a man of large sympathies and may always be counted upon to aid all enterprises that have for their object the upbuilding of the county. As Mr. Wooster looks back to the time when he came to the west without means or influence he takes a commendable pride in what he has accomplished in the years that have intervened.

EMIL KRELLENBERG

A native of New York City, Emil Krellenberg, of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., was born December 9, 1856, a son of Peter and Julia (Clausen) Krellenberg. Peter Krellenberg first saw the light of day in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 22, 1828, and died in Woodland October 21, 1904. After leaving school he learned the cabinetmaker's trade, then worked at his trade until he entered upon his three years' term of military service. In 1853 he came to the United States and for ten years thereafter lived in New York City, working continuously for one house at his trade. Soon after his arrival he married Julia Clausen, of

German birth, who bore him nine children, of whom only three are living: Emil, Julia and Nellie. In 1863 he brought his family to California by way of Panama, expending most of his ten years' savings on the journey. At that time he had four children. Settling near Blacks Station, Yolo county, he made furniture for his neighbor pioneers, and he made such good furniture that some of it is in use in the county at this time. In 1864 he moved to Sacramento, but in 1869 settled in Woodland, then only a small village, and opened a furniture store and cabinet shop on the corner now occupied by the establishment of his son and successor. His small building did service as both store and residence, but his success was such that he was soon able to erect a brick building in its place, in which he enlarged his enterprise, partially by the purchase of an undertaking business. His second building was burned in 1881, but he immediately built a two-story brick structure, and in the following year put up an adjoining building, and the two constituted a block with a ground area of 76x100 feet. For eleven years he served as county coroner by election and re-election on the Democratic ticket, and then declined further renomination. He was city trustee also for many years, and officially and as a private citizen did much for the advancement of the interests of his fellow townsmen. As he advanced in years his business was entrusted more and more to Emil Krellenberg, his son and partner. Socially he was popular and he was a member and officer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

With his parents and their other children, Emil Krellenberg came to California when he was seven years old. He was educated in the public schools of Woodland, completing the course in 1874, when he was eighteen years old, and then entered his father's establishment and acquired a full knowledge of the business in its mechanical as well as in its commercial department. He became his father's partner in 1881, the firm name becoming P. Krellenberg & Son, and since his father's death he has been sole proprietor. Besides the shop and establishment above described he has a storage warehouse in the block adjoining. The main building is at the corner of Third and Main streets, the auxiliary building across the street, also on Main street. When the elder Krellenberg located in the town there were oak trees growing in the middle of Main street, and the country all round about was very new and its population was sparse. At the time of the senior Krellenberg's last illness his business was the oldest in Woodland under one management and today is the oldest business of any kind in the city. Emil Krellenberg finds time for some politi-

cal activity in the work of the Democratic party, in the policies of which he is much interested. Other business interests than his immediate enterprise command his attention to some extent. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Woodland.

EMIL F. GRAUEL

As orchardist for the University state farm at Davis and also as an expert horticulturist Mr. Grauel wields a large influence in circles associated with the line of his specialty. The broad knowledge which he possesses results from scientific researches, constant study and long practical experience. No haphazard methods ever have been adopted in his investigations. Every phase of fruit culture receives due attention and the results of his study have tangible expression in improved varieties or the development of old-established strains. Notwithstanding the breadth of his horticultural information he still considers himself a student and is ever eager to grasp facts bearing upon the scientific cultivation of fruits.

The early years of Emil F. Grauel gave little evidence of the bent of his nature or the specialties of his maturity. Born at Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ill., March 28, 1865, educated in public schools, and apprenticed in the east to the trade of factory shoemaker, he later abandoned that work for the business of a jeweler, but only for a short time did he continue to work. Coming to California in 1889, it was not long before he found the occupation to which he was best suited. While employed by Pike & Kendall on the Ingleside fruit farm in Sacramento county for two years, he learned every detail of the fruit industry and also made a scientific study of vine culture. When he left the fruit farm he came to Davis, Yolo county, and began to operate vineyards and orchards as a renter. For a time he rented the William Ede vineyard of thirty-two acres at Davis and in addition he raised raisin grapes on what is now the state farm grounds. For three years he leased and operated the Miller ranch of two hundred and forty acres, where he raised grain, also had a large orchard and a vineyard. At different times he has bought the products of the various almond orchards and has shipped them to the city markets.

The acquisition of the title to six acres of almond orchard near the state farm placed Mr. Grauel among the property owners of Davis and he held the entire orchard for a time, but recently



N. B. LaBore Josephine LaBore Dudley.

sold one and one-half acres to another party for the purpose of cutting up the land into town lots. The growth of Davis has justified the enlargement of its subdivisions and there are not wanting enthusiastic citizens to predict a far greater expansion of local interests in the future than the past has witnessed, their reason for this belief being based upon the rich farming and horticultural territory tributary to the village. In patriotic devotion to the community upbuilding Mr. Grauel stands second to none, for he is an earnest advocate of the adaptability of the soil to fruit culture and a stalwart friend of all enterprises tending to expand undeveloped resources. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary L. (Caulfield) Haines, born at Davis, by whom he has a daughter, Hilda. His union brought him into relationship with an honored pioneer family of Yolo county, for his father-in-law, John Caulfield, came here in a very early day and contributed his quota toward developing the local resources.

NAPOLEON BONAPART LABRIE

As the name indicates, the subject of this sketch is of French descent and in addition to that he is a native of Virginia, having been born near the Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, May 12, 1849. He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Downs) LaBrie, who were born, respectively, in France and Virginia. The father was educated for the priesthood, but becoming dissatisfied with his religion he gave it up and for this he was disinherited. He then immigrated to this country and settled in Virginia, where he married. After coming to this country he became a sculptor. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a lieutenant and met his death in the battle of the Wilderness. His wife passed away in Virginia in 1906. Of the ten children born to these parents only two survive, Napoleon B. and his youngest sister, Josephine, who is now Mrs. Dudley, of Lynchburg, Va.

Until he was eighteen years of age Napoleon B. LaBrie remained in his native state, then came to California and settled in Mendocino county. Naturally in that unsettled locality he engaged in stock raising, and in protecting his herds from the wild animals of the surrounding forests he became an expert and noted hunter. Bear, panthers and wild cats were his especial prey, as these fierce carnivora were thickest around his colt and calf corrals. The year 1898 found him aboard a steamer bound from Seattle to Skagway, his soul burning up with the Klondyke fever. Climbing through

the snowy Chilcoot Pass and making his way down the Yukon, he struck Dawson City and joined the great army of goldseekers. Of course there were not mines enough to go around, and he did what he could. Chopping wood was a profitable business, and Mr. LaBrie could swing an axe with the best of them. From \$15 to \$20 a cord for turning the forests into four-foot lengths for the river steamers was fair pay, and better than thousands of gold mines on the creeks were paying. Where the timber was easy to get at he has cut three cords in a day. The intense cold was no detriment to the choppers; many days they would be working when it was sixty below. At times they would lay their axes aside and "stampede" with the band for some new-found rich creek. There he would stake out his claim and return with the crowd to civilization and his woodchopping. Another diversion was hunting, and he sold many a pound of bear and moose meat to miners and other consumers at lofty prices. The flesh of a twelve hundred pound moose netted him \$600. Mr. LaBrie says he knew of hunters in the Klondyke who cleared \$10,000 a year each in the wild meat business. He has seen caribou in droves of one thousand on their way north, where they have their young, and afterward has seen the same herds returning south with the calves. He passed a long winter (seven months) twenty miles north of the Arctic Circle alone with his dog, some of the time in semi-starvation. When he had settled down in the final sleep that comes to the hungry man in that awful cold he was awakened by a noise outside the cabin, and, dragging himself to the door, saw two moose near by. He managed to get his rifle at work and, though he was so weak he could hardly stand, he managed to kill both of the animals. It was providential, as he was helpless in that place, having no snowshoes for travel and no food to eat on the journey. Once he was found by Indians frozen on the trail. He had \$7,000 with him, his partner having gone ahead with the dog-team for help. The Indians thawed him out and saved his life.

Mr. LaBrie made a number of trips between Seattle and Dawson before he concluded that he had enough of the north and its great white wastes. He is now a farmer of the farm instead of a tiller of the nugget-bearing soil along the icy Yukon, and he finds the Capay valley more congenial than the Alaskan plains. He married in Colusa Miss Fannie Johnson, and the children born to them are: Minnie, George (deceased), Ruby and Fannie. Minnie married D. E. Jacobs, and they have one daughter, named Bernice. Ruby married E. W. Armfield, who is practicing law in Woodland. Fannie, Mrs. Brunson, has two sons, Glenford and Lloyd. Mrs. LaBrie passed away thirty years ago. Mr. LaBrie



Ellen A. Nutting



Saml L. Nutting

has charge of one hundred acres in almonds and other fruits, carrying on this large orchard with success, and now, after his adventurous life, he takes it easy in his comfortable home in Capay.

GEORGE N. JACOBS

In this work appears a sketch of the long and honorable career of the Hon. Isaac W. Jacobs. He married Almira E. Martin and had twelve children, one of whom, George N. Jacobs, of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., it is the purpose of the writer to refer to somewhat at length. Mr. Jacobs was born near Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal., April 11, 1855. He was a year old when he was taken by his parents to Yolo county. He grew to manhood on a farm near Yolo, helping his father and picking up much easily assimilated information concerning the production of crops and stock. He gained his primary education in the public school near his home, then later was a student at Hesperian College, Woodland. His father's farm having been turned over to him, he gave his attention to ranching to the exclusion of all other practical pursuits and has since been engaged, year after year, in grain and stock raising. Under his capable supervision the old homestead has yielded large crops, as witness its production of seven thousand sacks of grain in 1910. That year the wheat yield on the ranch was twenty-two sacks to the acre. He is an extensive and enthusiastic breeder of full-blooded and graded shorthorn Durham cattle, his being recognized as Durhams of as high grade as are to be found in California. For twenty years he has had his residence on First street, Woodland, in order that his children might enjoy the fine educational advantages of the city. In 1893 he married Miss Emily J. Ely, a native daughter of Yolo county, who was graduated from Hesperian College, Woodland, and the San Jose State Normal School. Her father, Isaac J. Ely, an honored pioneer of Yolo county, is represented elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Jacobs has borne her husband three children. Isaac W. is a namesake of his grandfather in the paternal line. Nora Almira died, aged three months. Virginia is the youngest of the family. Mr. Jacobs and members of his family are active supporters of the Christian church of Woodland.

In some ways Mr. Jacobs is a leader among his fellows. There is probably no citizen of Woodland who takes a deeper or more abiding interest in all that pertains to the public welfare than does he. There is no movement for the upbuilding and development

of the natural resources of Yolo county that does not receive his moral support or his financial aid. Altogether he is a worthy son of a worthy sire.

J. M. MORRIN

There is a vast difference between character and reputation, the former representing what a man is, the latter what he is believed to be; but when the two qualities are correlative a splendid harmony results. Of Mr. Morrin it can truthfully be said that not only his character, but his reputation as well, is indicative of generous, manly principles and noble ambitions. Born in Piqua, Ohio, April 11, 1847, he received a fair education in the schools of his home district, cheerfully laboring on his father's farm until the age of twenty-eight years, when he became imbued with a determination to make his own way in the world, the success of his efforts being demonstrated by the further record of his life. His first move was to Yazoo City, Miss., where he remained about eighteen months, his popularity being attested by his being chosen to fill the position of deputy assessor, which office he held until 1876, when he changed his domicile to Marshalltown, Iowa. From there he went to north-western Kansas, from there to Emporia, and still later to Cedar Point. The latter move he never regretted, as it was there that he met a lady who afterward became his wife. She was formerly Essie Chittenden, a native of Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Ill. Afterward they located a homestead at Golden, Stanton county, Kan., which place they proved up on and still own.

In 1892 the family came to Yolo county, Cal., where, in Rumsey, Mr. Morrin purchased the site of his store, erecting a building in which he opened the merchandise business which he still carries on. Besides this building and his residence, he also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Kansas previously mentioned, as well as his Yolo county property in the river bottom, which comprises an almond orchard and a flourishing young orange grove, irrigated by means of a gasoline engine. Highly improved, his property sets forth unmistakably the thrifty and progressive methods of the owner.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrin, namely: Bertha (deceased), Ethel, James C. and Sylva. Ethel is a graduate of the Berkeley high school and the Oakland Polyclinic; Sylva is attending the San Jose normal school, a member of the class of 1913.

Besides caring for his merchandise business Mr. Morrin efficiently fills the office of postmaster in Rumsey, having been appointed to that office shortly after his arrival in Yolo county. In Kansas he joined the A. O. U. W., with which he is still affiliated. He is a Republican, and although not identified with any religious denomination, is a firm believer in the Golden Rule and its practical application, while his wife is a member and earnest worker of the Methodist church of Rumsey. Few men in Yolo county enjoy the prosperity and esteem which have long been the portion of Mr. Morrin, whose hand and heart are ever interested in the welfare of his fellow men.

GEORGE B. HOAG

One of the best known citizens of Davis is Mr. Hoag, whose birth occurred June 15, 1859, in Washington, Yolo county, Cal. His father, Benjamin Hoag, came to the west by way of Cape Horn in 1850, settling in Washington, where, with his brother, I. N. Hoag, he established the first ferry operated on the Sacramento river at that point. His wife, formerly Mary A. Conrad, crossed the plains in 1849. Mr. Hoag owned and operated the first reaper ever used near Washington, for several seasons harvesting not only for himself, but for his neighbors as well. Later he engaged in the mercantile business in both Dixon and Davis, conducting his interests until his retirement to the home of his son, E. G., in Fresno, his wife having passed away in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag were the parents of the following children: George B.; Charles A., of Ventura county; Edmond S. and Arthur, both of Fresno; and Mrs. Lillian B. Harlin, deceased.

George B. Hoag has been in the mercantile business all his life, having assisted in his father's establishment as well as in other stores at Davis prior to entering into the grocery business in this city. Here Mr. Hoag was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Tuffts, a California girl, whose father, Joshua B. Tuffts, was a pioneer of Yolo county. Six children were born to them: George Percival, Clarence Garfield, Oliver T., Tracy Conrad, Lillian B. (now Mrs. E. McBride, of Davis), and Anna N. The four sons are well known in baseball circles, having made excellent records on the field. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag are highly esteemed in the community which has so long been their home, and are ever ready to assist in any movement pertaining to the development of their city.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE NUTTING

Long and efficient service in the capacity of justice of the peace made Mr. Nutting a prominent figure throughout Yolo county and rendered familiar the title of judge by which he was usually addressed. An identification with the county extending back for thirty years or more, as well as a general knowledge of the law unusual in one not trained for the profession, combined to adapt him admirably to the office of justice, in which he proved painstaking, careful and impartial, always counseling harmony and opposing litigation, but in the event of suit proving himself well informed in all the technicalities appertaining to kindred cases. When first elected to the office he proved so reliable and impartial that at the expiration of the term he was chosen his own successor and again continued in office for a third consecutive term. Later he was elected to the same office and re-elected, making five terms altogether in the position, the long tenure proving the acceptability of his service.

One of the early vessels that sailed from England to America brought the Nutting family to the Atlantic coast during the year 1650, and from that time to the present the family has had representatives in New England. Daniel, Sr., and his son and namesake were born in Massachusetts, and Asha, son of Daniel, Jr., likewise was born in the old Bay State, where in young manhood he married Clarissa Wilkins, who was born in Massachusetts of English ancestry. Their son, Samuel L., was born at Westford, Mass., October 19, 1835, and received a common school education supplemented by attendance in an academy. As a boy he lived on a farm, where his aptitude as a mechanic and his skill with tools proved very useful. During 1857 he came to San Francisco via the Panama route and secured employment in a hardware store, where he had a fair business training. After a little less than three years in the store he went to Lower California in Mexico and engaged in mining about three years. Next he removed to Nevada, and for about twenty years operated a stationary engine in a quartz mill.

The round of labor in the Nevada mill was interrupted by a visit to the east and a temporary sojourn in New England, where in March of 1867 Mr. Nutting married Miss Ellen Chickering, who was born in Framingham, Mass., and taught school there for some years prior to her marriage. She was the daughter of James and Nancy (Bailey) Chickering, natives of Massachusetts, where the father was a farmer. The young couple settled at Concord, N. H., where for more than a year he worked in the railroad shops, later returning to Nevada and resuming his former occupation. The

S. N. Jacobs;



only child born of the marriage died in infancy. For a short time Mrs. Nutting remained with her father in the east before joining her husband in California. The judge, however, remained steadily in the west, where, in his cozy home, surrounded by the comforts of existence, he rounded out an active, useful life. After 1881 he made his home in Yolo, where he bought a ranch of seventeen acres, on which he built a neat cottage. On the land he planted English walnut and almond trees, also a vineyard producing grapes of the choicest quality, and an orchard with desirable varieties of deciduous fruits. The entire tract reflects his wise judgment and untiring energy. In addition to managing the place and serving as justice he engaged in well-boring and sunk a large number of wells throughout this part of the state. His earthly career came to an end on March 30, 1912.

While working as a mechanic at Concord, N. H., Judge Nutting was made a Mason in the blue lodge of that city, and later he transferred his membership to Yolo, where he served in an official capacity for many years. His first presidential ballot was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. After that he never missed voting at each national election with the exception of the year 1860, the first election of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he did not then have the privilege of voting by reason of his absence in Mexico. His faith in Republican principles was strong and he gave unqualified support to men and measures supported by the party. Since her husband's death Mrs. Nutting has continued to reside at the old home place, which she superintends. She is especially interested in the work of the Yolo Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she is actively identified.

HICKASON BELT COOPER

As one of the leading business men of Winters Mr. Cooper is well known, having made his home in this section since 1889. Born in Flemingsburg, Ky., October 12, 1849, he remained in that locality until about five years old, when the family home was transferred to Illinois. In 1854 his parents, A. B. and Nancy (Rollins) Cooper, also natives of Kentucky, settled in Prairie City, McDonough county, and there the father carried on a store for many years. Both himself and wife are now deceased. The son was educated in Illinois, attending first the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and later attended the Christian College at Abingdon, Ill. After his schooling was completed he engaged in farming

in McDonough county, continuing there until coming to California in 1873. In that year he settled in Elmira, Solano county, where for seven years he was employed in the lumber yard of F. B. Chandler. Removing to Winters in 1891 he purchased several valuable lots upon which he erected residences, including his own home on Second street, and since that time has successfully engaged in contracting and building.

On January 1, 1872, in Prairie City, Ill., occurred the marriage of H. B. Cooper and Miss Frankie Barber, born in Dundee, Mich., the daughter of Lafayette and Mary (Belts) Barber, natives of New York. Mr. Barber, who was at one time a large merchant in Prairie City, died in Chariton, Iowa, and Mrs. Barber died in Sacramento December 14, 1911. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Arthur L., a pharmacist in Winters, married Miss Mazie Nathan, and they have two children, Nita Isabel and Nathan Belt; Walter is deceased; Mame L. was first married to George Morris, and is the mother of three children, Lewis A., Ione and Ven; her second marriage was to Kirtley Buford; Myrtle J., now the wife of Frank Wolfskill, of Solano county, was prior to her marriage a teacher in the public schools of Elmira, Fairfield and Winters for ten years. Upon finishing his education Arthur L. Cooper secured a position in the drug store of R. L. Day, in Winters, and after remaining with that employer for fifteen years took a course in pharmacy in San Francisco and is now pharmacist in the store of his old employer.

H. B. Cooper is a member of Dixon Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W., and is a believer in Democratic principles, though in local affairs he is independent.

MAURICE REARDON

Seldom is it the privilege of the biographer to chronicle a life whose activities were centered upon one farm for a period of fifty years. In this era of change and restlessness few there are who can boast of long identification with any one spot on old Mother Earth, but it was a source of pride to Maurice Reardon that he gave the larger part of his life and the greatest measure of his energies to the development of the property now known as his old homestead. Hither he came not many years after gold had been discovered. As he turned the first furrows in the virgin soil, so also he erected the first substantial buildings on the place and harvested the first crops of grain. As time passed by he saw



John Reardon

the swift locomotive supersede the slow-moving stage coach. Villages sprang up and farms began to show signs of prosperity. But it was a far cry from the desolation of the '50s to the civilization of the twentieth century, and few there were who, like himself, could claim an association with both eras.

A native of Ireland, Maurice Reardon was born September 10, 1819, and there he passed the uneventful days of boyhood. From his early life he was interested in tales concerning America and resolved to seek a livelihood there. In pursuance of the plan he crossed the ocean in young manhood and settled in Massachusetts, where he found employment near the city of Boston. During September of 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Griffin at Lawrence, Mass., and from that time until her demise in 1901 he enjoyed the inestimable benefit of her keen judgment, persevering industry and shrewd intelligence. His life was prolonged for five years after her decease, but the loneliness of old age had fallen upon him and notwithstanding the devoted ministrations of sons and daughters he never recovered from the deep bereavement occasioned by her death.

Of the six children comprising the family of Maurice and Elizabeth Reardon, four were born in Massachusetts prior to the departure of the parents from the east and their removal via Panama to California, where they took up land in Yolo county and developed a farm of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles northwest of Davis. The two eldest children, John and Mary (Mrs. Quinn) were twins. The others were as follows: Thomas; Nellie, who married Edward Malone and lives in Sacramento; Lizzie, Mrs. William O'Connell, of Napa; and Margaret. The first-named son, John, was born in Boston, but has lived in California from early childhood, and after he had completed the studies of the common schools he engaged in farming and stock-raising. For a long period he was an extensive sheep shearer in Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming and Idaho. Near Davis he owns a stock and grain farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he formerly operated personally, but now leases to a tenant. The other son, Thomas, owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres near Davis, where he keeps a full quota of stock, including a flock of sixty-five sheep. Grain is the principal product of the land and an average of thirteen sacks of wheat to the acre was the record for the last crop harvested. In fraternal relations he holds membership with the Foresters of America. By his marriage to Clara Braun, a native of Germany, he is the father of two children, Edward and Elizabeth.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DAVISSON, SR.

The subject of this sketch, now deceased, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 30, 1835, and when he was nineteen the family struck out for the great Far West. It was in a large immigrant train—many families and much stock—and his father was the captain. They came the well-known route along the North Platte, Green river and the "Sinks of the Humboldt." The Indians occasionally ran off their stock, but did not further trouble them, as the immigrants were in too large force to attack. It took the train exactly four months to make the journey. They continued through the Sacramento Valley down to Suisun. For several years the Davissons farmed, during which time they purchased a complete threshing outfit and used it during the busy harvest seasons through the Suisun, Capay and other valleys and over the Montezuma Hills.

Mr. Davisson married in San Francisco Miss Serrita Clark, whose parents came to this state in 1849. The children born to them are as follows: Benjamin F., William H., Lawrence E., S. Grace, Jennie A., Huldah M., Ella S., Bessie M. (deceased), and Florence L. S. Grace married T. B. Harrison; they live in Visalia and have three children. Jennie married W. T. Jane; they live in San Francisco, and have two daughters. Huldah, Mrs. A. C. Harley, is the postmaster at Guinda. Ella married S. T. Clark, of Guinda. Florence married R. W. Driggs, also of Guinda.

B. F. Davisson, Sr., first settled on the McHenry ranch of over one thousand acres near Esparto, then came to Capay. He there located on the Davis place of eleven hundred acres, which he farmed for many years, or until it was sold to the railroad company. He bought thirty acres of the old ranch, which is set to orchard of apricots, peaches, plums and prunes, and one hundred and thirty acres of other land in grain. He kept about fourteen head of livestock on his well-equipped farm. In politics he was a lifelong Republican, as was his father, and he was proud of the fact that he never changed his faith. He was also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Mr. Davisson died in Oakland September 1, 1908.

B. F. Davisson, Jr., was born in Guinda July 8, 1882, and was educated in the local schools and in Heald's Business College at San Francisco, graduating from the latter institution in 1901. He then became a partner of his father in farming and horticulture and soon had charge of the business. Since the death of his father he has continued the business, and besides the management of the orchard he also farms about one hundred and thirty acres

of land to grain and hay. He ships both the ripe and dried fruit from his orchard to market.

Benjamin F. Davisson, Jr., married Esther Morrison, a native of Winters, Cal., and the daughter of Robert Morrison, a retired merchant of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson have one child, Malcolm. Mr. Davisson was made a Mason in Landmark Lodge No. 253, F. & A. M., at Madison. He is also a member of Capay Lodge No. 230, I. O. O. F., and politically he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

JOHN FINGLAND, JR.

No man is better or more favorably known in railroad and business circles in Yolo county, Cal., than John Fingland, Jr., of Woodland. His father, John Fingland, was born at No. 7 Lethan Hill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and went to sea when he was fifteen years old. Three years later, at eighteen, having sailed around Cape Horn, he landed at San Francisco. That was in the spring of 1850. For a time he mined with indifferent success in Placer county, at Forest Hill Divide, at Mormon Island and in other diggings. Then he turned to carpentering and until 1873 was connected with contracting and building in different California towns. In the year mentioned he went to Visalia and there contracted and built until the outbreak of the Mineral King excitement in Tulare county, when, with others, he sought fortune in that field and met failure and defeat, as did many another too venturesome ore hunter. After that he went into the meat trade at Penryn, Cal. From there he eventually moved to Roseville, where he is now living, aged eighty-one years. He married Miss Armethea C. Murphy, born in Rhode Island, who came early to this state, where she lived until 1908, when she died. Of their six children four sons and one daughter are living.

The oldest of the children of John and Armethea C. (Murphy) Fingland, John Fingland, Jr., was born at Auburn, Placer county, Cal., July 31, 1870. From his fourth to his sixteenth year he spent at Visalia, and there his education was begun in the village school. In 1885 the family moved to Penryn, and there in the public school he continued his studies up to the time he began to help his father in the building business, in which he was employed until 1891. Then he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as assistant station agent at Penryn,

and while there he also learned telegraphy. In 1893 and 1894 he was assistant agent and operator at Newcastle, and after that he was night operator at Cascade, Summit, Cisco and Truckee, then relief agent at Penryn, Loomis and Newcastle. After several years passed in those places, in 1897 he was appointed agent at Loomis, a position which he held until 1907, when he was transferred to Woodland, where he has been the railway agent since, with a prospect of remaining indefinitely, for which fact the business community is glad, for a more obliging, yet businesslike, agent is not to be found at any station in the entire Southern Pacific system.

In politics Mr. Fingland is a Republican. He is a member of the O. R. T., a Knight of Pythias, and was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M. He married, in Loomis, Cal., Miss Edna Smyth, a native of Horseshoe Bar, Placer county, Cal.

GEORGE W. SANDERS

A goodly number of competent judges assert that in his knowledge of the nursery business Mr. Sanders is unsurpassed by any resident of Northern California, but that gentleman himself with accustomed modesty always disclaims any skill beyond that possessed by many other nurserymen. Be that as it may, certain it is that he has devoted years of laborious application to the business and through unflagging devotion to its demands has risen to a place of independence. It may also be stated that he is familiar with every phase of fruit culture. Many discouragements have met his ambitious endeavors to promote the industry in his own community and often obstacles have appeared to retard his personal progress, but ultimately a determined will and an untiring industry have enabled him to override hardships that would have daunted many others.

The youthful years of Mr. Sanders were passed uneventfully at Allegan, Mich., where he was born June 22, 1867, and where he received a public school education. Leaving home in 1886, he came to California to make his own way in the world and since he was a youth of nineteen he has known no home save in Yolo county. Immediately after his arrival he found employment with a nurseryman (having worked in a nursery from a boy in Michigan), and in this way his attention was called to the possibilities of the business in California, which he liked so well that he chose it for his life work. Nor has he had any reason to regret his choice of an occupation, for he has met with gratifying success. For



G. W. Sanders

five years he remained in the employ of B. F. Godfrey, who conducted a nursery business on the Chiles ranch, and it was during that era when he laid the foundation of his present broad and comprehensive knowledge of the industry. During 1892-93 he had sixty acres in nursery on the land now occupied by the state farm at Davis.

Upon the acquisition of the title to forty-seven acres in the vicinity of Davis, Mr. Sanders planted twenty-five acres to almond trees and embarked in that business, besides which he managed a nursery of forty acres on the old Cooley ranch. On the George W. Pierce ranch he planted the Fancher creek nursery and also had twenty acres of the property devoted to nursery stock of his own, having a contract with the company to furnish to them two hundred and fifty thousand trees annually. It was largely through his persuasions that the company was induced to remove here from Fresno, and their investment has been helpful to local interests, as well as satisfactory to themselves. Mr. Sanders has fifty acres in nursery stock on the LaRue ranch (about six hundred thousand trees) and he has supplied smaller nurseries with stock for years, but his specialty is the shipment in carload lots of the stock throughout California and Oregon. Great care is taken with all consignments. No pains are spared to give satisfaction to purchasers and few complaints are received from the recipients of the trees, while, on the other hand, words of commendation are frequent.

The home of Mr. Sanders is presided over by his wife, whom he married in Santa Barbara October 15, 1907, and who was Miss Virginia Klays, a native of Davis. She is a daughter of Frederick Klays, who came to California during young manhood and settled in Yolo county. For some time he engaged as a bookkeeper with Driesbach & Co., of Davis, and he also served with efficiency as justice of the peace. Various fraternal organizations have had the benefit of the enthusiastic co-operation of Mr. Sanders, who has been active especially with the Knights of Pythias and serves the local lodge as past chancellor. His identification with various degrees of Masonry enables himself and wife to participate in the activities of the Eastern Star and they have been prominent in its executive and philanthropic enterprises, Mrs. Sanders holding the office of past matron in the local chapter.

SCHLIEMAN BROTHERS

From the era of frontier history up to the present time of progressive development the name of Schlieman has been identi-

fied honorably and intimately with the agricultural activities of Yolo county, whither in an early day came a rugged and stalwart young German, Ferdinand Schlieman, the descendent of a long line of Teutonic ancestors and the possessor in his own sturdy mentality of qualities inherited from worthy progenitors. While he had not been endowed with wealth nor had destiny bestowed upon him the qualities that bring a swift success, he had a large fund of energy and industry and was not easily disheartened by obstacles. Hence he was in a position to appreciate the advantages offered by Yolo county and to foresee the possibilities of the region as the result of careful cultivation.

The pre-emption of a claim of one hundred and sixty acres gave the industrious young German his first start in the new world and established him among the ranchers of Yolo county, where as a subsequent prosperity gave him financial standing and credit he was enabled to buy one-half section, thus giving him the title to four hundred and eighty acres in one body, situated near Blacks Station. Favorably impressed with the opportunities here presented to industry and thrift he resolved to establish a permanent home on his land and with that object in view he returned to Germany for the young lady, Miss Caroline Kuntze, to whom he had plighted his troth. A quiet wedding ceremony was followed by farewells to their friends and they then set sail for the new world, coming direct to California and beginning their married life upon the farm that is now owned by their children. Here they passed many busy and happy years and here their last days were passed. The only exception to their continuous residence upon the farm was during the period of his official service, when they made their home at the county seat. For one term he served as county assessor, for one term he filled the office of county clerk and for one term he held the position of county recorder. In each position he gave satisfaction to the people of the county.

Since the death of this pioneer rancher and his devoted wife the old homestead has been occupied by Ernest E., and the daughter, Miss Helen. Adolph and Louis have built neat residences on other portions of the estate. The three brothers work in partnership and by wise and harmonious dealings they have gained prominence as farmers and stockraisers. The productiveness of the land proves their skilled cultivation. Alfalfa and grain raising are carried on extensively and they merit their splendid financial returns. Conservative and careful, energetic and enthusiastic, they possess the traits indispensable to successful agricultural operations and are wisely developing the interests inherited from their father. The oldest of the three brothers, Ernest E., is a



W. W. Leeman

member of Grafton Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F., to which the youngest brother, Louis, also belongs. All have the sturdy traits characteristic of the Teutonic race, supplemented by the enterprise that is associated with the American race, and their high principles of honor have gained for them the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM HENRY LEEMAN

The man who realizes early in life the value of prudent and economical measures in all lines is certain to reap the reward of his moderation. No one admires a niggardly character, but who does not esteem a man who can in all situations maintain a calm and unbiased judgment, which, in the end, place him far ahead of his more impulsive and indiscreet brother? A man who has ever shown consideration and generosity to his family, yet whose quiet sagacity has enabled him to build a competency which ranks among the foremost in Yolo county, in W. H. Leeman, who was born in Iowa, and who, when but a babe crossed the plains in 1856 with his parents, who settled in Sacramento county.

Following his education in the public schools of that section W. H. Leeman's first independent step was to secure employment in the Pioneer hop yards of Daniel Flint, the latter residing three miles below Sacramento. In 1882 Mr. Leeman purchased one hundred and eighty acres of swamp land near Washington, Yolo county. He built small levees around parts of his land, this being before there was a reclamation district. Here he put into practice on his own account the methods and training which he had acquired on the Pioneer ranch, setting it to hops, and he and Mr. Lovdal were the first to cultivate hops in Yolo county. Still continuing hop culture, Mr. Leeman added to his holdings from time to time until he became the owner of four hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and sixty of which were in hops and the remainder in alfalfa, besides which he conducted a dairy supplied by two hundred cows. The 1911 yield of hops proved so large, producing a ton to the acre, that Mr. Leeman was obliged to erect an additional hop drying shed. Prices were good and the income from this source alone was very material. He was one of the first trustees of reclamation district No. 537 and was active in constructing the levees. Fraternally he was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and politically he was a Republican.

He passed away at his home, No. 2507 K street, Sacramento, August 24, 1911.

The marriage of Mr. Leeman, in Sacramento, united him with Miss Kate Farley, who was born in this city, and who passed away July 28, 1910, leaving three children, Walter W., Gertrude and Maretta.

Walter W. Leeman was born in Sacramento April 12, 1885. After completing his public school education he entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he continued his studies for one year. Returning home in 1904 he became actively engaged in the duties of the ranch, demonstrating an ability much appreciated by his father. On the death of the latter he became executor of the estate and now has the management of the Leeman ranch. It is located four miles west of Sacramento on the Sacramento & Woodland electric railway, at Leeman station, where a switch is located, providing splendid shipping facilities. The buildings on the ranch comprise a hop house with six kilns, also a cooling room. After leaving this room the hops are pressed into bales of about two hundred pounds each. About two hundred acres of the ranch are in alfalfa and the product of the dairy, supplied by two hundred cows, is sold at wholesale in Sacramento, being shipped by boat direct from the landing on the ranch. Mr. Leeman also breeds draft horses of the Percheron strain. He was married in Sacramento to Miss Irma Kilgore, a native of that city. Fraternally he is identified with Sacramento Lodge No. 6. B. P. O. E.

BERNAL H. SHARP.

At Castlewood, S. Dak., Bernal H. Sharp, manager of the Woodland station for the Western Creameries Company, was born July 2, 1885, a son of O. M. Sharp, who brought his family to California in 1903 and is one of the successful farmers in the Woodland district.

At Black River Falls, Wis., where his parents moved when he was quite young, Bernal H. Sharp was educated in the public and high schools. From 1903, when he came to Yolo county, until November, 1909, he busied himself with farming and dairying, acquiring an intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to the manufacture of butter and to the preparation, care and sale of dairy goods generally. At the date last mentioned he was made



Alois Henry Abele



Mary E. V. Abele.

manager at Woodland for the Western Creameries Company and began buying and shipping cream to the creamery of that company at Benicia, Solano county. Later, in connection with this work, he was also given supervision over the Madison station of the same concern. A young man of fine business ability and of undoubted integrity of purpose, he has won the confidence of all with whom he has had to deal, with the result that the business entrusted to him has been increasingly prosperous.

In Rocklin, Placer county, Mr. Sharp married Miss Lucy Sommer, a native of Morton, Ill., and they have a daughter whom they have named Cora. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. As a citizen he has proven himself helpful to all worthy interests of the community.

ALOIS HENRY ABELE

The measure of success which has rewarded the painstaking efforts of Mr. Abele is the measure of his ability. Adversity handicapped him in youth. Almost before he was able to lisp the name of "father," that parent was taken from the home by death. Later the mother married again, but died while still a young woman. Orphaned and hampered by poverty, the young lad began to earn his livelihood at an age when most boys are in school. His education has been obtained almost wholly by self-culture. Experience has been his teacher. The loneliness of his position developed within him self-reliance and perseverance. When he started out for himself he learned to give way to no discouragement however great. As a result of his earnest endeavors he has acquired a finely improved ranch of about fifteen hundred acres, containing three substantial barns and a large granary, attractive shade and ornamental trees and a neat residence for the occupancy of the family. When it is considered that this estate has been secured by the unaided efforts of the owner, it will be realized that he is a man of unusual force of character and energy of will.

The founder of the family in America was John Abele, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and by trade a wagon-maker and cooper. During the year 1854 he crossed the ocean to Canada and found employment in the manufacture of wagons. Returning to Germany in a short time he there married Annie Yost, who was born and reared in the same village as himself. Accompanied

by his wife he went again to Canada and resumed work at his trade. While the family were living near Hamilton, Canada, a son, Alois Henry, was born February 7, 1858. The following year the father, in search of a less rigorous climate, came to California and, being pleased with the country, sent back for his family, who joined him in Yolo county in 1860. He opened a wagon shop at Cacheville and undoubtedly would have attained a fair degree of success, had not he died in 1862 at the age of twenty-eight years. After a subsequent marriage his wife died in San Francisco while in that city for medical treatment.

Among four children Alois Henry Abele was third in order of birth. With such meager preparation for life as a brief attendance at country schools afforded, at the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of Dave Schindler, remaining with him for ten months, was later in the employ of Mike Bemmerly for two years, and still later was employed as driver of a team and wagon for Schuerle & Miller, brewers, at Woodland, holding the last-mentioned position for five years. On October 3, 1882, he was united in marriage in Woodland with Miss Mary E. Weber, who was born at Stuttgart, Germany, and came to this country in 1876 with her mother, Mrs. Bertha Weber, settling at Woodland, where she remained until her union with Mr. Abele. The young people purchased and settled upon three hundred and sixty acres of land near Dunnigan. This he placed under cultivation and improved with a neat set of farm buildings. The residence stands in Yolo county six and one-quarter miles south of Arbuckle and eight and one-quarter miles northwest of Dunnigan. From time to time he has added to the dimensions of the ranch until now he owns fifteen hundred acres in the home place, wheat and barley being the principal products. An excellent grade of stock is kept on the home place. Business methods are utilized in the harvesting and marketing of the crops and in the entire management of the land, so that the returns are gratifying to the owner. Mr. Abele was the first man in his section to set out and raise the spineless cactus for stock food and fruit. To demonstrate their enterprise and interest in all movements that tend to build up the county Mr. and Mrs. Abele, when the company that is planning the electric railroad through the valley asked for a right of way over their ranch, gave it freely.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Abele numbered eight children, but Annie died in childhood and Clara E., Mrs. Spencer, who was popular in a large circle of acquaintances, passed away in 1906. Bertha M. is the wife of John Keelm, of Woodland. Agnes L., Mrs. W. G. Myers, resides near Arbuckle, while Victoria R., Amelia D., John Shirley and Alois Henry, Jr., still remain at the



W. S. Wright

homestead. Ever since he attained his majority Mr. Abele has voted with the Democratic party in national elections, but in local issues he supports the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people regardless of their political tenets. Mr. Abele and his family are members of the Catholic Church at Woodland. His interest in educational progress led him to accept the position of director and later he was made clerk of the school district, so that his connection with the public schools has been protracted through a period of some twenty-seven years. At different times he has served on the grand and petit juries. Throughout the county he is honored as a man of broad views, untiring energy and sagacious judgment.

WILLIAM S. WRIGHT

The establishment of the Wright family in America dates back to the early '40s, when William R., a shoemaker in England, decided to seek the larger opportunities offered by the new world and in consummation of his hopes he crossed the ocean to Philadelphia, there following his chosen occupation. Before leaving the mother country he had married Miss Hannah Nixon, who was born in Staffordshire, where his birth had occurred in the year 1817. The brief sojourn in Philadelphia was followed by removal to Illinois and settlement at Peoria, whence during the summer of 1850 he and his family journeyed across the plains with ox-teams as part of an expedition. Sacramento was his first home and headquarters. From that city he freighted to the mines. Coming to Yolo county in 1853 he settled ten miles west of Sacramento on the plains, now four miles northeast of Davis, and there he remained until his death, which occurred October 28, 1874, at the age of fifty-seven years and two months. His wife died November 24, 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years and six months, and surviving her were three daughters and two sons, namely: Mrs. Emma Lawson, Mrs. Susan F. Linton and Mrs. Amanda McDonald, all deceased; Joseph, of Davis, and William S.

Born at the old homestead January 10, 1862, William S. Wright attended the public schools and Heald's Business College in San Francisco. After he had left school in 1879 he began to assist his mother in the care of the old home ranch and after her demise he bought the interest of the other heirs in the property, so that now he is the sole owner of the fine ranch of four hundred and

fifty acres. The land is well fenced, well watered and well cultivated, and the yield of wheat and barley in 1910 reached ten thousand sacks. Modern machinery is used, including a large combined harvesting outfit. A small dairy of twenty cows has proved a profitable innovation and twenty-six head of work animals are used in the sowing and harvesting of the grain. At the present time the owner is engaged in raising mules, but in earlier days he made a specialty of fine horses and raised some excellent colts that were sired by his imported (1898) French Norman stallion, De Schamp, weight nineteen hundred pounds, \$1800 being the price paid for this splendid specimen of equine perfection.

In addition to the mules and dairy cows kept on the ranch, there are always to be seen Jersey-Duroc hogs of the best strains. About one hundred head are raised each year and these attain unusual weights under the intelligent care of the owner. It is said that there are few droves of hogs in the county superior to his own and this reputation results not only from the excellent breed kept on the place, but also from the owner's ability to care for the animals skillfully and successfully. Having been busily occupied with the ranch and the stock, Mr. Wright has had no leisure for participation in public affairs, yet he keeps posted concerning the issues of the times and always votes the Republican ticket. Fraternally he holds membership with Davisville Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the chairs and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. The Rebekahs also number himself and wife among their members.

The present wife of Mr. Wright, whom he married December 10, 1902, was formerly Miss Caroline Oeste, a native of Yolo county and the daughter of William and Barbara (Hiedecke) Oeste, early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one son, Wilbur O. The first marriage of Mr. Wright took place August 30, 1882, and united him with Miss Henrietta C. Martin, a native of Lake county, Cal., and a daughter of Thomas A. Martin, one of Yolo county's pioneers. Mrs. Henrietta Wright passed from earth November 20, 1895, and left seven children, namely: Mary Etta, Mildred Irene, Florence Elva, William Manfred and George Martin (twins). Susan Ethel and Henrietta Catherine. The eldest daughter is the wife of Clarence Hoag, of Davis, and they have one child, Mildred. The second daughter married Thomas Bell, of Sacramento, and they have a son, Clinton. The third daughter is the wife of Sidney Grady of Davis, and they have two children, Harold and Evelyn. Manfred and Martin assist their father in the care of the ranch and are proving efficient, reliable and painstaking, worthy successors to several generations of skilled farmers and honored citizens.

ELI HAYS

One of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Yolo county was Eli Hays, who was born October 7, 1835, in Kentucky and died October 6, 1897, on his ranch in Yolo county. In 1856 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, experiencing many adventures with the Indians, and located in Yolo county, where he purchased a quarter section of land five miles south of Woodland and engaged in farming and stock raising. To this he added from time to time until he had six hundred and forty acres in a body. His father, Jacob Hays, was a native of Virginia, but lived for a time in Kentucky before going to Missouri, where he operated a grain and stock farm. In 1865, after the death of his wife, Nancy (Good) Hays, who was a Kentuckian, Mr. Hays took his children to Oregon, where they lived about a year in the Willamette valley. In 1866 they drove south over the mountains to Yolo county, where Eli Hays was already well established. Securing a farm of three hundred and forty acres, Mr. Hays again resumed agricultural pursuits, also dealing in stock. All of his nine children grew to maturity, but only one daughter is now living, Mrs. Jane Enyart of Woodland.

The widow of Eli Hays, formerly Sarah Guile, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, whence her father, Silas Guile, removed from New York. He was of English descent and served in the Seminole Indian war. Part of the city of Hamilton stands upon land which Mr. Guile once owned and upon which he conducted a farming and dairying business. His wife, Eliza (Beaver) Guile, was reared in Hamilton, Ohio, and was the daughter of Daniel Beaver, of Pennsylvania. In 1855 Mr. Beaver, with his son-in-law, Silas Guile, and his eldest son, Gideon Beaver, came to California by way of Cape Horn. Later Mr. Beaver attempted to return to Ohio, but the steamer Central America on which he sailed from Panama was wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico September 12, 1857, and he was lost with others. He had previously come to California in 1848, via Cape Horn, settling in the Sacramento valley. Upon his arrival in Yolo county Silas Guile purchased three hundred and twenty acres fourteen miles from Woodland, which he successfully cared for until his death at the age of seventy years.

Mrs. Hays is the oldest of two children, and with her brother, Daniel B. Guile, came to California in 1869 by the Panama route. She had charge of her father's home until her marriage to Mr. Hays. Her brother resides in Woodland, near which city is located his fine fruit ranch. For eight years prior to his death, Eli Hays

was a victim of extremely poor health, thus the burden of both the home and the ranch fell upon his wife, who, through her incessant labor and good management, proved equal to her task. Her son, Ernest, now has charge of the ranch, his brother, Daniel, assisting. The other children are: Viola, now Mrs. William Rablin; Slayden; Myrtle; Ray, and Bert. Mrs. Hays is an earnest and consistent member of the Adventist Church of Woodland, and enjoys the love and esteem of many friends.

FRANK WILLIAMS BLANCHARD

In a region remote from his native commonwealth and interested in affairs radically different from the seafaring exploits of his boyhood days, Frank W. Blanchard is passing the maturity of his resolute, purposeful existence and is enjoying the rewards of commercial and social prominence tendered to those who surmount life's hardships with undaunted perseverance. Chance brought him to the shores of California and at once he was so pleased with the country and the climate that he resolved to remain, severing the ties that bound him to the home of his childhood and to the occupation of his youth. Nor has he had reason to regret the decision that bound him to the west as a permanent citizen, for the passing of the years has but deepened his devotion to the land of the setting sun.

The earliest recollections of Mr. Blanchard cluster around the village of Searsport, Me., where he was born in 1868 and where as a small child he watched the sailors returning from their voyages to distant countries or with a sad farewell starting out on their long cruises. The waters of Searsport harbor and Belfast bay on either hand attracted him by their nearness to the great ocean and often he sailed with friends on the vessels that passed here and there between the many tiny islands lying off the coast of Waldo county. Like many other lads reared in seacoast towns, he followed the sea in his youth and by his industry and application he soon rose to be first mate. After having sailed over many seas and cast anchor at many ports, he finally in 1888 passed through the Golden Gates into the harbor of San Francisco as the first mate on the ship A. J. Fuller, but this position he resigned in order to become a citizen of the far west.



F. W. Blanchard

The first position secured by the young sailor in California was in the employ of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., at Port Costa, Contra Costa county, and for three years he continued with that firm. Next he secured a position with the C. B. Houghton Lumber Company of Benicia. Removing from that point to Woodland during the year 1903 he formed an association with the West Valley Lumber Company, whose interests at this place he since has superintended and in the responsible capacity of manager has proved the trustworthiness of his character and the sagacity of his judgment. Originally known as the Puget Sound Lumber Company, the enterprise has had years of successful commercial activity. The present title was assumed in 1888, when the older company was absorbed by the West Valley, which since has owned and operated the entire plant and is now rounding out its quarter of a century in Yolo county. At one time the company owned yards in six towns, but at this writing they operate only in Woodland and Dixon. Their property in both places is well improved and their yards finely equipped for their special use. The business is large and the uniform honesty of the company in all transactions has given it a high standing among the people as well as an enviable rating among the banks. Mr. Blanchard is also interested in the building up of Woodland in other ways. In 1912 he laid out Blanchard's addition to Woodland on Cleveland and Cross streets, opposite the city park, where he is erecting modern bungalows. He is one of the founders and a director of the Northern California Building and Loan Association of Woodland, and he also takes an active part in the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

Notwithstanding his many business interests Mr. Blanchard has found the leisure for identification with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and the Masons, in which latter order he has become associated not only with the local blue lodge and chapter, but also with the Knights Templar and Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of San Francisco. The principles of Masonry find in him a steadfast upholder and their charitable enterprises receive his sincere support. With his wife, formerly Miss Etta M. Sanborn of Benicia, and their son, Elbridge H., he has a comfortable home in Woodland and a large circle of friends among the best people of the community, and he and his wife are members of the Unitarian Church. Among business men he is regarded as an expert in the lumber industry. His judgment of the values of different grades of lumber is seldom at fault and his sagacity in selecting the best possible varieties for use in the company's yards has contributed in no small degree to the success of the business.

JOHN T. ARCHER

Among the most extensive ranchers of Yolo county are Mr. Archer and his son Byron, who by their sterling qualities and excellent business ability have won the highest regard of their fellow citizens. Born in Devonshire, England, August 12, 1849, John T. Archer, when six months old, came to the United States with his parents, Daniel and Ann (Hutton) Archer, who settled Middleton, Dane county, Wis. At the age of twenty-three, in 1873, the son accompanied his father to Albany, Ore., where he remained a year prior to locating in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, in October, 1874. A year later the family permanently settled in Yolo county, where Daniel Archer purchased on Cache creek a partially improved tract of four hundred acres, which adjoins Madison. Subsequently Daniel Archer sold forty acres of this to the railroad for a town site. Upon completion of the Vacaville and Clear Lake Railroad through that section in 1876 land values rose rapidly and Madison soon became a commercial center of importance. Cottonwood being devoid of shipping facilities Madison secured the business which had formerly gone to Woodland. The Archers replaced their original buildings by more substantial structures, improving two places, one of which was occupied by John T. Archer, the other by his son Byron. Daniel Archer having retired from active duties in 1878 he lived retired from that time until his death, in 1902.

In partnership John T. Archer and his son Byron are extensively engaged in raising hay and grain, using their own as well as rented land, besides which they have ninety acres in alfalfa. The land is well watered from the Consolidated ditch. They gather their crops with a Haines-Hauser combined harvester which has been operated by the family since 1892. Prior to this, in 1879, they purchased a portable barley roller, the first mill of that character ever operated in the county, and with this they ground their own as well as their neighbors' grain for feed. They own forty mules and thirty horses, and are extensively engaged in raising cattle and sheep.

The marriage of John T. Archer, September 25, 1879, at Cacheville, united him with Miss Carrie Lippincott, who was born near Knights Landing, the daughter of Josiah R. and Sarah (Bower) Lippincott. The latter were natives of Ohio, from which state they came to California via Panama in 1858. On the farm on which they located near Knights Landing the father subsequently died, and the mother died at Cacheville. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Archer we mention the following: Daniel A. died when five months old; John Byron married Miss Lela Chinn,



Mrs & Mrs J. O. Archibald

of Capay, and they have one child, Irma A.; Elwood is on the home place; Clayton H. married Adelpia Chandler, and they have two children, Herbert C. and John T.; Lowell Lippincott and Frank Edward, who are graduates of the Madison grammar school and the Capital City Commercial College, are interested in raising mules and hogs and are also working with the older brothers in their business; Ethel S. is now Mrs. D. H. Gilliam, and they reside near Madison with their three children, Leona A., Mary C. and John Archer; Edna Mae is now Mrs. D. D. Russell, of Madison; Etoil E. is the wife of Aubrey Howard, of Woodland, and the mother of one child, Joyce B.; Ruth and Venus, who complete the family, are both at home.

Elwood and Clayton H. Archer have been engaged in the butcher business for the past four years in partnership with their father, operating stores in Winters, Esparto, Madison, Guinda and Capay, and in connection with operating their stores they also buy and sell livestock extensively. As citizens of progressive spirit and exceptional business ability Mr. Archer and his sons fully merit the wide esteem which they enjoy. The elder Mr. Archer has always been a staunch Republican and he and his family are active members of the Christian Church at Madison and liberal supporters of all movements that tend to uplift the morals and enhance the interests of the county in which they live.

John T. Archer's brother, Edward H. Archer, is serving efficiently as surveyor general of the port of San Francisco, to which office he was appointed by President Taft and is known as a man of honor and high principles.

HENRY LEINBERGER

The acquisition of a trade or profession is one of the most important features of the preparation of youth for the journey through life. The man who knows how to do one thing well, and who possesses sufficient business ability to make capital of his knowledge is certain to succeed sooner or later. Mr. Leinberger, one of Washington's leading citizens, and owner of the only slaughter house in this locality, learned his trade in Germany, where he was born in 1830. In 1850 he immigrated to America, landing at Wilmington, Del. For a time he worked in Philadelphia, but returned to Wilmington, going thence to Baltimore, where he carried on his trade a number of years. Again removing to Wil-

mington, he opened a butcher shop of his own, which he conducted until his marriage in 1858 with Miss Minnie Gilla, a native of Delaware, whereupon the young couple took passage on the steamer St. Louis, bound for the isthmus, which they crossed, boarding on the opposite shore the ship John L. Stevens. In San Francisco, which they reached April 1, 1858, they resided for a time, Mr. Leinberger traveling north during the excitement of the discovery of gold in the Fraser river section. After prospecting several months he returned to California, where he secured employment on a ranch near Hicksville, Sacramento county. Later he established a butcher shop in Sacramento, and in the fall of 1860 located in Washington, Yolo county, where he purchased a small shop. Through his efforts and tireless energy, his trade grew rapidly and he later erected a slaughter house, which he has since enlarged and of which at the present time the daily output is about forty sheep, five to six cattle and several hogs, which he disposes of to the wholesale market in Sacramento. In 1911, from July 5 to August 11, nine hundred and twelve sheep were dressed in his abattoir, which is conceded to be one of the most up to date in the country. Not long since Mr. Leinberger took his son into partnership with him and the firm is now known as H. L. Leinberger & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Leinberger were blessed with five children, as follows: Henry, Jr., of Washington; Charles, of Sacramento; William J., a partner in the business; Louisa, Mrs. F. P. Smith, of Sacramento; and Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Linnell, of Washington. Since 1863 Mr. Leinberger has been an Odd Fellow, being a charter member of Schiller Lodge of Sacramento, and he enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Odd Fellow in Washington.

FOSTER NOBLE CLARKE

A lifelong identification with Yolo county has given to Mr. Clarke an intimate knowledge of its agricultural possibilities and a firm belief in the future prosperity and importance of the region. As one of the native sons of the county, he cherishes for its institutions an affection peculiarly loyal and a faith intensely patriotic. His sentiments however do not find expression in office-holding, for he is averse to any participation in political affairs and prefers to concentrate his attention upon the supervision of his ranch near Knights Landing, a well-improved property consisting of two hundred and eighty acres adapted to the raising of grain and the



Fossie N. Clarke

pasturage of stock. As a specialist with stock he has engaged in raising cattle, mules and hogs and has found the stock industry an important adjunct to general farming.

The founder of the Clarke family in America and in California was William J. Clarke, a native of Ireland, but from early life a resident of the United States. After a brief sojourn in Illinois, where he followed the cabinet-maker's trade, he came across the plains to California with ox-teams, a journey of six months bringing him to Sacramento July 4, 1849. He immediately went from that city to the mines and for some years he devoted his time wholly to the search for gold, in which he met with fair success. Upon leaving the mines he came to Yolo county and took up his present farm, later purchasing land near Dunnigan. Besides the two thousand acres which he owned there he also owned six hundred and sixty acres near College City, Colusa county, as well as a large stock ranch in Plumas county. His last years were spent in College City, his death occurring there in 1895. He served as justice of the peace at Dunnigan, and besides being a member of the Society of California Pioneers, he was fraternally associated with the Odd Fellows and the Masons. After he settled in Yolo county he met and married Katherine Tenny, who was born near Galena, Ill., and who survived him a number of years. Besides their only son, Foster N., they had three daughters: Elizabeth, Mrs. J. E. Caine; Margaret, Mrs. W. Powers; and May, the wife of G. R. Stover, and all reside in College City.

At the home farm near Dunnigan Foster N. Clarke was born January 16, 1874, and there and at College City he passed the years of boyhood, meanwhile learning the rudiments of agriculture and also gaining a fair common-school education. After he had completed the studies of the common schools he spent a year in Pierce Christian College at College City and in this way, with the additional advantage of habits of thoughtful reading and careful observation, he has become well informed. He first engaged in viticulture at College City and in 1898 he located on his present ranch of two hundred and eighty acres, on which he has made valuable improvements. This is one of the oldest farm places in Yolo county, and he has about sixty acres in alfalfa, although his principal interest lies in the raising of mules and horses. In Woodland, April 6, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Gates, who was born and reared in Red Bluff, Cal. The Gates family is of Southern lineage and Ross F. Gates, father of Mrs. Clarke, was a native of Tennessee, but came to California with other members of the family when a small child. In the early '50s Mr. Gates was engaged in stock-raising in Tehama county and now resides in Los Angeles county. His wife, in maid-

enhood Kittie Beckwith and a native of Shasta county, died in Red Bluff. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have three children, Wilson J., Alice May and Grace Noble. The family attend the Christian Church, Mrs. Clarke being identified by membership with that denomination. Fraternally Mr. Clarke holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he votes with the Democratic party. With careful thought for every detail connected with ranching, he is succeeding in his chosen occupation and now holds a position among the progressive farmers of his native county.

CALVIN N. ROBINSON

By his splendid business ability and sterling characteristics Calvin N. Robinson has won not only prosperity, but likewise the unqualified regard of his associates throughout Winters and vicinity, to the development of which he has contributed most generously.

Born January 28, 1875, in Nevada, Mr. Robinson came a year later to Yolo county, Cal., brought hither by his parents, who came originally from New York. In 1881 they moved to Solano county, remaining there for two years, and then returned to Yolo county, where C. N. Robinson has since lived and which place he has made the field of his labors. The only child of his parents, he was given a thorough education in the public schools which was later supplemented by a course at the Atkinson Business College in Sacramento. Starting out in life for himself he first purchased forty-three acres on Putah creek and later added sixty-six acres to his holdings, his property being now divided as follows: apricots, ten acres; peaches and plums, twenty-five acres; grapes, fifteen acres; and tomatoes, three acres; the remainder of land comprising the grounds surrounding his comfortable home. In 1910 he sold thirty-three tons of apricots and shipped two thousand boxes of peaches, his tomatoes yielding three and one-third tons to the acre and his vineyard producing twelve hundred boxes for which he received \$1.25 per box. He is also engaged in raising hay and stock, for which he finds a ready market.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Hall, whose birth occurred in Texas, and whose parents migrated to California when she was but a child. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children, Florence M., Zelda E. and Baby.



Chris. Gumbinger

Mr. Robinson is a Republican, intelligently interested in political developments and is a member of Acacia Camp No. 170, W. O. W., and the Christian Church of Winters, in which his wife also holds active membership, endeavoring at all times to lend his best efforts to the progress of the community and the welfare of his fellow citizens.

CHRISTIAN GUMBINGER

The proprietor of the Pacific House at Woodland represents the German-American element that has contributed powerfully to the development of the west and has formed a desirable accession to the citizenship. Himself a descendant of unnumbered generations of sturdy Teutonic ancestry, he is the son of John and Theresa (Schuerle) Gumbinger, lifelong residents of Germany, and the third in their family of five children; he was born on the home farm near Dyrkheim, Rheinfalz, December 14, 1866. The environment of his boyhood was such as to develop within him a love of nature and a fondness for outdoor occupations. Those tastes remain with him to the present, notwithstanding the fact that much of his business life has been devoted to other pursuits. The excellent educational system for which Germany is famous gave to him fair opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the common branches, so that, although he left school at fourteen, already he had gained a comprehensive fund of information.

Very early in the settlement of California John K. Schuerle, Mr. Gumbinger's uncle, had come hither from Germany and had established a ranch home near Woodland. Believing that he might find a favorable opening for himself in the New World Mr. Gumbinger left his native land at the age of fourteen, in March, 1881, first locating in Chicago, Ill. Accepting the first opportunity that offered for earning a livelihood he became an apprentice to the trade of furniture varnisher. He continued at this business until December, 1884, when he joined his uncle, Mr. Schuerle, in Woodland, the latter taking the young man in his employ and teaching him the rudiments of western ranching, at the same time he had excellent opportunities for learning the English language. It was not until 1893 that he discontinued ranching and turned his attention to business pursuits in Woodland, where with John Jacobs he purchased the Model bakery on Main street. At the expiration of eighteen months he sold his interest to the other member of the firm. His next employment

was that of blacksmith with F. H. Heidtman and for almost twelve years he carried on a general blacksmithing business, the Main street shop being the center of a large trade and presenting a scene of busy activity through the working hours of the day.

For some years the attention of Mr. Gumbinger has been given closely and successfully to the proprietorship of the Pacific House. The property, covering a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet with a depth of one hundred and ninety feet, stands on the corner of Main and Elm streets, which is one of the most desirable locations in Woodland. Not only is the hotel one of the oldest in Yolo county, but in addition it is one of the best known. Since it came under the ownership of Mr. Gumbinger in October of 1907 various needed improvements have been made, the most orderly service has been instituted and the comfort of guests has been made the principal consideration. Those who have experienced the hospitality of the genial landlord unite in testifying concerning his admirable fitness for his important task. Not a little of his success in the hotel business is due to the capable assistance of his wife, formerly Miss Katheryn Germeshausen, and a native of this county, where she was educated, reared and married at Woodland. Two children were born to them: Joseph Alfred, nine years old, and Christian, deceased. The family holds membership with the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church and contributes generously to the maintenance of the same, as well as to general philanthropies and public enterprises. Since he became a citizen of the United States and acquired a knowledge of politics, Mr. Gumbinger has voted the Democratic ticket and supports the men and measures pledged to the principles of that party. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Herman Sons. Well and favorably known to the people of Woodland and to the traveling public, he occupies a position of recognized importance among the business men of the community.

AARON BECK

A native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1847, Mr. Beck received a thorough education in the public schools of that section. Later he learned the shoemaker's trade, in which, upon his immigration to America in 1866, he engaged in Newark, N. J., serving in a shoe factory ten years. He then came to Capay, Yolo county, Cal., where he remained a similar period. In 1886 he located in Woodland, where he worked at his trade until the



L C Wilcox

purchase of his present twenty-acre ranch in Willow Oak Park, in 1890.

During the past twelve years Mr. Beck has devoted his property to alfalfa. His thrift and perseverance, united with strictly honorable methods, have won him a place among the most influential and highly esteemed citizens of the community.

In Newark, N. J., in 1869, Mr. Beck was married to Miss Mary E. Krumeich, a native of that state, and eight children were born to them, as follows: Anna E., at home; Mamie, deceased; Selma, the wife of Alfred Streng, of San Francisco; Aaron, deceased; Jesse J.; Lavinia, Mrs. Joseph Wetzol, of Woodland; Francis H. and Gertrude A. The mother of these children passed away at her home March 10, 1912.

Always keenly active in public movements of worth, Mr. Beck maintains a special interest in educational progress, observation and study having not only added to his culture, but enabled him to keep fully abreast of the times as well. He is a member of the Herman Sons, and also holds active membership in the German Lutheran Church of Woodland, while the children are members of the Catholic Church, as was his wife also.

LESTER CLARK WILCOX

Among the brave Civil war veterans, who for the sake of their beloved country dared dangers and hardships which can scarcely be appreciated by this generation, surrounded as it is by peace and comfort, no one served more faithfully or enjoyed during his entire life, higher regard and admiration than Mr. Wilcox, who since 1894 has resided on his ranch three miles west of Winters.

Mr. Wilcox was born March 3, 1839, in Constantia, Oswego County, N. Y., and until the age of six years remained in his native state, removing in 1845 to Dodge county, Wis., with his parents, E. E. and Julia (Clark) Wilcox, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. In Dodge county he made his home during the succeeding twenty-two years, with the exception of the period which he spent in military service, and which to him, as well as to his comrades, seemed an eternity instead of three short years. During the opening year of the rebellion, on September 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and with the patriotism and loyal love of a true American, entered upon his hazardous duties, participating in numerous important engage-

ments, including the battle at Port Gibson and the Siege of Vicksburg, which lasted forty-seven days. In February, 1864, he was transferred to Company I, Third United States Veteran Reserves, and served until the expiration of his term, when he was mustered out in Washington, D. C., September 26, 1864. Following this he returned to Wisconsin and there married the girl he left behind him. Two years later, in Waushara county, Wis., he purchased a farm upon which he resided until 1883, when he located in Waupaca county and made a specialty of raising potatoes on his farm.

In Milwaukee county, Wis., January 20, 1865, Mr. Wilcox married Miss Helen Wechselberg, a native of Germany. Seven children were born to them, as follows: Ernest S., deceased; John E., who married Miss Ella J. Rappleyea, and who at his death left four children, Nellie M., Gladys L., Harry A. and John H.; Julia L., deceased; Charles A., of Winters, who married Lizzie McCloud, the latter leaving two children, Edith L. and Edna M., at her death August 3, 1908; Lettie E., Arthur L. and Edmond N., all deceased.

In 1894 Mr. Wilcox came to Yolo county and purchased thirty-two acres of land near Winters, since which time he has given ten acres to his son, and he now has twenty-one acres set to orchard of different varieties. Mrs. Wilcox passed away June 8, 1899. Mr. Wilcox was a member of Garfield Post No. 21, G. A. R., at Waupaca, Wis., of which post he is past commander, and he is justly proud to be entitled to wear the past commander's badge. At one time he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Good Templars. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and ever since then he has supported Republican principles, and throughout his life has endeavored to live up to the high ideals which he has always held sacred.

THOMAS H. RYDER

One who may with truth be called a pioneer of Yolo county is Thomas H. Ryder, who arrived in Woodland in the fall of 1863, when but two business blocks graced the town. A native of Michigan, he was born in Van Buren county in 1844, the son of Samuel Ryder. The latter came to California across the plains and engaged in mining and he died in the west. The wife and mother, Ruth Ryder, spent her last days in Woodland. Thomas H. Ryder passed his early life on a farm, and in the fall of 1863 set out for California by the Panama route. Reaching San Fran-



L. Cravner

cisco December 20, 1863, he immediately started for Woodland, crossing the Sacramento river and arriving at his destination December 22nd. Securing a position Mr. Ryder worked for others four years before purchasing his present property located one mile south of Woodland. There are ninety-six fertile acres in this ranch, twenty-seven of which are planted to grapes, the remainder to barley and alfalfa, and it is Mr. Ryder's just claim that not once in the forty-five years that he has operated his ranch has he had a single failure in his grain crop, which sometimes yields thirty sacks to the acre. Incidentally, the soil is twenty-seven feet deep and exceedingly rich. Sultana and Zinfandel are the proud names his grape family bear.

In 1873 Mr. Ryder married Miss Nannie Dunkel, a native of Iowa. They have one daughter, Mrs. Oleta Bates of Sacramento. Mr. Ryder is a director of the Home Savings Bank and enjoys the high regard of his friends and business associates.

LEWIS CRAMER

Many have been the changes in the life of Lewis Cramer and in the aspect of his environment since first he identified his destiny with that of Yolo county. With the transformation wrought by almost sixty years of ceaseless progress he has been associated quietly but effectively and in the prosperity of the present era he may rejoice as a participant. Here, following the uneventful round of agricultural labors, he has passed from the activity of youth to the serenity of old age; and here in honorable retirement he now enjoys the fruits of his industry and the companionship of those pioneers who, like himself, have been spared to witness the gratifying results of their early and sagacious investments. As he reflects upon the material prosperity of the community in the twentieth century he may feel a just pride in his contribution thereto and a pardonable gratification in his identification with movements for the local upbuilding.

A review of the Cramer genealogy indicates the Teutonic origin of the family, whose first representative in America, Lawrence Cramer, was born, reared and married in Germany, but crossed the ocean to the new world in young manhood and for many years made his home in Hamilton county, Ohio. It was during the brief residence of the family at Covington, Ky., that Lewis Cramer was born June 25, 1832, but he has little knowledge of his native

city, for the years of childhood and youth were passed in Ohio. It was his privilege to attend the excellent schools of Cincinnati and after completing the study of the common branches he gave his attention to the duties in connection with the management of the home farm. News concerning the discovery of gold in California reached him in 1849, but it was not until 1852 that he was able to carry out an early-formed determination to seek a livelihood in the far west. During the spring of 1852 he started across the plains with a wagon and ox-team, joining a train of emigrants that pursued the tedious journey in safety until their destination was reached at Placerville during the latter part of August, the trip being made in about four months. The sole experience he ever had as a miner was gained in the mines of that world-famous camp.

The spring of 1853 found Mr. Cramer a newcomer in Yolo county and here he has since made his home, throughout all of his active life following general farming and stock-raising. At first he bought and developed one hundred and sixty acres of land, but in 1862 he purchased and removed to one hundred acres within one mile of Yolo. On this farm he has since resided and in the meantime he has purchased forty acres adjoining. Under his supervision desirable improvements have been made. Trees have been planted in abundance, some for ornament and shade and others for fruit. Substantial barns have been built affording every facility for the shelter of stock and the storage of grain. A commodious and comfortable residence of two stories furnishes a pleasant home for the family and there is also a building provided for the accommodation of the hired men. The farm yields large harvests of grain and ranks among the most fertile in the locality. At one time the owner made a specialty of raising sheep and carried several thousand head on the range, but with the incoming of settlers and the cultivation of the lands the industry ceased to be profitable. Of recent years he has devoted his attention to the dairy business and carries on the farm a splendid herd of twenty-four milch cows, selling the product to the local creamery.

For a long period after his arrival in Yolo county Mr. Cramer kept a "bachelor's hall," but October 24, 1871, he established domestic ties and since then has had the advantage of the co-operation of his estimable wife, formerly Miss Mattie Pace, a native of Boone county, Mo. She was the daughter of Russell Pace, and a sister of John L. Pace, who came to California in 1850, and was a pioneer of 1852 in Yolo county. Mrs. Cramer came to California in 1869 on one of the first trains across the continent. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are the parents of five children, namely: Lawrence E., into whose capable charge has been given the oversight of the homestead and who is married and the father of



O. Z. Wilbur

two children; Bertie, Mrs. Edward Riley, and Mattie, Mrs. John Summers, both residing in San Francisco; Vernon, a rancher in Yolo county; and Greta, who married Curtis Hoffer, of Berkeley. In questions affecting national prosperity Mr. Cramer supports the Democratic party, but in local matters he gives his vote to the man he considers best qualified to represent the people. For many years he has been identified with Masonry, belonging to Yolo Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T.

OTIS B. WILBER

There are thousands of men, not the least influential among whom is Mr. Wilber, to whom California has been the land of opportunity, whose modest ambitions have here attained fruition and whose industrious efforts have brought their own merited measure of prosperity. In an exceptional sense Yolo county has presented favorable openings to men of energy and intelligence, for, while great cities do not here rear their lofty structures toward the sky and mines of vast riches do not present their alluring fascinations to the prospector, the rich soil and the genial climate unite to attract the man whose aim is the acquisition of financial independence through the cultivation of the soil. Prosperous farmers are the rule and not the exception in this county and their success has given the region a high standing among agricultural communities.

An investigation of various locations in the west, followed by settlement in Yolo county, convinced Mr. Wilber of the superior advantages offered by this part of the state and he has had no reason to regret the decision that made him a permanent resident of the vicinity of Davis. Of eastern family and lineage, he was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1865, and grew to manhood in the same locality, receiving his education in the public schools. Upon starting out to earn his own livelihood he followed the tide of migration toward the west and at the age of twenty-one years became a settler of Minnesota. However, after nine months he decided to push on further toward the setting sun. On the 26th of November, 1886, he arrived in San Diego, Cal., a stranger and wholly without means. However, he was able to secure employment without delay and for two and one-half years he continued in the same neighborhood, going thence to Elko, Nev. On his return

to California he settled at Truckee, but did not find conditions satisfactory, so he once again took up the search for a permanent location. This move in 1889 brought him to Yolo county and he was so well pleased with prospects that he became a permanent citizen and industrious farmer.

The marriage of Mr. Wilber in 1899 united him with Miss Annette Marden, by whom he has one son, Harrison Marden. The family are earnestly identified with the Presbyterian Church and contribute to its maintenance. Ever since 1887 Mr. Wilber has been associated with the Odd Fellows, but he belongs to no other order, his time and attention being fully taken up with the duties of his agricultural affairs. Shortly after his arrival in the county he was engaged as foreman of the ranch of W. H. Marden and in 1900 he was given entire charge of the property. Since the beginning of his superintendency he has made many valuable improvements and has greatly enhanced the financial value of the estate, as well as the annual returns from its cultivation. At this writing the ranch contains five hundred and sixty-seven acres, forty-two acres having been purchased since the death of Mr. Marden. More than one-half of the almond orchard has been planted under the direct oversight of the superintendent and there are now sixty acres of the Hatch variety of that product. Some unusually large crops of almonds have been harvested and as the quality is the best they command the highest market price.

The sagacious management of the almond orchard represents only a small item in Mr. Wilber's work as superintendent. A vineyard of Muscat grapes embraces twenty-seven acres and demands the most painstaking supervision. One hundred acres are under cultivation to barley and there are thirty-five acres in alfalfa, of which several crops are harvested during the season. The land has been brought to a high state of cultivation and ranks among the finest farms of the county. In addition to the production of grain and the care of orchard and vineyard, Mr. Wilber devotes considerable time to the raising of stock. His judgment of stock is accurate and seldom at fault. One hundred head of high-grade cattle may be seen in the pastures, including twenty-five milch cows of the Durham breed. The dairy forms an important part of the ranch activities and the entire output of milk is sold to the state farm at Davis. At present there are about two hundred head of Poland-China hogs on the ranch and the superintendent is such a firm believer in pure-bred stock that he has paid as high as \$50 for a stock hog, it being his theory, not only with swine but with all kinds of stock, that often the best is the cheapest and that the stock-raiser must consider quality as of vastly more importance than price.

FRANCIS LAFAYETTE BOURLAND

Driving an ox-team across the plains for his board, or herding cattle along that same route, has been the method by which many a young man has come to California, especially in the early days, and this was the way Francis L. Bourland got here. He was born during the year 1833 in the "Old Chickasaw Purchase," Mississippi, and lived there with his parents until 1853, when they moved to Fort Smith, Ark. His father had a mail-carrying contract between Fort Smith and other points in the state, and young Bourland on his mule, conveying the letter bags through the wilds, often had exciting adventures. When his mail route was discontinued the young man worked at carpentering and wagonmaking until he had a chance to start for the golden west. He provided his own pony and played the part of cowboy all the way across in Capt. Boliver Bennett's train, getting his board for the service; his lodging he got in his saddle generally. There were twenty wagons in the train, and a portion of the herder's work was to hunt for the travelers. One day he shot a buffalo cow, and her calf followed him to camp. The youngster thrived in its orphanage, grew quite tame, and Bourland sold it for \$20.

At Carson City Mr. Bourland left the train, and when he had earned enough money he sent it back to the "old folks at home." By his direction his mother sold out her small belongings and started for California. When their train was approaching the state line he hired a mule and rode to meet it—several days' journey away. There he was met with the sad intelligence that his mother was dead. She had died just before the beginning of the trip, but the children had been sent on, and he found them safe in the train. He settled down with his brothers and sisters in Stockton, teaming at good wages and providing a good and comfortable home for his young charges. He afterwards located on a ranch about eight miles east from the Slough City.

Mr. Bourland married Miss Mary Jane Squires, and their five children are Rolla, George, Arthur, Lemuel and Abbie. Lemuel married Etta Mercer and they live on their farm in Yolo county; Abbie became the wife of E. A. Brown of Merced county. Mr. Bourland's second marriage occurred in Collegeville, Cal., uniting him with Miss Emily Block, who was born in Gordon county, Ga., and the two children born of this marriage are Mary, who married F. G. Perrott and lives at Woodbridge, Cal., and William, who married Eva Tadlock and makes his home in Yolo county.

F. L. Bourland formerly owned about four hundred and eighty acres of land, but he has sold off all but one hundred and sixty

acres, and this he has deeded to Mrs. Bourland. Besides the fine ranch near Madison, which has been their home for years, they also have a residence at Cottonwood, also near Madison. They take great comfort and pleasure in their children, to whom they have given good educations and have so reared them that they are now industrious and honorable citizens of the county.

After a long life of hard work, coupled with thrift and other economical features, the subject of this sketch has settled down to a well-earned rest. In religion he and his wife are Presbyterian, in politics he is Democratic, and all in all he is a good citizen and an honor to his home town and county.

BERNARD W. PARRISH

Fifty years of agricultural and commercial activity wrought their startling transformations in the aspect and environment of Yolo county during Mr. Parrish's residence here. When he came here he was young and strong, but friendless and almost penniless. The devotion he exhibited in the management of his ranch and the wise judgment he showed as a farmer and stock-raiser placed him in the forefront of the agriculturists residing in the vicinity of Yolo. In his old age, weakened by bodily infirmities, he was surrounded by the affectionate ministrations of family and friends and comfortably supported through the returns from the labors of his years of strength. The home place, paid for by his own self-sacrificing efforts, developed through his tireless industry and improved with a harmonious striving toward the beautiful and the useful, is now capably superintended and intelligently tilled by William W., one of his sons and himself a resourceful rancher with a thorough knowledge of the raising of grain and stock.

A pioneer of 1858 in California and a resident of Yolo county since 1861, Barney Parrish was born in Allegheny county, Pa., September 18, 1830, and grew to manhood upon a farm in his native locality, having no educational advantages except such as his own determination provided. After he had worked as a farm laborer for some years in 1858 he went to New York City, where he took passage on a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama and from the isthmus he traveled north to San Francisco on the John L. Stevens, landing in the summer of 1858 with \$5 as his capital, a stranger in the city. Immediately after his arrival in the west he went to the mines and began to work in placer digging, but the



Bernard H. Parrish

untiring efforts of the next three years convinced him that other occupations would afford him a more satisfactory livelihood. Coming to Yolo county he secured work as a ranch hand and for four years he worked for wages. In 1865 he bought the equity in two hundred and twenty acres and began to improve a farm. On that place he began housekeeping with his bride in the fall of 1865, the young wife having been Miss Mary Boub, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Her death in 1871 left him a widower with one son, Edward. The latter has been employed as an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad for the past fourteen years and makes his residence at Roseville.

During the year 1872 Mr. Parrish married Miss Anna Wimmer, who was born near Baden-Baden, Germany, but has lived in the United States since thirteen years of age and grew to womanhood in Yolo county, where she was living at the time of her marriage. Born of this union are six children, as follows: Mrs. M. Elizabeth Hines, of Oakland; William W., the manager of the old homestead; Anna, who married Thomas McConnell and lives in Nevada; Otto, who is a farmer near Yolo; Mamie, Mrs. Asa Bender, of Woodland; and Theodore, who resides in Woodland. For a long period the family have lived near Yolo, where Mr. Parrish owned a valuable farm of two hundred and seventy acres. The tillable land is devoted principally to wheat and barley, while in the pastures may be seen stock of the best grades. The house has been remodeled and enlarged and a substantial barn has been added to the equipment of the property, which has been further improved by the planting of fruit and shade trees.

The death of Mr. Parrish occurred May 25, 1912, when the community lost one of its noblest citizens and the family a cherished husband and father.

CHARLES M. FISHBACK

One of Woodland's best known and most popular citizens is Charles M. Fishback, who by his perseverance and sterling qualities has succeeded in attaining his present prosperity. A native of Kentucky, born May 17, 1848, in Barren county, he there spent his early childhood, removing in 1855 to Pike county, Mo., with his parents, John Morgan and Elizabeth (Button) Fishback, both natives of Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools and followed farming in Missouri until the spring of 1872, when he came to Yolo county, Cal. The latter part of his journey westward

was somewhat novel, a recent wash-out across the tules near Sacramento necessitating the removal of the passengers to a flat car pulled a short distance by horses. They were then conveyed by a boat to another handcar fitted with a sail, and with sails set they flew along until they arrived at Davisville. The tules were under water for miles at that time. Upon his arrival in Woodland Mr. Fishback secured a situation on the J. M. Dutton ranch, but after eighteen months rented a place at Hungry Hollow, later purchasing the property, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. In 1892 he bought his present thirty-eight acre ranch in Willow Oak Park, adjacent to Woodland, devoting twenty-five acres to alfalfa, of which five cuttings are secured annually. He has also three and one-half acres of Sultana grapes, and upon a portion of the property he operates a dairy of twelve cows.

The marriage of Mr. Fishback, in Yolo county, in 1874, united him with Miss Colisia Dutton, who was born in Pike county, Ill., and who came to California in 1863, crossing the plains with her father, James M. Dutton, who was for many years a well known rancher of Yolo county. Mr. and Mrs. Fishback were blessed with eight children: Cora E., now the wife of J. D. Musgrove, of Woodland; Bruce, at home; Zuella, now Mrs. D. E. Green, of Sacramento; Marcia, the wife of H. E. Van Horn, of Fresno; Myrtle, Eunice, Gladys, and Harold.

Optimistic and generous, Mr. Fishback is prompt to support all public enterprises of merit, and as a thoroughly progressive and dependable citizen enjoys the esteem and confidence of his associates.

PETER KNUDSEN

The years between that of his birth, August 30, 1869, and that of his immigration to the United States in 1887 were passed by Mr. Knudsen in his native country of Denmark. The earliest memories of existence are to him associated with the picturesque environment of the Baltic sea and the stern, gloomy isolation of Danish isles. The island of his boyhood home was that of Fyen lying between the Great Belt and the Little Belt and there his father cultivated a little farm near Odense on the fiord of the same name. Such were the surroundings of the first eight years of his life, but a change came then with the death of his father. The children were scattered and he was taken into the home of relatives at Odense, where he attended the public schools and where



Miss Mary Struckman. Peter Struckman.

at the age of fourteen he began to earn a livelihood by the driving of horses. However, there seemed to him to be little hope for the future if he remained on the sterile and stern island of his birth, so he decided to seek a home across the great ocean in the new world. The year 1887 found him at Greenville, Mich., where he worked in town for two years and on a farm for a similar period.

After arriving in California during 1891 Mr. Knudsen first took up the work in which he has since achieved his life's success. As a helper he secured employment in a Sacramento laundry owned by Fred Mason, with whom he continued for fourteen years, meantime working in every department and becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. During the period of his employment in that plant he and an associate started a laundry in Vacaville in 1901, but this they sold after having conducted it for thirteen months. After he left the Mason laundry he embarked in the restaurant business and for two years he carried on such an enterprise in Sacramento. April 1, 1909, he came to Woodland, where he bought a very small laundry at No. 419 Main street, this being the nucleus of the present Woodland Steam Laundry. The building was small and the equipment meagre, making the work so unsatisfactory that December 4, 1909, he removed to another building, which he remodeled for a laundry, putting in new machinery and doing satisfactory work with his up-to-date equipment.

A disastrous fire, January 28, 1911, caused the total destruction of the building and the plant. The energetic proprietor refused to stop work in the face of the heavy disaster. Renting rooms in a brick structure adjacent to the former laundry, he continued the business as best he could with his heavy handicap. Meanwhile he had immediately started a new building and on the 28th of February he was able to open up for work in the building at No. 315 College street, where he has a plant 74x60 feet in dimensions. The latest machinery has been introduced. Competent judges assert that, for its size, this is the finest laundry in the west. The owner, who has seen the remarkable improvement in laundry machinery since he first became connected with the occupation, believes that it is economy to buy the best and most modern. Accordingly the washers and mangles and indeed all of the machinery are of the most approved types, while a twenty-five horse power steam engine is utilized for power and for heating. The trade is not limited to Woodland, but extends to adjacent cities, shipments being made back and forth on the trains.

Since he became a naturalized citizen of our country and attained his majority Mr. Knudsen has voted with the Republican party. In religion he adheres to the Lutheran faith, in which

he was reared from his earliest recollections. Fraternally he holds membership with the Dania Order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while commercially he is a leading member of the Woodland Merchants' Association. In Sacramento, December 19, 1900, he married Miss Birdie Dreyer, by whom he has two sons, Peter and Henry. Mrs. Knudsen was born in Stockton, this state, but was reared in Sacramento from the age of one year and received an excellent education in the schools of the capital city. Her father, Henry Dreyer, a native of Berlin, Germany, and a pioneer of California, died in Sacramento, where also occurred the demise of her mother. From childhood she has been in sympathy with the doctrines of the Baptist Church and has contributed to its maintenance. In social circles her attractive qualities have won for her many friends, while she is likewise popular in fraternal work and a leading member of the Rebekahs and the Marguerite Circle of the American Foresters.

EPHRAIM COOK

The suns of many summers have shone upon the ripening grain and as often the fallen leaves of autumn have found a grave amid the dead grasses of the earth, since the early settlers began to develop the agricultural resources of Yolo county. Although not one of the first farmers of the county, Mr. Cook was entitled to the term of pioneer. When he came here after several years of prospecting in the gold mines, he found little to arouse the enthusiasm of the ordinary observer. It was long before the era when railroads had made transportation a matter of ease and convenience and travelers here as elsewhere rode on horseback or in the old-fashioned stage-coaches. Few houses had been built and these were cabins primitive in structure, affording a rude shelter, but providing no conveniences for the inmates. Villages were few and sparsely inhabited, while in the country districts many miles intervened between the homes of the closest neighbors.

It was into such an environment that Mr. Cook entered when he became a farmer of the county and took up land six miles from the present site of Washington, after having spent a number of years as a miner at Cold Springs and Ragtown, Eldorado county. He was a native of Putnam county, Ohio, born February 13, 1829, and had grown to maturity in the Buckeye state, where, the family being in limited circumstances, he had worked at an age when



J. G. Cook

most boys were attending school. Hoping to better his condition in the west, during the summer of 1852 he came across the plains with a large party of gold-seekers who made the journey with "prairie schooners" drawn by mules and horses. The mines did not prove as remunerative to his labors as he had anticipated, so he decided to turn his attention to ranching and with this object in view he took up a quarter-section of grain and timber land in Yolo county. Later he bought three hundred and twenty acres near Plainfield and besides farming the ranch he also operated a threshing-machine in the neighborhood. After years of diligent application to agriculture he died September 18, 1896, leaving to his heirs a valuable property and that which is even more desirable, viz.: the memory of an honorable life.

The first wife of Mr. Cook, whom he married in 1853 and who passed from earth June 9, 1856, bore the maiden name of Ann Blodgett. Two sons were born of that union, George and Roswell, the former of whom died in early life; the latter resides in Sacramento. During 1859 Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Hurlock, a native of Maryland. They became the parents of four children, Edmond R. (residing in the East), Alice (now deceased), T. Frank and Homer. The last-named married Miss Ida Worth and has four children, Arline, Alta, Homer and Philip. T. Frank in 1893 married Miss Elma Edgington and of their union three children were born, Mary F., Roswell H. and Lela M.

The fraternal organizations of which T. Frank Cook is a member, the Foresters of America and the Woodmen of the World, have the benefit of his interested contributions to their local progress. However, he has little leisure for activity in the lodges nor does he find the time necessary for participation in politics, for the care of his farming interests demands his close attention. Having ranched with his father until the death of the latter, he then became the manager of the old homestead and continued as such for four years. About 1905 he rented the farm of eight hundred acres which he now occupies and which ranks among the valuable tracts of the locality. Fire caused a heavy loss in 1908, when his barns burned to the ground carrying with them valuable stock, a large amount of hay, a harvester and other machinery. Forced to start again to a certain extent, he has devoted his attention ever since to the replacing of what he lost through the catastrophe. One of his specialties is the raising of barley and he threshes yearly from twenty-five hundred to three thousand sacks. Another specialty is the raising of Holstein cattle and the herd now to be seen on his ranch will not suffer by comparison with many of the boasted droves of that breed throughout the northern part of the state.

HENRY KETTENBURG

The Kettenburg family was prominent in German politics prior to the coming of several of its members to this country. They were from Hanover, and the student of history will recall the exciting part the Hanoverians played in the "Seven Weeks' war," which was fought during the months of June and July, 1866. Primarily the conflict was between Prussia and Austria, with a number of the German states, among which was Hanover, in sympathy with Austria. The complete victory of Prussia over her foes at the battle of Sadowa was anything but pleasing to the Hanoverians. Henry Kettenburg, Sr., always objected to his sons serving their allotted time in the Prussian army, and though he did not leave his native city, he encouraged his male relatives to immigrate. Born in Bremen April 5, 1860, Henry Kettenburg, our subject, at the age of fifteen, a typical sturdy German lad, landed in New York in June, 1875. He finally joined an uncle, Richard Kettenburg, in Colusa county, whither the latter had come from Germany in 1857 and become an extensive land owner. Under his uncle Henry Kettenburg gained his first insight into farming as conducted in this country. For twelve years he engaged in boring wells and so industrious and continuous was he at this business that in the territory around Winters, Dixon, Woodland, and through Berryessa valley he bored over five hundred wells—piercing the old globe's dry crust and drawing the living waters from her deep reservoirs. His farming ventures were fully as successful. He first purchased fifty-five acres, and then sixty more, in and adjoining Winters. Apricots, peaches, prunes, plums and almonds are his specialty, and the harvests of 1910 and 1911 were unprecedented. His vineyard is also turning out each season a good vintage. As a pioneer in the setting out of orchards he has taken an active part in developing the horticultural interests of Yolo county. In partnership with a Mr. Prescott he has installed a pumping plant for irrigation, and from this source gets ample water for his orchards and alfalfa.

In San Francisco, August 30, 1884, Mr. Kettenburg married Caroline Koop, a native of Hanover. Six children were born to them, as follows: Henry W., Clarence G., Elmer J., Caroline D., Elise A. and Ethel K. Caroline became the wife of William D. Gifford, of Winters, and their children are William, Joseph and Harry.

Mr. Kettenburg is a member of the Lutheran Church at Dixon, a Republican on progressive lines, and a dependable, consistent citizen.



H. Kettenbury

F. J. RUSSELL

Few men have so early in life exhibited the conservative judgment and executive ability which have characterized the successful efforts of Mr. Russell, one of Yolo county's most prosperous ranchers and business men, who is devoting his attention to his valuable orchard and farm of one hundred and forty acres near Capay.

A native of California, Mr. Russell was born near Madison, Yolo county, January 17, 1875, the son of Samuel P. and Mary J. (Wilson) Russell, who were born, respectively, in Kentucky and Moniteau county, Mo. By way of Panama the father came to California in 1851 and became a farmer near Madison, and here he still resides. The son, F. J. Russell, received a thorough education in the schools of that locality and later attended Heald's Business College, San Francisco. Upon graduating from the business course in 1895 he returned to the home place, where he assisted his father for a time, subsequently working with his uncle, William Russell, also with R. B. Nissen of Capay. In 1899 he rented from his father a farm of four hundred acres in Capay valley, where he remained during the succeeding ten years, his success encouraging him to engage in agriculture upon a larger scale. Upon relinquishing this farm he took over a tract belonging to Capay Lodge No. 230, I. O. O. F., and ran that in connection with eight hundred acres adjoining which he leased from the Pacific Improvement Club of San Francisco. A large portion of the last-mentioned land was devoted to grain. Besides the land mentioned he also leased six hundred acres owned by W. R. Laugenour, upon which he conducted a dairy of twenty cows. In 1910 he purchased twenty acres of alfalfa land one mile from Woodland, upon which he erected a comfortable home and other buildings, and here established a dairy supplied by thirty cows, his dairy ranking among the most sanitary and up-to-date of any in the county. In October, 1911, he sold his holdings and purchased his present place of one hundred and forty acres three miles above Capay. Twenty acres of this are in almonds and the rest of the land is devoted to general farming.

Mr. Russell began his domestic life in 1899, his marriage at Cadanassa uniting him with Miss Pearl Armstrong, who was born on the old homestead there. Her father, R. O. Armstrong, came from Andrew county, Mo., to California across the plains with ox-teams in 1856 with his parents. He was thus one of the pioneers of Cadanassa, and in the Capay valley he married Margaret J. Alexander, who was born in California, the daughter of Vincent Alexander, who crossed the plains to this state in 1849. Mr. and

Mrs. Russell have three children, Lyle Dale, Thornton C. and Alice Isabel.

A member of Woodland Lodge No. 603, L. O. O. M., Mr. Russell is also a member of Capay Lodge No. 230, I. O. O. F., of which he is vice grand, and is also a member of Woodland Camp No. 186, W. O. W. He maintains a keen interest in the betterment of social conditions and lends his support to all public enterprises relating to the development of the community, his generous principles and kindly personality having won the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens.

CAPT. CARL B. NICHOLS

The captain of Company F, Second Infantry, California National Guard, has spent the greater portion of his life in Woodland, his present home, but is a native of Iowa and was born at Clairmont, Fayette county, August 19, 1877, being a son of Cyrus B. and Mary C. (Adams) Nichols, natives of New York state, but residents of Iowa from early years. Through all of his active life the father followed agricultural pursuits and after he had disposed of his farming interests in Iowa he came to California in 1889, settling near Woodland, where he took up general farming. Eventually he relinquished the heavy duties incident to agriculture and since then he has been living retired in Woodland, where he has a host of warm personal friends, not only among his acquaintances of the past twenty or more years, but also among the younger generation entering upon life's activities. During 1904 he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who passed away at the family home, leaving him irreparably grieved in the separation.

The only child of his parents, Carl B. Nichols was given the best educational advantages that Woodland afforded, completing the studies of the grammar and high schools and also attending Pierce's Business College. After leaving college he entered the employ of T. S. Spaulding as a salesman in 1900 and soon became recognized for efficiency and thoroughness. Meanwhile during 1899 he had enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Infantry, California National Guard. Later he was commissioned corporal, then sergeant, next second lieutenant, and as such served with the company at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and fire in 1906. Soon afterwards, in recognition of his efficiency in military tactics, he was made first lieutenant, which commission he held for about five years. March 5, 1911, the company elected him captain, thus



a. marty

showing their appreciation of his fidelity in service and also furnishing abundant testimony as to their belief in his efficiency.

The marriage of Captain Nichols and Miss Emma Mather, a native of Lake county, Cal., was solemnized March 1, 1904, in Woodland, where the young couple began housekeeping and where since they have made their home. They are the parents of three children, Claude, Louise and Shirley. The family are identified with the Congregational Church and contribute quite generously to religious movements. From the time of casting his first ballot Captain Nichols has supported the men and measures of the Republican party, to which he gives a whole-hearted fidelity and an intelligent appreciation of its value to the prosperity of the nation. Various fraternal organizations have had the benefit of his co-operation, included among these being the Maccabees, the Foresters of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ANTONE MARTY

Among the enterprising and progressive residents of Yolo county is Antone Marty, of the firm of Marty Brothers, he and his brother Martin (and until his death the late Joseph Marty) owning and controlling jointly a five hundred acre ranch seven miles northwest of Sacramento, known as the Golden Eagle dairy, the largest and finest plant of the kind in Yolo county. The brothers were natives of Canton Schwytz, Switzerland, the birth of the eldest, Antone, occurring January 20, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and there, too, he learned the dairy business under his father Bernardin Marty, in the Alps. The father afterward came to Sacramento and spent his last days with his son, Antone, at whose home he passed away December 21, 1911.

Antone Marty immigrated to the United States April 30, 1890, and joined his uncle, Joseph Marty, who conducted a dairy in Sacramento county south of the capital city. Two years later Martin Marty arrived and secured a position on his uncle's ranch, and the following year Antone purchased a one-third interest in the uncle's dairy, and at the same time took into partnership his brothers, Martin and Joseph. Nine years later, in 1902, the brothers purchased the interest of their uncle and continued the management of the dairy until October, 1908, when they purchased their present ranch, comprising five hundred acres of rich bottom land, three hundred and seventy-five of which is in alfalfa. Im-

mediately after purchasing the property the brothers erected three commodious, sanitary barns for dairy purposes, provided with cement floors, running water and gas for lighting. In the boiler house a sixty-horse power engine was installed for the operation of the separator, electric lights, machinery and pumps, and a water tank of ten thousand gallons capacity was also set in place. A twenty-five-horse power engine is used to force the water through the pipes, the heavy water pressure insuring adequate fire protection. For the accommodation of the twenty-five employes who assist in the work of the ranch a comfortable boarding house was built; also a blacksmith shop and a milling plant and steam feed mixer, for the preparation of feed and hay for the stock. In addition to the ranch interests already mentioned, it is necessary to state that the brothers are also raising hogs on a scale that adds considerable to the yearly income. Of their three hundred and fifty cows, two hundred and fifty are milked at present, and from fifteen to eighteen cheeses are made daily, each weighing twenty-five pounds. One thousand gallons of milk are shipped daily on their launch, Milk Maid, to their Sacramento depot, at No. 300 N street, this being in charge of Martin Marty. Four retail and two wholesale delivery wagons are required in the operation of the extensive business and altogether forty horses are used on the ranch and in the dairy interests. The yield of alfalfa from three hundred and seventy-five acres (six clippings) provides feed for four hundred head of cattle and horses as well as several hundred hogs, besides which they sell about seven hundred tons annually. Splendid shipping facilities are provided by the Marty station on the new Sacramento and Woodland electric railroad, a switch on the ranch affording direct communication. The Golden Eagle dairy is admirably located on the west side of the Sacramento river, where there is a landing for the launch previously mentioned. The brothers also own a valuable ranch of one thousand acres at Clipper Gap, Placer county, where a specialty is made of raising and shipping wood.

In Sacramento Antone Marty was married, February 6, 1898, to Miss Susan Durrer, a native of Turners Falls, Mass. Her father, Joseph Durrer, upon coming to California first located in Sacramento, and later settled in Tehama county, where his daughter was educated. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Antone Marty: Hedwig, Antone and Adel. He is a member of the Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Red Men and the Helvetia Verein. His fraternal and business interests do not absorb all of his time and thought, however, for he is greatly interested in the welfare of his community and loses no opportunity to lend a hand in its behalf.



Joseph Willman

Martin Marty is a resident of Sacramento, having charge of the firm's business at that point. Joseph Marty was accidentally drowned in the Sacramento river March 18, 1912, while repairing a barge at the landing.

JOSEPH WILLMAN

A short distance north of Dunnigan lies one of the well-improved ranches of Yolo county, a tract that represents the results of the wise energy and persevering labors of the owner, Joseph Willman, who as early as 1877 acquired the equity in three hundred and twenty acres of the present homestead. Scarcity of funds handicapped him for years and for some time after he had purchased the property he continued to work out for wages, in order that he might secure needed money for making payments on his property. When finally he had reduced the indebtedness to an amount possible to handle and had also accumulated the capital necessary for investment in machinery and stock he began the personal cultivation of the tract. The first years were filled with toil of the most severe nature, but after a time he began to reap the reward of his efforts and was able to enjoy life in a greater degree. The neat residence adds to the beauty of the homestead and the general attractiveness is enhanced by the large number of shade and ornamental trees, also the English walnut trees and fruit trees, planted by the owner. A pumping plant is an important addition to the place and there also are needed buildings for the storage of grain and shelter of the stock. A later purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of adjacent land gives the owner a splendid tract, forming, indeed, one of the very finest ranches in the entire north part of the county.

Evidence of the possession of the splendid traits of the Teutonic race is manifest in the activities of Mr. Willman, who, although of American birth, comes of German ancestry on his father's side, while through his mother he inherits the thrifty qualities of French progenitors. His father, Xavera Willman, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, on the shores of the Rhine river, and in youth learned the trade of a stone mason. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship he came to the United States in 1827 and followed his occupation as a journeyman. Finally he established a home in Medina county, Ohio, and there followed his trade. There also

he married and in that state he reared his family, comprising five sons and three daughters, their mother having been Josephine Braman, a native of France. The family moved from Medina county to the vicinity of Defiance, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where the father, with the assistance of the boys, developed a profitable acreage.

Among the children the fourth in order of birth was Joseph, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, October 25, 1842, and who received a fair education in the country schools. During the month of April in the year 1864 he left Edgerton, Ohio, with an expedition bound for California. The journey across the plains was made with wagons and horses. At the expiration of about five months he arrived in Yolo county September 20, and immediately secured work on a ranch near Knights Landing, where he remained during the winter and continued working in that vicinity until 1872. From that year until 1877 he operated a rented farm, and then purchased the larger part of his present ranch, after which he worked out for ranchers until able to begin the cultivation of his own place. The raising of wheat and barley has been his specialty, and besides cultivating his own ranch he has rented several hundred acres each year for the sowing of grain. To some extent he has had stock on his ranch and in this department of agriculture he has been fairly successful.

The marriage of Mr. Willman was solemnized in Dunnigan, Yolo county, September 28, 1884, and united him with Mrs. Louisa (Harper) Goodin, a widow, with one son and a daughter. The former, Albertus Goodin, is now married and cultivating a part of the Willman ranch, and the latter, May, is deceased. Simeon Harper, a native of Germany, immigrated in early life to America and settled in Lafayette, Mo., where his daughter, Louisa, was born. Later he engaged in farming in Kansas and from that state during 1873 she removed to California, where they settled on a ranch near College City, Colusa county. Mr. and Mrs. Willman are the parents of three children, namely: Clara Belle, who is the wife of Herman West and lives in Colusa county; Alena, Mrs. Cotter, of Sacramento; and Joseph Floyd, who remains at home. The family are identified with the Dunnigan Christian Church and Mr. Willman serves the congregation in the office of elder. In fraternal relations Mr. Willman for years held membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Arbuckle. While steadfastly refusing to accept nomination for any office, he nevertheless has consented to serve as a delegate to the county Republican conventions and has given of his time and means for the furtherance of the party welfare.



Mrs Jane E Paul

MRS. JANE ELIZABETH PAUL

Among the most enterprising and highly respected citizens of Winters is Mrs. Paul, a horticulturist who is making a success of her undertaking and a woman of sterling qualities and courageous optimism, who has been a resident of this ranch for twenty-eight years. During this time she has seen it develop from a cow pasture to a full-bearing orchard, a part of which she has set out a second time.

In maidenhood Mrs. Paul was Miss Hill, born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, July 20, 1852, the daughter of William and Esther (Cunningham) Hill, who were natives of England and Ireland, respectively, and who settled in Canada in an early day. Jane E. Hill received her education in the schools of Guelph and at an early age became the wife of James Haynes, who was born in Lower Canada, and who, five years after their marriage, passed away in Guelph, where he was laid to rest. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were blessed with three children, as follows: William H., of Sacramento; Minnie, who became the wife of O. E. Fuller, of Sacramento, and has five children, Wesley, William, Eveline, Ruth and Mary; and Maud, the wife of A. H. Blanchard, of Sacramento, and the mother of one child, Laurena J. Mr. Haynes was a carpenter by trade and a broad-minded Democrat, interested in all public enterprises of worth. After Mr. Haynes' death in 1884 his widow came to Yolo county and located on the ranch she now occupies, consisting of twenty acres and located one mile west of Winters. Not a tree was on the place at that time, but since then it has all been set out to orchard, principally to peaches and apricots, and five acres have been reset to Muir peaches, the last mentioned land having been in peaches for the past twenty-seven years. The balance of the land is in full bearing, the crop either being dried or shipped to the cannery.

In Woodland Mrs. Haynes was married to Joseph H. Paul, who was born in Canton, Mo., February 9, 1851. Of the five children born of this marriage four are living. Joseph F., the eldest, married Miss Emily Hardy, and they and their son, Joseph L., reside in Sacramento; the other children, Cornelius, Rudolph and Lauretta J., make their home with their mother.

Joseph F. Paul is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and his brothers, Cornelius and Rudolph, are members of the Independent Order of Red Men and the Foresters. All of the brothers are Republicans, intelligently interested in both civic and national political developments. Mrs. Paul is a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church of Winters. She is a woman of indomitable energy and perseverance and in her horticultural efforts is ever

forging onward to success. She is much esteemed by those who know her for her many acts of kindness and her universal good nature.

J. B. TUFTS

The family represented by this honored pioneer of the west descends from a long line of patriotic ancestry associated for several generations with the military service of the United States. His father, a graduate of West Point and an officer distinguished for his knowledge of military tactics, served at northern barracks for a long period and then was stationed for years at a fort in North Carolina. He owned three hundred and twenty acres in New York state and also had valuable property in New York City. In marriage he was united with Mary Davis, a niece of Jefferson Davis and the daughter of a commanding regimental officer. The grandfather died in Albany, N. Y., and left a large estate to descendants so widely scattered that it became necessary for the officials to advertise for the heirs.

J. B. Tufts was born in New Jersey, November 8, 1824, and he was educated principally in New Jersey, leaving home at the age of twenty-one years to make his own way in the world. Starting in the printing business he had learned all of its details in two years and later he embarked in the card-printing business in New York City, where with a partner he rented rooms on a first floor. While living in the east, in 1849, Mr. Tufts married Mary, daughter of John M. Kingsland, a former sheriff of New York City, where she was born and educated. They became the parents of ten children, but lost three at birth, the others being George K., William, Charles, Andrew, Lucy, Dolly and Belle. All are married and at this writing there are twenty-three grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

It has been the privilege of Mr. and Mrs. Tufts to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. In a beautiful residence, far removed from the eastern home where they were married, they received the congratulations of their hosts of friends upon the attainment of the auspicious occasion and all united in wishing for them the enjoyment of many more years of happiness and prosperity.

The discovery of gold in California was the attraction that drew Mr. Tufts from the bright prospects of his eastern business.

At New York he took passage on the only ship that ever came from there to Sacramento. After a voyage of six months he and his partner left the ship at San Francisco, where they had planned to engage in business. They had brought with them \$4,000 worth of groceries and butter, and sold the latter at from \$4 to \$5 per pound. They also brought lumber worth \$600 per thousand feet and seventeen thousand pounds of sheet iron worth \$2 per pound. Unable to lease a lot in San Francisco for less than \$5,000 annual rental they chartered a schooner for \$1,000 and took their cargo to Sacramento, where they utilized their six thousand feet of lumber in the erection of a two-story building. The sheet iron also found a place in the structure. With their other property they had brought from the east ten casks of brandy and all of this they sold to a merchant on J street.

From June until July of 1850 Mr. Tufts engaged in the restaurant business on Front street, San Francisco, as a partner of Senator Stewart of Nevada. He then formed a partnership with a penniless man who claimed to have considerable experience. With the money earned by Mr. Tufts the two men purchased an ox-team and loaded a wagon with groceries and a large supply of meat (twelve beeves). They crossed the desert on foot and without water and opened a shop where emigrants approached from the east. Customers were abundant and always hungry. The meat was sold at \$5 per pound and was paid for by the emigrants with their horses or mules. When the partners had sold out their entire supply of food they started back with four hundred head of horses and mules. Mr. Tufts went on ahead and left the partner with the stock. Later he learned that the man sold the animals for \$6,000, but from that time to this he has never seen nor heard of the rascal, who made it convenient to vanish to parts unknown. Mr. Tufts then ran a hotel at Washington, Yolo county, besides running a ferry. In this work he was fortunate to have for a partner Jacob Lewis, the owner of a fine hotel in Sacramento. Later he bought for \$17 an acre five hundred acres of land, some of which he sold for \$50 an acre. The last of the tract he sold to G. G. Briggs for \$600 an acre, reserving the right to keep the house, which he moved to ground bought at \$10 per lot. Since 1878 he has resided at Davisville, Yolo county, where he is a large property owner and where, before his retirement from all public and business cares, he served as postmaster, road supervisor and justice of the peace. Although now retired, he maintains a warm interest in all local and state activities. Few have done more than he to advance the welfare of his community and none has displayed a more steadfast interest in all movements for the material, moral and educational upbuilding of town and county.

EDWARD ADOLPH PALM

One of Yolo county's native sons is Edward A. Palm, a resident of Broderick, and who for the past eight years has efficiently served as county supervisor. He was born near Washington, as it was then called, July 21, 1859, the son of Adolph C. and Wilhelmine (Thoelen) Palm, who were born, respectively, in Oldenburg and Bremen, Germany. Upon the discovery of gold in California the father (a cabinet-maker by trade) came to the United States, landing in New York, from there making his way across the plains with oxen by way of St. Joseph, in 1849. For nearly a year after his arrival in the west he prospected in the mines on the American river, then locating on a ranch four miles from Washington. There he made a specialty of raising vegetables, for which he found a ready market in the mines, making a trip once a week. In 1860, associated with H. Harms, he established a chicory manufacturing plant, the venture proving entirely successful, and he continued his interest in the same until 1882, when he sold out.

In 1856 Adolph C. Palm returned to Germany and was there united in marriage. Subsequently he brought his bride to his new home near Washington, Cal. This continued to be their home until 1882, when Mr. Palm divided the ranch with his sons and he engaged in the cultivation of hops, which at that time sold as high as \$1.25 per pound. After the death of his first wife, which occurred in October, 1876, he was married to Miss Lizzie Thielebeule, who survives him. Until his death in 1888 Mr. Palm was actively engaged in the management of his affairs, and afterwards his sons, Henry and Edward A., took charge of the property. There were four children born of Mr. Palm's first marriage and the two sons above mentioned are the only ones living.

After finishing his education in the public schools Edward A. Palm entered Hesperian College, and it was after completing the course there that he returned home and engaged in raising hops on twenty-five acres of land. This land he later sold and thereafter on leased land he continued hop raising, which has at all times proved a very lucrative business. He now owns a hop ranch of eighty acres at Sheldon, Sacramento county, where he has every modern improvement for gathering, curing and baling his hops. In 1904 he was elected on the Republican ticket to fill the office of county supervisor and four years later he was re-elected. After having given eight years of his time to the office he declined re-election when the office was again offered him in 1912.

The marriage of Edward A. Palm, November 27, 1881, united him with Miss Wilhelmina Schaper, who was born in Sacramento county, the daughter of Henry and Caroline (Tospann) Schaper.



E A Palm.

natives of Hamburg, Germany. The parents came to California across the plains in 1852. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Palm: Henry, a carpenter in Sacramento, who by his marriage with Miss Ethel Jones has a son, Arvid D.; Elmer, who assists his father on the hop ranch; Walter, a brass moulder in Sacramento; Della, the wife of Henry Steen, also residing in Sacramento; Florence, Mrs. John McCaw, and Lester, at home. Fraternally Mr. Palm is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being identified with Eureka Lodge No. 4, of Sacramento; also a member of Woodland Aerie No. 1629, and the Sacramento Lodge, L. O. O. M., and he is further associated as a member of the Society of Junior California Pioneers, his father before him being a member of the Sacramento California Pioneers.

FRED VICTOR STENING

A native of Dortmund, Westphalia, Germany, this successful and artistic merchant tailor was born February 21, 1877, a son of Herman and Louise (Gronenberg) Stening, natives of Germany, who lived out their lives in the Fatherland. The father, who was a merchant tailor, passed away in 1907. Of their nine children Fred Victor was the fifth in order of nativity. The years of his childhood and boyhood until he was fourteen were passed in acquiring such education as he was afforded in the public schools. Then he served a three years' apprenticeship to the tailor's trade under his father. After that he was a journeyman tailor in different German provinces and in Austro-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and other parts of Europe until 1897. His service in the German army followed, and for two years he was a member of the First Company, Second Guard Grenadiers, Emperor Francis Joseph Chief of Honor Regiment. In 1901 he came to America and for two years worked at his trade in Chicago, Ill. From there he went to Denver and other places in Colorado, including Colorado Springs, but working most of the time in Denver, till he moved on to Goldfield, Nev. After working there three months he came, in October, 1905, to Sacramento, and from Sacramento he came to Woodland in March, 1906. Soon after his arrival he opened a merchant tailor's establishment and from the first was so liberally patronized that the growth of his business was a foregone conclusion. Carrying a large line of woollens, foreign and domestic, and employing only the best help and keeping in touch with the styles from year to year, he has proven himself to be the truly up-to-date tailor of his city. In 1911 he bore the

expense of time and money incidental to a trip to Chicago in order there to study the latest methods of the most advanced tailors in the art of garment cutting. His patrons are among the really good dressers of Woodland and vicinity. His location at No. 433 Main street is one of the most attractive in the town.

Since coming to Woodland Mr. Stening has married one of Woodland's native daughters, Miss Harriette Aronson. She has borne him a daughter whom they named Clara Louise. Socially Mr. Stening is an Eagle. He is a member of the Woodland Merchants' Association.

JOHN MARTIN

John Martin, one of Yolo county's most esteemed pioneers and who will not soon be forgotten by his many friends, was a southerner, his birth occurring January 1, 1832, in Surry county, N. C. His father, John Martin, Sr., was born in the same county, but lived some years in Missouri, where he farmed extensively. He then spent a year in Texas, later taking up his residence in Kentucky, where he remained until his death. John Martin, Jr., with his mother, lived for a time in Buchanan county, Mo., in 1851 moving to Fremont county, Iowa. After his mother's death Mr. Martin continued to reside on the farm until the year 1859, when, with his brothers, H. P. and P. P. Martin, he came across the plains with ox-teams to California, settling on new land in Yolo county. The house that they built was the first one in Plainfield. John Martin spent the winter of 1862 in Iowa, but returned the following spring by the overland trail with horse teams. Soon after this he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land seven miles southwest of Woodland, and some time later he bought three hundred and twenty acres adjoining this, and thereafter he devoted his best efforts to its development. Again, in 1890, he purchased twenty-five acres one mile south of Woodland, on Cemetery avenue, upon which he erected a substantial dwelling and other buildings and otherwise improved the place until it ranked among the best in the locality. In addition to his orchard he also raised alfalfa. He concentrated his attention upon his small tract and continued to improve it materially until his death, January 8, 1892. Mr. Martin was a Democrat. He was a member of the Christian Church and was in sympathy with all progressive movements of the locality.

Mr. Martin's widow, Belle Hutton (Winter) Martin, with the



John Martin

assistance of her son, Wilfred, actively conducts the affairs of the farm, which is modern in every way. The place is in alfalfa, and in addition to stock raising and general agriculture a dairy, which is fitted with a separator, is one of their business assets, and they also lease forty acres of alfalfa land adjoining the place. Mrs. Martin was born in Montgomery county, Mo., and came to California in November, 1872. Her father was Sterling Winter, of Blount county, Tenn., and her mother was Dicy Birdwell. There were ten children, of whom three are living. Upon the completion of her studies at the Danville Female Academy of Missouri, she became a teacher, but shortly afterward was married to Mr. Martin, November 18, 1872, at the home of her father in Montgomery county, Mo. She came to Yolo county a bride and took up her duties on the farm, becoming a true helpmate to her husband in every sense of the word. She is a member of the Christian Church of Woodland and takes an active part in all the departments of church work, and is also an active worker in the cause of temperance, being a member of the W. C. T. U. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin we mention the following: John W. is a farmer near Woodland; Harry S. died in Woodland in 1906; Jessie, Mrs. H. W. Krines, lives in Santa Maria; Marie, Mrs. F. W. Haslam, resides in El Paso, Tex.; and Wilfred manages the home farm and dairy.

Mrs. Martin is a member of the Rochdale Company of Woodland and of the Woodland Creamery Company. She has ably demonstrated her ability to take charge of and successfully manage the affairs left her by her husband, and by her many friends she is much loved and esteemed for her many charities and kindnesses.

EDWARD EVERETT GADDIS

A native of this state and also of Yolo county, Edward E. Gaddis was born in Zamora February 25, 1865, the son of that well-known and worthy pioneer, Henry Gaddis, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. In his childhood and early boyhood Edward E. attended the public school near his home, and when he was sixteen years old he entered St. Augustine College, at Benicia, Cal., and graduated therefrom in 1885. Following his graduation he entered the law department of the University of California, from which he was duly graduated in 1888, with the degree of LL.B. Before the close of that year he had been elected district attorney of

Yolo county, in which office he served with credit and success from January, 1889, to January, 1891. He took up the practice of his profession in Woodland, and continued it, with the best results professional and pecuniary, until in November, 1896, when he was elected on the Republican ticket superior judge of Yolo county. He was re-elected in 1902, and served twelve years, from January, 1897, to January, 1909, when he resumed his practice in Woodland, giving his attention to general law cases of whatever kind or class. As a lawyer and as a judge he has placed the law and the obligations of the lawyer on a very high plane. Many noted cases have been tried by him or have come before him for adjudication, and his conduct at the bar and on the bench has invariably commended him to the good opinion of high-minded and discriminating men.

At Oroville, Butte county, Cal., in 1900, Judge Gaddis married Miss Anna Biggs, a native of Oroville, daughter of the late Major Marion Biggs, Jr., who was in his day well known as a wealthy and enterprising land owner, farmer and stockman, and granddaughter of Marion Biggs, who was the pioneer at Biggs and the founder of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis have their residence at No. 734 College street. The Judge was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and is identified with Pythian Lodge No. 43, K. P., and with Woodland Parlor No. 30, N. S. G. W.

JOHN H. SMITH

The results of frugal saving of wages earned in the employ of others eventually enabled Mr. Smith to invest in property for himself and during 1896 he became the owner of twenty acres in Willow Oak park, near Woodland, since which purchase he has devoted his entire attention to the cultivation and improvement of the ranch. The tract has been seeded down to alfalfa, of which he has frequently cut six crops per annum, never cutting less than five crops of the hay. It has been his experience that an alfalfa ranch affords an exceptional opportunity for success in the dairy industry and he still has his dairy, which, although small, is so well conducted as to yield gratifying results. A family orchard adds to the value of the property and furnishes an abundance of fruit for table use.

At the period of national development when the undeveloped soil of Missouri was attracting homesteaders from Kentucky, among other pioneers Matthew H. and Rebecca (Eppson) Smith, natives of Kentucky, became identified with the newer regions



J. H. SMITH

west of the Mississippi river. Land was pre-empted in Audrain county, a home was established, a farm improved; and there in 1854 occurred the birth of John H. Smith, one of a family numbering eight children. The location was favorable from the standpoint of soil fertility, but when the threatened outbreak of the Rebellion and its later development into a sanguinary struggle made of Missouri one vast battlefield the Smith family, in 1862, crossed the plains with wagons, oxen and a drove of cattle. They were members of an expedition comprising ninety-five wagons and including a large number of men, women and children.

A perilous journey came to an uneventful termination and the Smith family settled at Smith's Ferry in Sutter county near the Sacramento river, where the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land. The soil and climate proved to be adapted to barley and wheat and also to corn and these he made his principal crops. By dint of energy and perseverance he paid for his ranch, made many improvements and transformed the property from a frontier claim into a productive estate. With advancing years he lightened his labors, but he never left the old homestead and there his death occurred in 1881. There also occurred the demise of his wife. They were the parents of eight children, John H., Wesley, William, Wilburn, Mary, Rebecca, James and Robert, of whom seven are living.

The most memorable event in the boyhood years of John H. Smith was the trip across the plains. He has never forgotten its perils and accidents, its monotony and its final safe ending. The sorrow at the departure from the home of infancy was soon lost in the pleasures incident to existence in the west. The schools of the neighborhood afforded him an education in the three R's, and habits of reading and close observation have widened his realm of knowledge. At the age of twenty-one he left the home ranch to earn his own livelihood. With three brothers he settled in Modoc county and took up nine hundred and sixty acres of wild land near Eagleville, where he engaged in raising stock. Circumstances over which he had no control prevented the venture from becoming a financial success, and at the expiration of eight years he gave up the business there and relinquished all hope of material prosperity through its continuance. Coming to Yolo county, he worked for wages on the Adams ranch and also was employed on the Senator Fair ranch. It was not until 1896 that he felt prepared for landed investments of his own, and he then bought his present farm near Woodland. So closely has his attention been given to the earning of a livelihood that he has had little leisure for outside affairs and has taken no part whatever in politics, nor has he been identified with any fraternal organization except

the Maccabees. His greatest source of pleasure has been in his home and in the companionship of his wife and daughter, Mae. Mrs. Smith, prior to their marriage in 1887, was Miss Ruth Plantz and was born in Illinois, but in 1884 came to California with her father, Timothy Plantz, and settled in Yolo county, which has remained the home of the Plantz family from that time to the present.

CHARLES C. COOPER

With the good judgment and unswerving honor which have characterized his entire life, Mr. Cooper has conducted his interests with increasing success since he became a citizen of Winters, and though as much occupied with personal cares as the average individual, can nevertheless be relied upon to lend his aid to all worthy public enterprises.

Mr. Cooper was born May 28, 1860, near Buckeye, Yolo county, where he has lived throughout his life, and received a good education in the public schools and Dixon Academy. His parents, Henry and Ann (Peck) Cooper, both natives of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., immigrated to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1856, and from San Francisco proceeded directly to Yolo county, concerning which they had heard many favorable comments as to climate and soil. Their seven children are as follows: Egbert, deceased; George, who makes his home at Buckeye; Charles C., our subject; Mary, Mrs. James Grafton, who died in Woodland; Susan, Mrs. John Baker, who died in Winters; Luella, Mrs. John Wilgus, who resides in Sacramento; and Emma, Mrs. William Bentley, of Winters.

An orchardist by occupation, Charles C. Cooper has resided near Winters since he finished school, when he purchased eleven acres, which he has highly developed, and all of which, save the site occupied by his comfortable home and attractive grounds, is devoted to apricots and peaches, from which he secured a fair crop in 1912, prices, also, being very good.

Mr. Cooper was united in marriage in Broderick with Miss Mary Nicholson, who is also a native of California, born in Napa county. Mr. Cooper is a member of Winters Parlor, N. S. G. W.; Damocles Lodge, K. of P., Winters, and a member of Mystic Workers of the World. A Democrat, intelligently interested in political developments, he is ever on the alert to assist in progressive measures concerning both civic and national life, and as



W J Reynolds

a man of culture and broad, generous principles has always maintained a deep interest in educational matters, his excellent judgment during his service as school trustee having demonstrated his ability and public spirit.

WILLIAM JAMES REYNOLDS

Among the leading citizens of Winters, no one enjoys wider esteem than does Mr. Reynolds, who, for the past eleven years has resided in that community, to the general progress of which he has contributed most generously. He was born November 17, 1839, near Platteville, Grant county, Wis., the son of Eldridge and Adaline (Perkins) Reynolds, natives of Kentucky. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Dubuque county, Iowa, crossing the Mississippi on a ferry boat propelled by tread horse power. During the succeeding seven years the father conducted a farm, his son assisting him out of school hours. In 1853 the family started for California with a wagon and four yoke of oxen, crossing the Missouri at Council Bluffs. All went well with them until they reached the Humboldt, where they lost most of their cattle by alkali water. Only one yoke was spared to them and they were compelled to leave their wagons on the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Mr. Reynolds was able to proceed by doubling yokes with his brother-in-law, and they arrived at their destination after a journey of six months. Upon reaching Hangtown they established a modest home, remaining there for two and a half years, during which time Mr. Reynolds mined with considerable success. However, his gains of about \$20,000 were rapidly expended in mining enterprises. The last shaft sunk showed better results than former ones, the dirt removed from the structure containing large quantities of gold, \$10 being secured in a few hours' work. Just before the arrival of the family in Hangtown the large oak tree some four feet in girth, known as "hang oak" was felled, and it was for this tree that the town was named. In 1856 the father and son removed to the San Joaquin valley, where they farmed three hundred and twenty acres near French Camp, raising both wheat and barley.

At French Camp, in 1860, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Miss Julia Burt, of Illinois, their union being blessed with two children, George Henry, of Stockton, and Maria A., the later deceased. Mr. Reynolds' second marriage united him with Miss Mary L. Brent, a native of Dubuque county, Iowa. She

died near Winters in 1907, since which time Mr. Reynolds has resided in Winters with his adopted daughter, Priscilla Hall, now Mrs. Clarence Wyatt. Mr. Reynolds superintends his ranch, which he reaches by means of a run-about which he owns.

Upon settling in Yolo county in 1891, W. J. Reynolds bought a one-third interest in a valuable tract containing ninety-three and one-third acres, one mile from Winters, and later by purchase became sole owner. This property, which he leases on halves, comprises seven hundred and forty-eight apricot trees and seven thousand peach trees, his share from the 1912 crop having amounted to nearly \$8000. The trees average twenty years in age and are in excellent condition.

For two terms Mr. Reynolds served efficiently as school trustee in Merced county, and as a Republican of broad and generous principles has always been deeply interested in political developments. For three years during the war he assisted in maintaining the state home guard ready for instant call, he at this time being a resident of San Joaquin county. Since coming to Yolo county he has devoted his time to horticulture, which he has found very congenial, interesting and profitable. As a citizen of the highest worth he has ever enjoyed the commendation of his fellows.

WILLIAM SAMUEL WHITE

Few citizens of Woodland have been so intimately associated with the growth of that community as has Mr. White, who since his settlement in Yolo county in 1878, has been untiring in his efforts toward its development. He was born February 22, 1848, on the St. Johns river, New Brunswick, his parents being Samuel and Margaret (Davis) White. The progenitor of the family to first locate in this country was Thomas White, of Kent county, England, who settled in New Jersey. In that state were born William and Philip White, the great-grandfather and grandfather of our subject respectively. They settled in New Brunswick and became United Empire Loyalists.

William S. White spent his youth in the place of his birth and after the completion of his education he became an apprentice to a carpenter and builder. Later, in Boston, Mass., with his brother Philip he carried on contracting for eight years, after which he sold out to his brother and in 1875 came to California. He was fortunate in securing the position of foreman in the

erection of the Napa state hospital, a position which he held for one year, and after the same length of time passed in San Francisco he went to Rockville, Solano county, where he was engaged in carriage and wagon making. In 1878 he came to Yolo county, locating in Woodland, where he became foreman for Samuel Caldwell, and remained with this employer for six years. Later, in the employ of Glenn & White, he superintended the erection of many of Woodland's finest houses. Subsequently he decided to take up farming, and for this purpose purchased a quarter section of land on Hooker creek, Temaha county, upon which he set out an orchard of twenty acres, devoting the remainder of the ranch to general agriculture. However, owing to the fact that shipping facilities were at that time very unsatisfactory, he decided, after ten years of unprofitable endeavor, to abandon his enterprise, and disposing of his land again took up his residence in Woodland, where he bought the planing mill established in 1887 by his brother Charles G. in partnership with George Glenn, and to which they gave the name of the Ever Ready Planing Mill, which has never belied its cognomen. In addition to this new interest he again took up contracting and building, which he found most lucrative. Following is a list of the residences which Mr. White not only erected, but which he planned as well, since he is a skilled architect: The homes of Mrs. Clanton, W. F. Blanford, J. H. Dungan, Dr. Grant, A. N. Hawkins, Mr. Corlett, Mr. Henshall and Mr. Wooley, and many others. He also erected the Unitarian Church and superintended the construction of the Catholic convent, the A. D. Porter and the Curtis residences. In 1905 Mr. White built his own beautiful residence, which is one of the most artistic in the city.

Mr. White's wife was formerly Miss Imogene Jackson, a native of Bucksport, Me., and the daughter of Benjamin E. and Charlotte (Lewis) Jackson, both natives of Maine. Mr. Jackson (a contractor during his active years) and his wife passed their last days in California with their daughter, Mrs. White. The latter was educated in East Maine Conference Seminary, in Bucksport, and was married in Boston September 19, 1872, to Mr. White. Four children were born of this marriage. Walter C. followed teaching for a time, after which he entered the University of California, where his career was cut short by his death, January 21, 1904, at the age of thirty-one, when in his senior year; Gertrude E. is a teacher in the Oak Street school; Lottie J. is at home; and Phenie May is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Unitarian Church, he being a member of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order before coming to the west. From

1907 to 1911 he served efficiently as city trustee of Woodland and he is conceded to be one of the most progressive and sagacious business men of the community.

JOHN WESLEY ANDERSON

The genealogy of the Anderson family is traced to Scotland, but several generations have been identified with American history. John Anderson, who was born in Virginia shortly after the immigration of the family, became a builder and there still stand in the Old Dominion many fine old buildings that are monuments to his skill in construction. For years he was the leading contractor and builder in Stafford county, Va., where he owns a fine plantation of two hundred and forty-four acres. At the close of the Civil war he began to rebuild the place which had been devastated by soldiers. In time the farm became once more an attractive homestead, where hospitality reigned and good cheer abounded for stranger and friend. At that place he died when sixty-five years of age. There also in 1895 occurred the demise of his wife, Delphia (Curtis) Anderson, a life-long resident of Virginia. Sixteen children formed their family and ten of the number attained majority.

The sixth child in the large family, John Wesley Anderson, was born at the old homestead near Fredericksburg, Va., September 21, 1848, and completed his education in Wallace academy. From 1872 until 1874 he was employed in Baltimore, and during 1875 he came to the Pacific coast with his brothers, M. O. and J. H., the former of whom served as captain of the San Francisco police force for fifteen years and the latter ranked as sergeant on the same force. Coming to Yolo county, John Wesley Anderson secured a position as superintendent of the Oakshade orchard of three hundred and forty acres situated one mile east of Davisville. For ten years he continued in the same position. Upon leaving that place he superintended the planting of three thousand acres of fruit trees in the Orangevale colony in Sacramento county. Next he superintended the planting of an orange grove in San Diego county. Upon the ranch in Yolo county which he had previously purchased he settled in 1891 and since then he has visited every part of the west where fruit is grown, studying the soil and climate in their relation to fruit possibilities.

For a long period Mr. Anderson has been a leading worker in the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as a trustee and



Mr & Mrs. W. A. Lillard.

as Sunday-school treasurer. Politically he votes with the Republican party. His marriage took place in Yolo county and united him with Miss Clara Cecil, a native of Missouri, their union being blessed with two daughters, Mary Cecil and Alma. The family still reside one-half mile east of Davis, where Mr. Anderson owns ninety-five acres, planted to table grapes, prunes, pears and almonds. Throughout this entire region he is known as an expert in fruit culture and his judgment is sought wherever the relation of fruit trees to soil or climate is brought into question. When chosen horticultural commissioner it became his duty to inspect all nursery stock prior to exportation and seldom indeed was his decision questioned, for throughout the entire county the growers of fruit early came to realize that his interests were their own and that adherence to his sagacious judgment would redound to their own financial advantage.

WILLIAM A. LILLARD

Closely following the discovery of gold was the advent of the first representative of the Lillard family in California, for during the summer of 1850 John Lillard crossed the plains, braving the dangers of the deserts and the perils of the mountain passes in order to reach the land so suddenly made famous the world over. While he engaged in mining for two years, no special success rewarded his exertions and he returned thereupon to the old Missouri home. The busy years that followed did not banish from his mind the memories of the delightful climate of the west and the many advantages offered by the country, but it was not until as late as 1885 that affairs so shaped themselves that he found it convenient to remove permanently to the shores of the western ocean. Upon his second trip to the west he was accompanied by his son, William A., who was born near Independence, Jackson county, Mo., December 20, 1857. John Lillard was born in Kentucky and was taken to Missouri when a babe by his parents. He served in the state militia and also served in the Civil war. His wife, formerly Ruth Hamilton, was a native of Missouri.

William A. Lillard received a common school education in his native locality. After his arrival in California he settled near Davis, Yolo county, and since then he has leased and operated a number of ranches with fair success. The first lease gave him possession of the Robert Armstrong ranch over the creek in Solano county, where he had charge of fourteen hundred acres. In one year from four hundred and fifty acres of that ranch he harvested

ten thousand five hundred and fifty sacks of barley and from the entire property he sold as high as \$15,000 worth of produce as a result of a single season's efforts. Other farms operated by him were the William Montgomery ranch of two hundred and forty acres, the John Winters ranch and the Mitchell place.

Removing to the vicinity of Plainfield and buying one hundred and sixty acres, Mr. Lillard began farming operations for himself. Later he bought three hundred and twenty acres adjoining and now owns four hundred and eighty acres in one body. He also owns six hundred and seven acres of the old Henry Brinck place, six miles east of Winters, on Putah creek, under irrigation. On it is a one hundred and twenty acre orchard of peaches, apricots, prunes and plums, in full bearing, this being one of the best orchards in California for its size. The remainder of the land is devoted to grain and alfalfa. On his own ranch he has at different times raised from twenty-five to thirty sacks of barley to the acre. In connection with the ranch that he owns he is now leasing the Harby ranch at Davis, comprising four hundred and eighty acres. During the season of 1911 he raised on three hundred acres near Davis a large crop of barley which sold for \$5,200. To aid him in his extensive agricultural operations he has bought and utilized the most modern machinery. Nothing needed in the care of crops is lacking from his equipment. For the more satisfactory care of the grain he bought a combined harvester and threshing machine nineteen years ago and since then he has been able to complete his harvesting operations promptly and effectively. While grain raising is his specialty, he does not neglect stock interests, but keeps on the land an adequate supply of stock and is interested particularly in the raising of horses and mules, especially the latter, for which his ranch is well known. In his neighborhood he is regarded as a man of progressive farming tendencies and sagacious judgment as to crops. Movements for the general welfare receive his support and he exhibits the devotion of county and commonwealth characteristic of all true citizens.

Two years before he came to California Mr. Lillard was married at Independence, Mo., June 21, 1883, to Miss Laura Martin, born near Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Charity (Hitchcock) Martin, the former born in Perry county and the latter in Fairfield county, Ohio. They removed to Missouri in 1868. The father served in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry in the Civil war and died in Missouri, as did also his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Lillard have six children, as follows: Thomas W.; Alice, the wife of James Brady, of Davis, and the mother of one child, James William; Gertrude, who married Ollie Hoag, of Davis, and has one daughter, Thelma; Walter E., Ruth C., and William R.

Z. B. KINCHELOE

In the minds of our pioneers who obeyed the "call of the west" there must have existed a feeling akin to that which filled the hearts of Columbus and his followers when they boldly launched their crafts upon the great unknown sea; secretly somewhat fearful, yet possessing sufficient faith to risk their lives in the attempt to establish beyond peradventure of a doubt the truth that there did exist behind that endless stretch of water another land—and not the end of the world, either.

Among those who laboriously made their way to California in the early days was Z. B. Kincheloe, who was born in 1823 in Howard county, Mo., and who passed his early manhood years in Cooper county. In 1845, when he was scarcely twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Victorine Barnes, a charming young lady of the neighborhood, and the young people continued their residence in Missouri until 1854, when they joined a "settlers' movement" which for some time had been agitating the community and started west with a large train of wagons drawn by oxen. The travelers hopefully believed that the trip would occupy not more than three months, but the end of that period found them still plodding onward, their goal far in the distance. The tales of this journey are many and interesting, being well spiced with both love and danger, for more than one romance sprang to life along the trail of the pioneers, and, too, the travelers can recall many instances when the Indians surrounded them, serious results being averted by the tactful advances of the white men. Gifts of provisions and articles pleasing to the eye of the Red Man were proffered and in each case the party was allowed to proceed in peace. Ere the last camp was called five months had elapsed since the wagons wended their way out of the village in Missouri, amid the anxious "Godspeeds" of the friends and relatives gathered to witness their departure.

The Kincheleos settled in Yolo county, five miles southwest of Woodland, and proceeded to diligently improve their land. Prosperity marked them for her own—as she ever does those who earnestly seek her—and for thirty-three years they lived happily in their new home. In 1887 Mrs. Kincheloe, who had always been a devoted wife and a tender mother, went to her well-earned rest. After his wife's death Mr. Kincheloe continued to reside on the home place, retiring from active labor several years ago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kincheloe are: Mrs. Mary J. Hartley, of Berkeley; Mrs. Martha Browning, deceased; Mrs. Isabel Matheson, of Contra Costa county; Mrs. Grace Howard,

who resides at the old home; Mrs. Eva Craig, deceased; and John, who has charge of the ranch, with his nephew, Homer Howard. The farm consists of an entire section and is well adapted to grain and alfalfa, both having been raised extensively for years. Mr. Kincheloe also established a small dairy some years ago. Since his wife died his home has been presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Grace Howard, who ministers to his comforts.

Mr. Kincheloe proudly affirms that he is the possessor not only of forty-two grandchildren, but of forty great-grandchildren. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a prominent and much-loved citizen of the community which has been his home for so many years.

REUBEN BORTON CRANSTON

The genealogy of the Cranston family is traced to Ireland, but for the greater part of a century there have been representatives of the name in the United States. In this era of restless and frequent change of location it is worthy of especial mention that three successive generations have lived and labored at the same old homestead in Guernsey county, Ohio. The founder of the name in America was Thomas Cranston. In 1812 he crossed the ocean, settling in Ohio and taking up government land near Fairview. The claim was situated in the midst of a forest primeval. Giant trees of beech and maple imparted their majestic beauty to the woods, but in order to bring the land under cultivation it was necessary first for the stalwart homesteader to hew down the great old monarchs of the forest, a task in itself requiring no small degree of skill with the axe. Eventually the tireless and long-continued labor of the resolute emigrant transformed the claim into a productive and profitable farm, and when he died at the age of eighty-two he was surrounded by the comforts made possible by his long devotion to agriculture. Through all of his life he gave evidence of an upright character, refined and illumined by religion (for he was a devoted Methodist), sustained by endurance amid vicissitudes and supported by the courage typical of frontier existence. Not long after he came to the new world he had established a home on the farm and had brought to the primitive log cabin his bride, who was Nancy Cummings, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and like himself a resident at the old homestead throughout her remaining years. Her death occurred there when she was seventy-two.

Among the children of the Irish-American pioneer in Guernsey

county there was a son, George W., who was born on the home farm in December of 1832, grew to manhood on the place familiar to his earliest memories, took up agricultural pursuits on the land, married and there reared his family, one of whom, George E., now owns the old homestead, thus keeping under the same name the property associated with the childhood recollections of the entire circle of kindred. Besides the son who still owns the homestead there were five children in the parental family. All but one of these are still living and two reside in California, namely: Reuben Borton and Thomas F., the latter holding a responsible position as accountant in the office of the former. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Borton, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and died there in 1864, her husband, who long survived her, dying from the results of an accident at the age of sixty-five. Mrs. Cranston was a daughter of Reuben Borton, an honored farmer of Guernsey county and a prominent pioneer of the neighborhood where his daughter spent her entire life. Her son, Reuben Borton, to whom she gave the name of her father, was born at the Cranston homestead near Fairview September 2, 1856, and received a public-school education. At the age of eight years he was bereaved by the death of his mother, but he continued at the old home afterward and gave increasing aid to the farm work as the years passed by.

Desiring to try his fortunes in regions yet undeveloped, Mr. Cranston went to Arkansas in February of 1879 and became interested in cotton raising near Coalhill, Johnson county. A brief experience convinced him of the futility of further efforts in that location and accordingly in December of the same year he proceeded to California, where he settled at Capay, Yolo county. For a time he was employed in the digging of wells and later he engaged in chopping wood, after which he was employed on a farm. During September of 1880, as an employe of H. C. Duncan, he began to drive the stage between Woodland and Lower lake, a distance of seventy miles over the mountains. With the assistance of four relays of horses he was able to make the trip in twelve hours, returning the following day. At the expiration of six and one-half months he began to work for H. E. Rhodes, a farmer, with whom he continued from April, 1881, until August 12, 1882. It had been one of his ambitions to visit the regions farther north and during the autumn of 1882 he availed himself of an opportunity for such a trip. After a sojourn of a few weeks in Washington he went to Oregon in October, remaining until December, when he returned to Capay.

Resuming the task of stagedriver for Mr. Duncan on New Year's day of 1883, Mr. Cranston continued at the work until December 15, 1885. Coming to Woodland in April of 1886, he entered the employ of E. H. Baker in the old Exchange Hotel, occupying the

present site of the Julian Hotel, and there he remained as clerk for a year. During April of 1887 he became clerk for the Marshall Diggs hardware store and continued in the same establishment for eleven years and four months without losing a day. During this time, on New Year's day of 1888, he had been married in the Capay valley to Miss Alma Viola Henry, who was born in Michigan and in order of birth was the third youngest in a family of nine children, all but one of whom still survive. Of the marriage there are five children, namely: Lester Henry, who assists his father in the store; Geneva B., who died in July of 1895 at the age of five years; George R., Thornton E. and Hazel V. The family occupy a modern and comfortable home on First street, erected in 1909 under the personal supervision of Mr. Cranston and reflecting in outward appearance and interior appointments the cultured tastes of the inmates.

Jacob Henry, father of Mrs. Cranston, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 3, 1818, the son of John Henry, an Ohio pioneer. Left an orphan at a very early period of childhood, he began to be self-supporting when only about eight years of age. Upon attaining his majority he settled in Michigan and cleared a tract of timber land in Berrien county near Buchanan. On that farm occurred the birth of his daughter. In 1865 he removed to Henderson county, Ill., and took up land near Kirkwood. Ten years later he came to the Capay valley of California. There he died December 30, 1900, from injuries received in a fall from his wagon. At the time of his demise he was eighty-two years of age. From young manhood he had been identified with the Masons and an active worker in the Christian Church. April 26, 1849, he had married Miss Caroline R. Conradt, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 20, 1833, and at the age of thirteen years accompanied her parents to America, spending one year in New York and thence removing to Berrien county, Mich. After the death of her husband she continued at the old farm for a few years, but the land is now rented to tenants, while she resides with her children.

The personal identification of Mr. Cranston with the business circles of Woodland began in July of 1898, at which time he bought from the estate of H. B. Wood a small stock of hardware, located on Main street in a building of only fourteen feet frontage. For three years he continued at that location, whence he removed to leased quarters on the corner of Main and First streets. Afterward he rented more room and enlarged the business. At this writing he occupies a salesroom 45x200 feet in dimensions and a warehouse 100x100, the latter utilized for the storage of implements, wagons, carriages and surplus stock, while

the former contains paints, varnishes, plumbing goods, shelf and heavy hardware, and the other articles to be found in a first-class hardware store. During October of 1911 he purchased the forty-foot frontage adjoining the Northern electric depot to the west and he has also bought the property of 75x150 feet on Second near Main street, Woodland. Besides his city realty he owns thirty-four acres of land at Esparto, Yolo county, also two hundred and forty acres of wheat land situated in the bend of the Columbia river, in Adams county, Wash. Through the exercise of sagacious judgment in his investments and in the management of his store he has become well-to-do. Business tact and ability characterize all of his transactions. A retentive memory aids him greatly in the successful supervision of his business, while attention to the wants of customers meets with recognition in the permanency of his patronage. The business which he has acquired through his own arduous efforts ranks among the high-class establishments of Woodland and counts its customers among people from almost every part of the county.

The demands upon his time in business affairs have been such that Mr. Cranston has not devoted any considerable attention to public affairs or to partisan matters, and aside from voting the Democratic ticket in national elections he has taken no part in politics. Nor has it been practicable for him to identify himself with civic projects as closely as he might have desired, yet he has always kept posted concerning municipal enterprises and favors all plans for the educational, moral or commercial upbuilding of the city. Through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association he has been a vital force in local progress, these two organizations having accomplished much in behalf of civic development. As early as 1881 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for years he was a leader in the lodge work, while his wife also has been prominent among the other members of the lodge of Rebekahs at Woodland. Their sterling worth gives them a recognized position in the most refined society of the city and his commercial acumen brings him into prominence among other business men.

REV. MICHAEL WALLRATH

Versatility is marked in the make-up of Father Wallrath, and whereas for years his main purpose in life has been the building up and forwarding the interests of the Catholic church in Cali-

ifornia, he has been no less active in advancing the material welfare of every community in which his duties as pastor have taken him. The Wallrath family was one of long and honorable standing in Germany, where the name is perpetuated in a town in honor of one of its members. Father Wallrath was born in Bockum, Rhenish Prussia, January 17, 1841, being one in a family of ten children, of whom six now survive, born to Zachaeus and Catherine (Jansen) Wallrath. After the death of the wife and mother the father, a blacksmith by trade, came to the United States, and a few years afterward he passed away in San Francisco. Devotion to the cause of religion was a strong characteristic of the family, and one of the sons, Rev. William Wallrath, is now a missionary in Beluchistan, India.

While only a child Michael Wallrath showed the possession of mental ability above the average. His school studies were undertaken when he was only four years old and six years later he completed the course in the local school, after which he continued his studies under a private tutor. When twelve years old he was appointed an assistant teacher in the school of his home town, at first having forty children under him and later sixty. At the age of fifteen he taught in Crefeld, with one hundred and eight children under his charge, and continued in this responsible position for three years. Again taking up his studies he was for two years a student in the normal school at Kempen, Dusseldorf, after which he taught for one year in the city of Viersen. Later for five years he was principal of the school at Amern, St. George. With the idea of devoting his life to the cause of the church, he had in the meantime utilized his spare time in the study of the classics under a private tutor.

The identification of Father Wallrath with America dates from the year 1866, in which year he entered the Seminary St. Mary's of the West in Cincinnati, where he completed the classics and philosophy and began the study of theology. Indications of ill health and a tendency to lung difficulties made it advisable for him to seek a warmer climate, and therefore in 1871 he came to California. In Eureka, Humboldt county, he completed his studies under Father A. Guggenberger, a celebrated scholar in that city. On September 24, 1871, Father Wallrath was ordained to the holy priesthood at Marysville by Bishop O'Conner. He was first assigned as instructor in mathematics, elocution and physics at St. Joseph's College, Humboldt county, while there also having charge of the mission at Table Bluff, and afterward he had charge of the parish of Crescent City, Del Norte county. That was in a day when railroads in that part of the country were unknown and even wagon roads were few, so that he was obliged to ride the entire

distance on horse back over the Indian trails. The hardships endured seemed but to deepen his devotion to the work he had undertaken, becoming especially interested in the welfare of the Indians, for whom he built St. Michael's Church. Later he erected the Catholic church at Trinidad, following this with a pastorate of seven months at Weaverville, when, on May 26, 1877, he was given charge of the congregation at Colusa, the Church of the Immaculate Conception. With his characteristic progressive spirit Father Wallrath at once took steps to provide a more suitable house of worship and in 1879 the foundation was laid and the cornerstone placed with suitable ceremonies by Rt. Rev. E. O'Connell, the church being dedicated under the title of Our Lady of Lourdes. On the following Easter Sunday the brick edifice, seating four hundred, was completed and opened for worship. Surrounding the substantial parsonage, which was completed in 1880, is a small orange orchard that is now in bearing. Besides his other work in Colusa, and perhaps of even greater importance, was the encouraging support which he gave to the parochial school, organized in 1888, with a substantial building completed in 1892, at a cost of \$24,000; and since then in charge of the St. Ursuline Sisters.

To mention nothing of Father Wallrath's efforts in Colusa outside of the church would be unjust, for in other ways he contributed to the upbuilding of the city. In 1889 he built the Washington block on Fifth street, 86x150 feet, two stories in height, undoubtedly the finest building in the city at the time. He himself drew the plans for the building, which was erected under his personal care, and he burned the brick used in it, as well as the brick for the parochial school. He also erected eight dwelling houses.

During the early days of his residence in Colusa Father Wallrath heard the call for spiritual help and uplift in the country round about and responded eagerly. At Willows, Glenn county, he established Santa Monica's parish and in 1878 erected a brick house of worship for the congregation. He continued to have charge of the parish until 1884, when a resident priest was installed. In the meantime, in 1882, he erected the Church of the Sacred Heart at Maxwell, and in 1884 at Orland, Glenn county. St. Dominick's Church, this later being embraced in Santa Monica parish. During the year last mentioned he also built a chapel at Grand Island, in 1892 the Church of the Incarnation at Williams and in 1899 the Church of the Holy Cross, Arbuckle. Still another congregation organized through his energy and devotion was that at Mount St. Zachary, where in 1895 he erected the Church of the Visitation. At great expense a summer resort was here made for the Sisters, and it is only just to say that this is

counted one of the most beautiful spots in California. In 1904 and '05 Father Wallrath built the Church of the Holy Ghost at Sites.

What was Colusa's loss was Woodland's gain when, on May 4, 1911, Father Wallrath was transferred to the Holy Rosary Church at this place, and in the meantime he has won the love and admiration of his parishioners and citizens in general by his unwearied devotion to the cause of the church and to the welfare of humanity. Besides the church in Woodland he also has charge of the missions at Winters, Madison, Guinda, Davis, Black's. Knight's Landing and Broderick, the mission last mentioned having been organized in 1911. As a result of Father Wallrath's enterprise a new stone church is now under way at Woodland, also one at Madison, and one has just been completed at Guinda. Ever since taking up his high and holy calling as pastor Father Wallrath has not ceased to labor for the development of the Roman Catholic Church, and his record for erecting churches in this faith is surpassed by few in the country.

JAMES DAVID BAIRD

The opportunities afforded by Yolo county to men of self-reliant spirit and persevering energy find a striking illustration in the successful activities of James D. Baird, who came here at the age of ten years, the son of a pioneer who gave to his children the heritage represented by rugged constitutions, education and sagacious training. The family is of Anglo-Saxon lineage and its representatives in the new world give evidence of the possession of many of the traits for which that race is famous. In his own history it is apparent that he is a man not easily daunted by discouragements and not readily disheartened by obstacles. Quietly but energetically he worked his way forward until now he ranks among the large land-owners of the county as well as one of its most loyal citizens and progressive farmers.

Born on the Isle of Wight, England, January 24, 1849, James D. Baird was a very small child when the family crossed the ocean to the United States. The father, Thomas, who had married Mary Ann Hodgen, followed the trade of a millwright in his native land, and in this country found similar employment. After a brief sojourn at Richmond, Ray county, Mo., the father brought the family to California in 1859, crossing the plains with ox teams, and six months later he settled near Woodland, Yolo county. There he

bought a tract of raw land one mile east of Woodland, afterwards adding to it and ultimately developed an improved farm of four hundred acres. Meanwhile he also operated a flour and grist mill at Woodland and thus earned a livelihood for his wife and children at a time when the land was not sufficiently cultivated to be remunerative. Both he and his wife spent their last days in this county.

Upon the completion of the studies of the common schools James D. Baird gave his whole time to farm work. After the death of his father he took charge of the home farm for a time, but about 1880 he made a purchase of three hundred and twenty acres near Knight's Landing, forming the nucleus of his present possessions. The land boasted very meager improvements. Little by little he expended time and money upon its building until it became one of the most valuable ranches of the locality. A commodious residence was one of his principal improvements, but in addition he erected three substantial barns as well as other outbuildings. A pumping plant proved to be a valuable addition to the farm equipment. Shade trees were planted that add greatly to the attractiveness of the grounds and there are also some old native oak trees still standing on the place, one of these being an oak that measures six feet in diameter at its base and that has immense branches extending more than one hundred feet in every direction.

From time to time Mr. Baird added to his original acquisition of land until he now owns seven hundred and twenty acres in one body, provided with an excellent system of fencing and suited for cultivation in grain. Besides the raising of wheat, which is one of his specialties, he has other crops that produce a neat income each year and he also engages in raising horses and mules of good grades. Like many of the other men now living in Yolo county, he began here without means and by dint of unwearied labor and wise management he has accumulated a valuable property comprising one of the well-kept ranches of the locality. Of recent years he has been less active in work and has enjoyed his ability to relinquish heavy manual labor, turning over to his sons many of the duties once attended to by himself. As he looks back over the long period of his residence in the county he recalls the appearance of Woodland when it was a mere cross-roads hamlet, whose transformation into a thriving town he has witnessed with interest. Within his recollection the country has been developed from a wilderness into a region of thrifty villages and valuable farms, railroads have furnished convenient markets for all produce and have enabled the people to keep in touch with metropolitan enterprises.

On January 30, 1876, at Woodland occurred the marriage of James D. Baird and Miss Annie M. Schindler, who was born of Swiss parentage in New Orleans, La. She is the daughter of

William and Catherine (Durst) Schindler, natives of New Glarus, Switzerland, who immigrated to the United States and settled in New Orleans, where the father died. Mrs. Baird became a resident of Woodland in March, 1873. She and her husband have reared a family of seven children. The eldest, Edward L., is married and engaged in business in Woodland. The next three sons, James David, Joseph G., and Ernest R., are practical farmers of excellent business ability and carry on the home ranch. The youngest son, William F., holds a position in the First National Bank of Woodland. The daughters are May Irene and Anna Mary. Mr. Baird is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Woodland. Politically he is a stanch Republican. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN MILTON RHODES

The ancestry of the Rhodes family is traced back to the New England colonies, its members fighting valiantly to defend their right to freedom from the Mother Country, and the stalwart characteristics of these early ancestors were no less marked in the generations which followed them. Henry Rhodes was born in Rhode Island, and his wife, before her marriage Esther Mason, was born in Connecticut, a descendant of John Mason, who figured conspicuously in the history of the New England colonies about the year 1635.

Into the home of Henry and Esther (Mason) Rhodes John Milton Rhodes was born February 12, 1817, in Middlebury, Ohio, whither the parents had removed some time prior to the birth of their son. Middlebury continued to be the home of the family for a number of years, the son in the meantime attending the public school and also the Tallmadge Central Union School, and in 1830 he accompanied his parents to Canal Fulton, that state, where the father engaged in the mercantile business. A subsequent removal took the family to Massillon, in which vicinity the father purchased a farm and a grist mill. For a time John M. Rhodes was interested with his father in the latter's new undertaking, but as a broader field for his abilities seemed to lie elsewhere than in farming the association was of short duration. More congenial work was found with his uncle, Jesse Rhodes, a business man in Massillon, and in his establishment he remained as bookkeeper and accountant until 1835. Through the influence of his uncle Mr.



JOHN M. RHODES

Rhodes in that year secured a position as bookkeeper with William T. Dixon & Co., a well-known wholesale dry goods house of New York City, and although he was less than nineteen years old and had no knowledge of the world, he set out for the metropolis with a determination to conquer obstacles and make a success of his life, and the resolution then made was never lost sight of throughout his long and checkered career. The duties of his new position were arduous and the hours long, sixteen hours a day being the average, but his determination to make a success of his venture in new fields made discouragement or fatigue unknown. That his services were appreciated by his employers was evident when, at the end of the first year, his salary was doubled. After a service of seven years in Mr. Dixon's employ, in 1842 he resigned his position to embark in business for himself in Canal Fulton, Ohio. A few years later he removed to Mansfield, the same state, there too establishing himself in a mercantile business.

It was while in business in Mansfield that Mr. Rhodes was married, October 12, 1846, in Chillicothe, to Miss Mary Jane Beall Christmas, and after their marriage the young people settled in a comfortable home in Mansfield. The following year, upon the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Mansfield, Mr. Rhodes was chosen cashier, a position which he filled for three years, resigning at the end of that time to establish a banking house in Sacramento, Cal., with two associates. Making the voyage by way of the Panama route, he finally reached San Francisco, going from there directly to Sacramento, where he found conditions as favorable as he had anticipated and proceeded at once with his banking venture. The bank of Rhodes, Sturges & Co. was launched early in the year 1850, in quarters on Second street between J and K streets, and it was there that it passed through some of the most trying experiences of those years of hardships and disaster. Following an epidemic of cholera that visited the city with disastrous effects the fire of 1852 left the firm practically penniless, their losses amounting to not less than \$25,000, with no insurance, as no insurance company had as yet been started in the town. In the meantime, in 1851, Mr. Rhodes had returned to Ohio for his family and in the same year Mr. Sturges had retired from the business and had also returned to Ohio. Undismayed by the wreck and ruin in which the fire left him Mr. Rhodes rebuilt his banking business in the same year, only to meet with another disaster in the flood of January, 1853.

In 1852 John M. Rhodes assisted his brother James and his uncle, Jesse Rhodes, to start in the express business on the Shasta route, the company having offices in Weaverville and Yreka, Cal., and in Jacksonville, Ore. A few years after the firm had started

in business a robbery occurred in which the messengers were held up and gold dust to the amount of \$20,000 taken from them. John M. Rhodes had become responsible for the business of his kinsmen by guaranteeing drafts, and thus he became a very heavy loser by the theft. Another enterprise in which Mr. Rhodes was a prominent figure was the building of the plank road into Sacramento, he being the treasurer of the company that constructed the road in 1853. After experiencing a chain of losses through fire, floods and robbery Mr. Rhodes concluded that it would be wise for him to fasten his attention upon something tangible. It was following this decision that he purchased the undivided half of seven and one-half leagues of land in Capay valley, Yolo county, equal to about sixteen thousand acres, purchasing the land from Pioche & Bayarke, bankers, of San Francisco. The bankers mentioned acquired title through Jasper O'Farrell, and he from Berryessa, the original grantee. Mr. Rhodes subsequently admitted F. W. Fratt into partnership in the ownership of this land, each in a subsequent division taking eight thousand acres. Subsequently he operated three flour mills in Yolo county, in Knights Landing, Woodland and Madison. In 1857 he had established his home in Capay valley, continuing to reside there for about seven years, when he removed with his family to Sacramento and continued there until his milling interests in Woodland made it desirable to locate in that city.

That Mr. Rhodes was a man of courage and indomitable spirit needs no reiteration, for the trials which he passed through in the course of his career mark him as an unusual man, for few there are who could pass through experiences similar to his and still maintain his optimism and sweetness of spirit. In speaking of the events that had come into his life he singled out those that occurred during the year of 1855-56 as being the most disastrous. It was in that year that he signed State Treasurer Bates' official bond for \$100,000. Bates, through a misappropriation of the state's money by a subordinate, became short in his accounts to the state and suit for the recovery of the money was imminent. Mr. Rhodes' depositors naturally became alarmed and before he was able to realize sufficient funds from other sources to meet the drafts on his institution he was forced to suspend payment. The silver lining to this dark cloud was the fact that all of the demands made upon him were subsequently discharged, and that he at no time took advantage of the bankrupt law or the statute of limitations to pay his debts. His operations in real estate, with the exception of the losses by fire, were uniformly profitable and did much to relieve him from the embarrassment that threatened him in other lines.

In 1878 Mr. Rhodes was elected a member of the constitutional convention that drafted the present constitution of the state. He

was peculiarly fitted for the position, and his co-workers gave him credit for a great deal that was accomplished in the stupendous work of drafting the constitution. He was a fluent speaker and he spoke from the rostrum frequently in favor of the adoption of the constitution.

Having disposed of his property in Yolo county, in 1883 Mr. Rhodes removed to Lassen county, Cal., and being deeply impressed with the beauty of the green meadows and the beautiful mountain brooks he determined to make his home there. In this quiet spot he purchased a stock ranch of seventeen hundred and eighty-eight acres in Long valley, a fitting place in which to pass the remaining years of his useful life. To the end he took an optimistic view of life, accepting the bitter with the sweet, and in his passing, August 4, 1908, at Reno, Nev., one of God's noblemen was called to his reward.

JAMES TAYLOR

Throughout the greater part of his life, extending back indeed to the period of his earliest recollections, Mr. Taylor has been a resident of Yolo county. In the schools of the county he received a fair education and from the fertile soil which this region boasts he has been able not only to earn a livelihood, but at the end of each year to have a neat surplus representing gratifying returns for his expenditure of time, labor and means. With a high standing among the acquaintances of a lifetime and with a neat property representing his intelligent investments, he has already attained much of the ends for which mankind strives and in his own community he has the warm regard of those who have come to know and appreciate his sterling qualities of head and heart.

Descended on the paternal side from English progenitors, James Taylor is a son of John E. Taylor, an Englishman by birth and education, but a resident of the United States from young manhood. During the first few years of his residence in this country he was engaged in farming in Iowa. From that state he came west across the plains with ox teams as far as Utah in the early '50s and settled on a farm near Salt Lake, where his son, James, was born June 10, 1857. Removal was made to California about 1860, when he bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres near Woodland and undertook the improvement of a farm. On that place he remained until death, meanwhile placing the land under cultivation and maintaining a warm interest in community activities. Twice

married, he was survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Pincock, also a native of England, who died at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Taylor organized the first brass band in Woodland; this was the first band in Yolo county.

From the age of three years James Taylor has lived in Yolo county. Primarily educated in country schools, he later was sent to Hesperian College in Woodland. Under the training of his father he received early in life considerable knowledge concerning agriculture and when he left the old homestead he was thoroughly qualified to take up general farming for himself. For about ten years he occupied a tract of one hundred and sixty acres north of Yolo, where at first he kept "bachelor's hall." To that place he brought his bride, a popular young lady of Yolo county, whom he married November 19, 1891, and who was Miss Martha E. Jacobs, the daughter of Isaac W. Jacobs, one of the pioneer attorneys of Yolo county, who is represented on another page in this volume. Mrs. Taylor was born on the old Jacobs' homestead near Yolo, and her entire life has been passed in this county, her education being received in its schools.

Upon disposing of the farm where first he made his home after marriage Mr. Taylor came to the farm which he now owns and occupies, the same comprising one hundred and twenty well-improved acres situated near Yolo. Since he came to this property in 1895 he has erected a comfortable farm home, has fenced the entire tract with a substantial system of durable fencing and has built a barn for the shelter of his stock, besides making other needed improvements. Cattle, horses and hogs of good grades are to be found on the farm and their sale from year to year adds a neat sum to the income of the owner, who is accounted one of the prosperous stockmen as well as grain and alfalfa farmers in the district. In his family there are three sons and one daughter, namely: James Elmer, Clay William, Elmira E., and Wayland Francis. In national elections he always has given his vote to Republican nominees, but locally he supports the men he considers best qualified to serve the interests of the community, regardless of their party beliefs. Through fraternal association with the Woodmen of the World he enjoys the insurance advantages offered by that order and also participates in its social activities. Mr. Taylor can look back over fifty years of improvements in Yolo county and remember when most of the land out of Woodland was a stock range, and he has seen it opened up until it is all farmed, thus passing from a stock range to a grain field, and from the latter to orchards and alfalfa fields. A part of this transformation he has taken a hand in, thus contributing no small part to the development of Yolo county.

MRS. MARCIA E. ZIMMERMAN

The ability of women to carry forward important undertakings in agriculture or business has been recognized for so many recent years that proofs of the fact are unnecessary, but were further evidence called for the same could be found in the successful activities of Mrs. Zimmerman, who subsequent to the death of her father and of her husband assumed the management of large landed interests and has superintended them with recognized skill. More recently she has given over to the charge of her only son a valuable property south of Cache creek, comprising three hundred and twenty acres, and also an improved and valuable ranch consisting of two hundred and seventy acres, both of which formed a part of the original Woodard estate.

The name of Woodard is intimately associated with the pioneer era of Yolo county, for as early as 1854 George W. Woodard came to this then undeveloped region and cognizant of its possibilities, decided to cast his fortunes with those of the county. He was a native of Vermont and in early life had migrated as far west as Michigan, settling in Berrien county, where later he married Miss Laurretta Bryant, a native of New York state. For a time he followed his trade as wagon-maker in Michigan, but as previously stated, in 1854 he came to the west and settled at Yolo, then called Cacheville, where he put up a large building and started a hotel. During 1856 he was joined by his family and in 1857 his wife died at their new home in the west. During the early period of his residence in the county he had acquired the title to one hundred and sixty acres a mile and a half west of Yolo, and in 1858 he began the improvements. This property is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Zimmerman. At different times he owned other lands. One of his specialties was the raising, buying and selling of horses, carrying on an extensive business in this line. When he died, in December, 1894, he was survived by his second wife, formerly Miss Mary Bemmerly, and by Mrs. Zimmerman.

After having completed her education and graduated from Mills Seminary, Miss Marcia E. Woodard returned to the parental home in Yolo county and there in 1873 became the bride of Dr. George W. Zimmerman, who was born in West Virginia near the historic site of Harper's Ferry. Given fair classical advantages in eastern schools, he later entered a medical college and pursued the regular course of study, graduating with high standing. Later he took a post-graduate course in some of his specialties. For a brief period he engaged in practice in Yolo county, but in 1874 he returned as far east as Indiana, where he engaged in professional work for ten years. Upon disposing of his interests in Indiana

he returned to California and embarked in the drug business at Woodland, where he continued as proprietor of a store for twenty years. He was a man of scholarly attainments, very fond of his profession, and at all times and under all circumstances stood for what was just and right. His last days were spent at Woodland and here he died in January of 1906. Surviving him are his widow and two children, Laura and George D. The son, a successful rancher and superintendent of his mother's ranches near Yolo, is married and has one son, Leroy Zimmerman. Laura is the wife of I. Leroy Brownell, of Glenn county, and they have a daughter bearing the name Phebe Brownell, which for seven generations has been borne by some member of the family.

Possessing versatile mental activities, Mrs. Zimmerman has not limited her energies to the management of her financial and landed interests. In addition she has been among the most prominent workers in the Woodland Congregational Church and officiated with resourcefulness and tact as president of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union and is superintendent of the Sunday School. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has enjoyed the benefit of her warm co-operation and firm espousal of the temperance cause. For a number of years she has been an influential member of the lodge of Rebekahs in Woodland and has contributed to the usefulness and social successes of that organization. In her own private circle of friends she is respected and admired for the energy of will, determination of character, dignity of demeanor and kindness of heart that are among her most conspicuous traits of temperament.

JOHN D. LAWSON

A southern home in Tennessee, near the banks of the Cumberland river in Jackson county, forms the earliest recollections of John D. Lawson, for there he was born July 15, 1832, and there he spent the first eight years of his life. Far distant as are those days, shadowed by the intervening activities of a useful and active existence, he recalls the happiness of the childhood home, the hospitality of the southern neighbors, the contentment of the family in the midst of privations and the true devotion of their intimate friends. When, however, news came of better soil and cheaper land in Missouri, the family were quick to grasp the opportunity, and during 1840 they removed by wagon to the newer country of their hopes, settling on raw land near Keithsville,

Clariton county. In 1852, when he was twenty years old, the young frontiersman crossed the plains with ox-teams to California with an expedition of emigrants and settled in Sierra county, but a year later, in 1853, he came to Yolo county, where he has since lived and labored.

At the time of his arrival in Yolo county Mr. Lawson was unmarried, but in a few years he established a home for himself and his bride and on the 13th of September, 1855, Rev. J. N. Pendegast united him in marriage with Miss Jane Browning. Prior to his marriage and for some years thereafter he cultivated land a few miles southwest of Woodland, but in 1864 he moved into town and here he has since resided. Different lines of business activity have engaged his attention at different periods of his residence in this place. During the term of William Minis as sheriff of Yolo county he acted as under sheriff and for a term of four years he served as deputy under Sheriff Bullock, also under Jason Watkins. From 1874 until the expiration of the term he held the office of county recorder. In addition he served for three terms as town trustee and during a part of the time he was honored with the presidency of the board. He had the distinction of being the first city marshal of Woodland.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson consists of one daughter and four sons, namely: Genoa, who married Wallace Pond and lives in Berkeley; William H., James B., Robert G. and Edward. For a number of years Mr. Lawson ran a livery business at the corner of Second and Main streets, Woodland, the present site of the Democrat office, and later he was associated with H. L. Marders in the livery business, their stable standing on the corner of College and Main streets. When he had severed his connection with the livery interests Mr. Lawson became one of the pioneer real estate agents in Woodland, where in 1900 he took into partnership his son, Robert G., under the firm title of J. D. & R. G. Lawson, dealers in real estate. However, in 1911, he sold his interest to his son and retired from business. Throughout his long identification with Yolo county Mr. Lawson has kept posted concerning property matters and few men understand soil values better than he, while none is more enthusiastic concerning the possibilities of this section of the state. Few are now living who preceded him to this county. The sunshine and shadows of almost sixty years have fallen upon his head since he first came here, a robust young fellow with life's possibilities all ahead of him, and it has been his privilege, as he passed from youth to age, to witness the development of the country and to contribute to the same his own quota of useful activities and superior mental powers.

JESSE G. ROWE, SR.

The Rowe family comes of old eastern extraction. Jesse G. Rowe, Sr., was born in New Jersey, January 6, 1837, and at the age of two years was taken to Ohio, where his father, Philip Gray Rowe, settled on a farm near Cincinnati. In that neighborhood he attended school and also gained a practical knowledge of agriculture, later also acquiring proficiency in the trade of an engineer. At the age of nineteen years he left Ohio and went as far west as Iowa, where he remained for a number of years and followed his trade as well as agricultural pursuits. While living there he met and married Miss Susan R. Armstrong.

The journey that brought Mr. Rowe to California in 1864 was exceedingly circuitous owing to the absence of railroad connections between the east and the west. Starting at Burlington, Des Moines county, he traveled via the railroad to New York City, where he took passage on the Ariel for Panama. Crossing the isthmus on the railroad he then took passage on the Arazaba, which landed him at San Francisco in April with thirteen hundred other passengers. His plans had been made and brought him on to Sacramento and from there down into the country to aid in boring wells. After four months he went to Folsom City, Sacramento county, and rented eleven hundred acres, largely adapted to the pasturage of stock and thus utilized by him. Three hundred acres were in hay and barley and in 1865 he delivered at Sugar Loaf Station fifty tons of hay and fifty tons of barley, for which he received \$50 per ton. Nine profitable years were passed on that ranch and he then removed to Davisville, where ever since he has made his home.

Nine children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Rowe. John D., the eldest son, married Mary Horning, a native daughter of the state, and they have four children. Philip H. chose as his wife Daisy Simmons, a native of California, and they have two sons and two daughters. Jesse G., Jr., married Miss Etta Wire, a native of the state, and they have six children. Charles H., who married Florence Davis, likewise a native daughter of the state, has one child, a daughter. Laura A., Mrs. Perry Scheffer, is the mother of seven daughters. Nettie V. married Charles Hadsall, a native son of the state and at present serving as county clerk of Yolo county; they are the parents of four daughters. Minnie, Mrs. Charles Fissel, lives near Davisville and has two children. Zillah, Mrs. Orrin Wright, is a resident of Davisville. Eva is Mrs. F. A. Russell, of Woodland, and has two sons. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are very proud of their nine children and thirty-two grandchildren, and they now have several great-grandchildren who form an object of especial affection.

During early life Mr. Rowe became identified with the Methodist Church, and he is a Democrat, as also are his sons. Fraternally Philip and John hold membership with the Woodmen, Charles has local connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Jesse G., Jr., belongs to Athens Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., of Davisville. The firm of Rowe & Wire, of which Jesse G. Rowe, Jr., is a member, engages in the tinning and plumbing business, also conducts a general repair shop and deals in pumps, windmills, tanks, gasoline engines of all sizes and well-boring machinery. Outside of the men in the shop and office five men are given constant employment in the boring of wells and a large business is conducted in that line.

JAMES THOMAS LONG

This pioneer of 1866 in Yolo county, now one of the extensive farmers and prosperous stock-raisers in the country region surrounding Blacks Station, is a native of Kentucky and was born at Frankfort, Franklin county, December 7, 1847, being a son of Thomas Wright and Louise Jane (Duke) Long, likewise born and reared in the same county and state. The father, who was a skilled carpenter by trade, moved to Missouri in an early day and settled in Linn county, where he engaged in the building business. His ceaseless labors earned a livelihood for his family, but his yearning ambition ever turned his thoughts toward the far west and eventually in 1864 he carried out a long cherished plan to migrate to the coast. Starting in the spring of the year he traveled with ox-teams and wagon, accompanied by his family, as members of a large expedition crossing the plains. At the expiration of an uneventful journey he arrived in Oregon six months after he left Missouri.

About eighteen months were spent in Oregon, but the location did not satisfy Thomas W. Long and he brought his family south into California, where he eventually arrived in Yolo county with his teams, household necessities and other appurtenances. Soon after his arrival he bought one hundred and sixty acres and put up a cabin for the family, with a barn for the stock. Later he added to his original purchase until he had about five hundred acres under his control. From time to time he enlarged and remodeled his buildings until he had ample facilities for the comfort of his family and the convenience of his work. After the death

of his first wife he was married a second time, July 3, 1878, being united with Miss Jane Corton, a native of England, but reared principally in the city of Frankfort, Ky. Since the death of Mr. Long, which occurred at the old homestead in January, 1896, his widow has continued to make her home here with her stepsons, James Thomas and Owen M. Her own son, Claude C. Long, M. D., a graduate of Cooper Medical College, with his wife, who was formerly Miss Claire Owens, and their only child, Claude C., Jr., is a resident of San Francisco, where he engages in the practice of medicine and surgery. The remaining sons of the first marriage are Willard A. (a physician of Lewistown, Mont.), and David H., who is represented elsewhere in this volume.

At the time of coming to California and settling with his parents at his present place of residence, James Thomas Long was a young man of nineteen, sturdy, energetic, willing to endure the privations of frontier farming and to assist his younger brothers in getting a start in life. Adjacent to the quarter-section which his father owned he purchased three hundred and twenty acres and the entire tract is now under his management, yielding fair returns for his labor and skilled cultivation. In 1908 he erected the commodious residence that now adorns the property. Previous thereto he had planted ornamental trees whose beauty adds to the attractive appearance of the estate. The entire set of farm buildings is kept in excellent condition. Modern conveniences in the buildings and on the land assist the work of caring for the stock, including horses and mules, hogs and sheep. The principal products of the ranch are wheat and barley, but there is also considerable hay raised on the broad meadows.

The political views of Mr. Long bring him into co-operation with the local Democrats and cause him to support the men pledged to work for party principles and measures. Since he came to Yolo county he has witnessed many changes. Woodland was a village of only a few houses when he arrived here in 1866 and there was not even one house between that hamlet and Yolo. Nor had a railroad been built into the county. All travel there was by stage-coach or wagon. Notwithstanding its lack of improvement, there was considerable travel through the county owing to its proximity to the city of Sacramento and to various mining camps in active operation. When the work of development began it was promoted by men of energy and sagacious judgment, among whom not the least prominent were James T. Long and his father. It has been the privilege of the former to survive to see the improvements of the twentieth century and to enjoy in middle age the comforts earned by his own self-sacrifice and privations during younger years.

JOHN HUNT

Strangers visiting in Davisville for the first time inquire concerning the Hunt homestead and express a profound admiration for the artistic skill displayed and the picturesque effects secured in its architecture. This commodious residence of twelve rooms contains all modern improvements and is furnished in a manner indicative of the refined tastes of the family. Surrounding it are large and beautiful grounds embellished with fruit and ornamental trees. Perhaps the most conspicuous trees are twenty of a superior quality of orange, twenty-five years old. There are also fifteen orange trees seven years old, five lemon trees and a number of peach and apricot trees, besides many large shade trees. A neat brick walk affords convenient access to various parts of the grounds and to the residence itself.

The owner of this attractive property was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1840. At thirteen he crossed the ocean to the United States, and since then has been self-supporting. He worked for a time in New Orleans, whither he went from New York. After a brief sojourn in that city and in Wisconsin he returned to New York and secured employment there. The year 1859 found him an emigrant to California by way of the isthmus. November 16, that year, he arrived in Sacramento and from there came to the site of Davisville. For a time he operated a large tract of leased land that later was sold to Robert Armstrong and eventually became the property of the state of California, which has converted it into an experiment station for agricultural products. During his early experiences in the west he operated a freight business between Hangtown and the mines of Virginia City and Carson City, Nev., using two wagons and eight mules and carrying about eight tons to the load, \$1,000 having been the average price he received for a load of freight.

Returning to the east Mr. Hunt settled near Kenosha, Wis., and took up dairying and farming with success. Meanwhile he married, in Chicago, Miss Catharine McAllister. They are the parents of four children, Thomas, Mary, Josephine and Irene. The son, who was educated in eastern high schools, is farming and has displayed judgment and energy in his chosen field of labor. The two older daughters are graduates of Chicago high schools, and the youngest child is being educated in the Davisville schools. Some twenty years after he had left California Mr. Hunt returned to Davisville and bought three hundred and forty-three acres near there at \$75 an acre. At this writing he owns and operates seven hundred acres adjoining Davisville, improved with neat buildings and under a high state of cultivation.

Four hundred and fifty acres are in barley. The rest of the land is utilized for hay and pasture. All of Mr. Hunt's stock is the best of its kind. There are about one hundred and sixty head of hogs, all of pure-bred Poland-China types. In cattle the short-horn Durham is the breed represented by the two hundred head kept on the farm, and the herd is headed by the very choicest of pure-bred animals. Five horses aid in the farm work and thirty mules are utilized in operating the combined harvester that cuts and threshes the grain. Since becoming a citizen of our country Mr. Hunt has voted the Democratic ticket, but he takes no active part in politics and on no occasion has he sought office. In religion he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

PETER PETERSON

That well known and highly esteemed citizen of Yolo county, Peter Peterson, was born in Skaane, Sweden, October 4, 1849, and was a student in the public schools in vogue there from the day he reached school age until he was seventeen years old, when he went to Denmark to become a student in the Gylland Agricultural College. There he was duly graduated, and for a year thereafter he was foreman on a large farm. That position he gave up to take up the study of civil engineering in the Scientific School at Lyngby. When he had mastered a two-and-a-half years' course, in which he was given much field practice, he was graduated with the degree of C. E. Then he entered definitely upon his professional career and practiced civil engineering in Denmark. In the meantime he took a course in dairying at Æro, Denmark, where he graduated under Professor Pontopidan. During his practice of civil engineering he made several trips to Sweden, professional duties calling him there.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Peterson located at Cedar Falls, Blackhawk county, Iowa, where he engaged in dairying and building creameries. In the latter work he became well and favorably known throughout Blackhawk and Trinity counties. In constructing a milk separator he invented a ball-bearing journal which he patented in 1887. So far as is known that was the first ball-bearing ever invented and was the beginning of a revolution in machinery construction which has spread to machinery in nearly every department of manufacture. That was in March. In the fall of the same year he went to Brookings, S. Dak., where he

bought a three hundred acre property and engaged quite extensively in farming and stock raising. There he remained till 1908, gaining a reputation as a successful business man and achieving popularity as a citizen. For some years he was supervisor of Elkton township, Brookings county, and he also filled the offices of school trustee and clerk of his township school board. It was in 1908 that he located at Woodland, Yolo county, and bought a small farm east of that city. He sold the place in 1911, however, to the New Northern Electric Company, and purchased a residence on Elliott street, Woodland, with two acres of land. He also owns a farm of eighty-seven acres at Moore's Dam, eight miles west of Woodland, which he is improving. Besides his pleasant home at No. 101 Elliott street he owns three other houses in Woodland.

Mr. Peterson's marriage at Cedar Falls, Iowa, united him with Miss Anna Olsen, a native of Sweden, who has borne him two children: Otto M. has charge of his father's home farm; Clara Olivia is Mrs. Raffaeta of Woodland. In his political affiliations Mr. Peterson is an independent Republican, and fraternally he is a devoted and helpful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his dealings with his fellow men he is not only honest, but liberal, always giving the other party to a transaction as good a show as his own, even preferring to yield a point when there is a chance that the other man needs the benefit of it more than he does himself. Charitable in his aspirations, he is liberal in his views on all questions vital to men and their fortunes.

ERNEST BEMMERLY

A worthy representative of one of the early and prominent pioneer families of Yolo county, Ernest Bemmerly is upholding the record for genuine worth and stability borne by his predecessors, and Woodland has no more dependable citizen than "Sam" Bemmerly, as he is known and addressed by his most intimate friends. He was born near Blacks Station, Yolo county, March 10, 1873, the youngest of five children born to his parents, John and Agnes (Wimmer) Bemmerly. Both of the parents were natives of Germany, the father born in Wurtemberg, February 24, 1824, and the mother in Baden, February 2, 1833. From the time that he came to California in 1852, until his death, August 8, 1872, the father was a resident of Yolo county, and here, too, the mother has been a continuous resident since 1859. An interest-

ing sketch of this worthy couple may be found elsewhere in this volume.

As will be seen by the dates above given, Ernest Bemmerly was born after the death of his father, and therefore he has no personal knowledge of that parent. In his mother, however, he had a most sympathetic friend and adviser, who gave to him and to the four other children older than himself, every opportunity that lay in her power to make them worthy citizens. Primarily educated in the local schools, Ernest Bemmerly completed his studies in St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland, and in 1893 he began farming on his own account, making a specialty of stock-raising. His first experience was in farming about two thousand acres of his mother's land, and in gathering the crops he used a combined harvester and five eight-mule teams. Later he bought land adjoining Dunnigan on the southwest, owning and farming ten hundred and twenty acres until 1911, when he rented the property and removed to Woodland, where he has a fine home and is interested in local affairs. At Corpus Christi, Tex., he was married to Mrs. May West, a native of Refugio, Tex., and they have one daughter, Margaret Edith. In his political affiliations Mr. Bemmerly is a Republican.

JOEL WOOD

One of the wealthiest and most popular ranchers of the Capay valley is Joel Wood, who was born sixteen miles from Nashville, Tenn., January 27, 1827. When but six years of age he and his two brothers, accompanied by their uncle, William Glaze, walked the entire distance between Nashville and Carlton, Mo., near which town Mr. Wood spent his boyhood, receiving a common school education. In 1849, at a time when hundreds of emigrants left their homes in the east for the alluring "land of gold," Mr. Wood, in company with Edmond Clark, a neighbor residing in Richmond county, Mo., joined a train westward bound, with William Gray as its captain. At this time a large party of Mormons was enroute to Salt Lake and maintained a most unfriendly attitude toward Captain Gray's company. At Green River the caravan divided, the Mormons striking another trail, while Captain Gray's party continued in peace. They stopped a short time at Antelope Springs and resumed their journey, knowing nothing of the desert before them but safely crossed it in about two days, though they were obliged to kill most of their cattle owing to fatigue and lack of water. At Bitter creek they rested three days, then pushed

ahead to the Red Hills, where their wagons and remaining cattle became mired to such an extent that they were obliged to go on without them. At Marysville, Cal., Mr. Wood purchased a claim from which he and his uncle secured \$500 in a short time. In the fall of 1850 he returned to Missouri, but another year found him again in Marysville. He lived for a time in Big valley, Lake county, but owing to the proximity of the Indians took his family to Land valley, where they lived about a year, removing to the Capay valley, where Mr. Wood purchased five hundred and ninety-five acres of land at \$6 per acre. Erecting a blacksmith's shop he carried on his trade for several years.

At the present time Mr. Wood owns six hundred and forty acres, and has also presented his children with land. He has about twenty head of cattle and eighty hogs and conducts a general farming business.

Mr. Wood's marriage united him with Miss Emmeline Clark, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Edmond Clark. She died in 1910. The following children were born of their marriage: Albert, of San Bernardino county; George, of Lakeport; John, deceased; Lee, of Guinda; Josie, Mrs. Al Schulte, of Folsom; Mary, Mrs. Nourse, of Sacramento; Etta, Mrs. Alfred Richardson, of Capay valley; and Myrtle, Mrs. William Boles, of Capay valley. Mr. Wood is a Democrat and is deeply interested in all movements pertaining to the welfare of the county. For many years he has been a member of the United Brethren Church and can always be relied upon to assist in its cause.

WILLIAM D. OVERHOUSE

The men to whom may be ascribed justly the honor of bringing a community to a thriving and successful state are those who have unselfishly put their personal interests second to the needs of the public and with foresight and untiring effort, supplemented by unfailing optimism, have assisted in the task of bringing to fruition plans which shall place on a solid foundation the district to which they have lent their citizenship.

Numbered among those who have not only planned but who have judiciously carried out their ideas to the benefit of their fellow men is W. D. Overhouse, who has spent his entire life in Yolo county, his birth having occurred near Winters April 13, 1864. Upon completing his education in the public schools he engaged in farming, early displaying the high principles and ex-

ective ability which have distinguished him among his associates. He is the son of the pioneer, William Overhouse, who is represented elsewhere in this work. For the past twenty-two years Mr. Overhouse has successfully farmed the Cradwick fruit ranch, and has spent much time and thought in its improvement, being a firm believer in progressive and up-to-date measures in all fields of labor.

Mr. Overhouse was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Parker, whose birth occurred in Virginia City, Nev., and who received her education in the schools of Winters. Her parents, Thomas and Libbie (Cradwick) Parker, natives of England, were among the first settlers of Winters. Seven children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Overhouse: Adrian, who is employed as a bookkeeper by the Earl Fruit Company of Sacramento, Cal.; Ray; Harold; Leonard; Edith, who graduated from the San Jose State Normal in 1909, and who now teaches in the grammar school of Sacramento; Leta; and Melva.

Mr. Overhouse is a charter member of Acacia Camp, W. O. W., and Court Winters No. 87, Ancient Order of Foresters, in both of which lodges he takes an active interest. The Democratic party has always received his hearty support as an elector, and he has at all times maintained a comprehensive interest in political affairs in general, though he has never desired public office. As a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Winters he is known as one of the most able and generous factors of that institution and is prompt to aid in the uplifting and far-reaching work connected therewith.

HORACE CAMERON HINCKLEY

The agricultural possibilities of California and especially of that portion thereof lying within the limits of the fertile valley of the Sacramento, find in Mr. Hinckley an intelligent champion and enthusiastic supporter. With an ardent faith in the future of this region he left his home in the southern part of the state and established headquarters on the ranch near Knights Landing, where now he extensively engages in grain-growing and stock-raising. Modern methods are employed in the selection of stock and in their supervision, as well as in the cultivation of the land. The Yolo Ranch Company, of which he is vice-president, superintendent and the principal owner, has been incorporated under the laws of the state and owns a vast tract aggregating twenty-one hundred acres, of

which eight hundred acres are in wheat, a very profitable crop in this locality. The president of the company is William H. Meek of Haywards.

The Hinckley family has been represented in the west for a considerable number of years. Frank Hinckley, a native of Ohio and a civil engineer during early life, was led to the Pacific coast by reason of opportunities for employment in his chosen occupation and for some time he remained in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. While making his headquarters in Oregon he there married Miss Sarah Meek, and later they established a home in Alameda county, Cal., where their son, Horace C., was born December 15, 1883. From the vicinity of San Francisco bay they removed to San Bernardino county and purchased land there. The death of the senior Hinckley occurred in that county in 1890 and there the younger representative of the name received his education in the schools of San Bernardino and Redlands. After having finished the studies of the high school in the city last-named he turned his attention to business pursuits and engaged in the grading of roads and the laying of pipe lines.

After having worked as a contractor in his home county for a number of years, Mr. Hinckley came to Yolo county in 1908 and assumed the management of the large property in which he was then and now continues to be the principal owner. As previously intimated, he is making a specialty of the wheat business. From the crop of 1910 he harvested ten thousand sacks of grain, in 1911 seventeen hundred sacks, and in 1912 about thirty-five hundred sacks and about nine hundred tons of hay. On the ranch may be seen a number of pure-bred Holstein cattle and others of a high grade, besides which there are numerous horses kept both for work and breeding purposes, as well as a large drove of hogs. Mr. Hinckley makes a specialty of breeding and raising heavy draft horses. He owns one of the best English shire stallions in the state, Rillington Rover, A. S. B. 9160, a seven-year old imported English shire dark bay weighing twenty-two hundred and fifty pounds. His two-year old colts and fillies weigh fifteen hundred pounds, and yearlings a thousand to eleven hundred pounds. Mr. Hinckley also owns a two-year old stallion by Rillington Rover that weighs eighteen hundred pounds. The Yolo ranch has established a reputation for having the finest draft horses in this entire section. The energetic manager is putting forth every effort to secure the greatest possible results from the land. The efficacy of the methods he employs is apparent even to the casual observer. In no local problem is he more deeply interested than in the subject of overflow. The conditions appertaining thereto he has studied with an intelligent and discriminating comprehension, with a view to the reclamation

of some of the most fertile land is the entire state. At the present time he is utilizing large pumping plants on his own ranch and the method thus resorted to seems to promise satisfactory results. He has installed an irrigation system, a large twenty-inch pump and a hundred horse electric motor, from which he can irrigate any part of the extensive ranch. He is raising alfalfa and will soon have about five hundred acres of clover.

The marriage of Mr. Hinckley took place in Woodland April 5, 1911, and united him with one of the native daughters and cultured young ladies of that thriving place, Miss Allie Madge Tharp, who was educated in the Woodland schools and has been one of the leading members of the Eastern Star at that place. Mr. Hinckley also has affiliations with that chapter, besides being an active member of the blue lodge and the Royal Arch chapter at Woodland and in these various degrees of Masonry he ranks as a man of generous attributes and keen mental faculties, which likewise is his reputation among the business men of Woodland, Knights Landing, Grafton and Sacramento, as well as other cities and towns of the valley.

H. J. HANSEN

Back to the period when authentic history is lost in traditional lore the Hansen family lived in Denmark and followed the sea as sailors. The geographical location of the peninsula where they were born and reared attracted them to an ocean life as a means of livelihood, for, brought up within the sound of the sea and familiar with sailors from their earliest recollections, for generation after generation the men of the family gave their preference to work on shipboard. Always starting in very lowly capacities, some of them rose to be masters of vessels, while others occupied more humble rank, yet filled their positions with the same fearlessness characteristic of the higher officers. Nor was Peter Hansen less brave than his progenitors, and many a time in his seafaring expeditions he encountered great peril with calmness. Although fond of the sea, he was not averse to the quiet pursuits of the landmen, and when his ship rounded the Horn in an early day, a desire to see the west led him to give up his work and join a throng of gold miners in Trinity county. The mines not proving profitable, he removed to Butte county and took up land near Chico, where he spent the remainder of his life. After he settled in California he married Elizabeth Boydstun, who was born in Arkansas,

and crossed the plains with members of her family at an early age.

Among the children of Peter and Elizabeth Hansen there was a son, H. J., who was born near Chico, Butte county, in 1877, and received a common-school education, supplemented by attendance at the Chico Business College. After leaving the college he was employed for five years in a business office in Chico. During 1905 he married Miss Catherine Eggleston, member of a pioneer California family. They are the parents of two children, Willis E. and Dorothy M. Coming to Yolo county in 1906, Mr. Hansen since has engaged in farm pursuits here, although he still retains an interest in the old homestead near Chico. The ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has operated since his arrival in the county, has been greatly improved. An innovation which has proved profitable was the planting of twenty-four acres of Egyptian corn. Some of this has run forty sacks to the acre and all has been sold at \$2 per sack. The barley yields about thirty sacks to the acre, and under the present mode of cultivation and fertilization will give larger returns in the future. Thirty acres of the farm are under alfalfa, which always proves a profitable crop. The owner realizes the value of fine stock, and the animals to be found on the farm are unexcelled in quality and breeding. The mares are not only good work animals, but in addition they produce fine colts of the Percheron strain. A herd of one hundred Poland-China hogs proves an income producer. The milch cows are the best that could be bought in the community and the stock animal is a fine type of thoroughbred Holstein. At the state farm Mr. Hansen won the prize in 1910 for the best grade of cream and the highest dairy score, the prize being a \$200 bull calf presented by George A. Smith. Since he came to this county he has been so closely tied to farm work and so anxious to improve the condition of the property that he has had no leisure for participation in public affairs, nor has he identified himself with any fraternities aside from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and their kindred society, the Rebekahs, to which latter his wife also belongs.

JOHN B. ANDERSON

Across the ocean and over the trackless deserts the tide of emigration always has drifted toward the setting sun. Several generations of the Anderson family have lived in the new world, and George and Mary A. (Freeland) Anderson, were both natives

of Canada, but they descended from Scotch and Irish progenitors who had left their old homes for the unknown possibilities across the great sea. It was natural that John B. Anderson, who was born in 1863 at Shanly, Ontario, the home of his father, George, one hundred miles from Montreal, should feel the call of the west, and in responding to the nameless fascination it exerted over him should come to the shores of the Pacific in his search for a permanent location. Nor did he travel the entire distance in one journey, for in 1888 he stopped at White Pine, Nev., and entered the employ of the Eberhart Mining Company, an English corporation, for whom he worked about three and one-half years.

Coming to California in 1892, Mr. Anderson arrived at San Francisco without any definite idea as to his future location. Being a stranger, he had no friends to consult in reference to desirable points for employment and for settlement. By chance, as he was standing on the street one day, he heard two men talking about the village of Davis and they described Yolo county in glowing terms. The description interested him and he decided to investigate for himself, the result being that he became a permanent citizen of the county. Nor has he had reason to regret the happy coincidence which led to his settlement here, for he has prospered in this community and has become a highly honored and influential citizen.

After having worked for the Anderson Bros., in their almond orchard, Mr. Anderson hired out for one year on the Greene ranch. Next he entered the employ of McFarland, Smith & Co., dealers in general merchandise in Davis, and later bought out the proprietors of the establishment, which he conducted as the Davis cash store, the largest general merchandise establishment in Davis. His continuance in business terminated in February of 1910, when he sold the store to P. S. Marshall, and he in turn sold to Rummelsburg & Bierbaum, the present proprietors. Among the farmers he not only built up a large trade, but won a high standing through unvarying integrity and uprightness in all transactions.

Before the local bank was established, he handled large amounts of money for farmers of the neighborhood and built up a banking business of considerable importance. Much of this was for accommodation and brought no returns financially, but it gave him the confidence of his customers, and in no instance did he betray any trust reposed in him. Like the majority of the residents of the county, he has owned considerable property here, and at one time he had twenty-six town lots near the state farm, but these he has sold.

The first marriage of Mr. Anderson took place in 1899 and united him with Miss Alvina C. Henning, who was born in Solano

county, this state, and died in Yolo county in 1905, leaving an only son, George F. In 1908 Mr. Anderson was again married, this time being united with Miss Minnie Campbell, who was born in Missouri, but has been a resident of California from early life. One daughter, Helen C., blesses this union. Various fraternal organizations receive the allegiance and aid of Mr. Anderson, who enjoys the insurance privileges of the Woodmen, as well as the social opportunities afforded by identification with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his wife he has been connected with the local chapter of the Eastern Star, as well as the charities and civic helpfulness for which the Rebekahs are well known.

ISAAC CHILES

The distinction which he enjoyed as a pioneer of 1849, and as one of the most talented men of his day, gave to Isaac Chiles a local prestige and prominence which caused his death to be deeply mourned, for on every side the statement was heard that not only had his untimely demise occurred ere he had attained the expected results of his sagacious endeavors, but in addition the community had lost a citizen of inestimable value to its permanent welfare. Early as was the date of his settlement in Yolo county, he was not the first member of the family to arrive here and to invest in property lying within the present limits of this prosperous section. It is a fact of historic interest that his uncle, Col. J. B. Chiles, crossed the plains during the summer of 1841 in company with Green McMahon. In those days the overland route had not been blazed and travelers were at a loss to decide as to the best roads for travel, hence he and his companion encountered many delays and many dangers happily escaped by later emigrants. Some time after his arrival in the west the colonel located the Los Putas grant in Yolo county and paid for the same, eventually giving a part of the tract to his son-in-law, Jerome Davis, the influential old settler in whose honor the village of Davis was named.

Born in Lafayette county, Ky., July 9, 1829, Isaac Chiles was the only one of fourteen children who claimed the blue grass state as his native commonwealth. Shortly after his birth the parents removed to Missouri, and there all of the other children were born. In Missouri the father owned a large warehouse, which he conducted for years. The eldest child in the family left school at the age of

fourteen and afterward assisted in the warehouse until the spring of 1849, when he started across the plains from Independence, Mo., with wagons and ox-teams. Sacramento was reached in the fall of the same year, and from there he came to Yolo county, where he engaged as bookkeeper for Jerome Davis on the Davis ranch, covering the present site of the village of that name. During 1862 he bought five thousand acres of the grant, which he devoted to the raising of stock and grain.

In January of 1863, Isaac Chiles married Bridget Dee, a native of Ireland. They became the parents of two sons, J. F. and W. D. While still in the prime of his vigorous activities, Mr. Chiles died June 5, 1874, at the age of forty-seven years, ten months and twenty-six days. His success had been large, but it was the universal sentiment that had his life been spared he would have become in time one of the largest land-owners of Northern California, for his ability was great and his energy tireless. Fortunately, his ability and his energy, as well as his lands, have fallen to the inheritance of his sons, both of whom have become prominent citizens of Yolo county. The younger, William D., is represented elsewhere in this volume. The older son, James Franklin, born in November of 1863, has served in the state assembly from Yolo county and owns a large ranch devoted to the raising of grain and of stock, his specialties being thoroughbred horses and Durham cattle. By his marriage to Miss Buneman, a native of San Francisco, he has three children, Henry Gardner, Marjorie and John Preston.

WILLIAM M. LOGWOOD

The old-fashioned prairie schooner was the popular conveyance for transportation at the time of Mr. Logwood's removal to California, and he vividly recalls the incidents of the trip that brought him, when a boy of seven years, from the sunny southland to the land by the sunset sea. The recollections which he entertains concerning his native Texas (for he was born in Sherman county, that state, in 1845) are obscured by the mists that throw childhood into the realms of dreamland, yet he remembers the rugged farmers pausing in their toil to converse concerning the outcome of the Mexican war and the vast riches of the new California mines. The family home, too, was enlivened by discussions as to removal to the west, and his father, Thomas Y. Logwood,

a native of Alabama and a descendant of an old southern family, eventually decided to take his wife and children across the country to California, with the hope of bettering his financial prospects. The year 1852 found them traveling via the southern overland route, and a tedious but uneventful journey found its termination in the Salinas valley of Monterey county, where land was secured and a home established. Death brought its own sorrows into the home within a few years after settlement had been made in the valley, for one of the sons, Thomas, passed away in 1856, and the following year the mother, Susan (Wyatt) Logwood, a Texan by birth and education, was taken from the home, leaving the father with the care of four small motherless children, William M., Charles P., Edward L. and Mary E. The first-named was twelve at that time and thenceforth he practically made his own way, although until the death of the father in 1881, he had the benefit of his practical agricultural experience and kindly counsel.

Having been trained to a practical knowledge of general farming it was natural that William M. Logwood should select it as his occupation in life. After a time he became especially interested in one of the most important departments of agriculture, viz.: the dairy industry. For a long period he conducted a dairy of four hundred cows on the site of what is now the village of Spreckels in Monterey county and became one of the most experienced dairymen in the entire state, gaining a wide reputation for skill in the industry. Indeed, it was this reputation which led to his selection for the important position he now fills. When the Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Company of San Francisco was searching for a man of intelligence and skill to act as foreman of their cattle ranch, commonly known as the old R. S. Carey property, they invited him to fill the position and he consented, the result being that he has been retained in that capacity ever since 1896. His long retention is proof of the high character of his services. The ranch of which he has charge comprises sixty-two thousand acres, and there is usually kept in the vast pastures from one thousand to fifteen hundred head of cattle. The tract lies in the vicinity of Davis, Yolo county, and is owned by the San Francisco firm, who conduct the extensive stock business. To the management of the business Mr. Logwood devotes his entire time and has not had the leisure for participation in politics or in fraternal affairs, although when he was living in Monterey county he held active membership with the Salinas Lodge of Masonry.

During 1885 he married Miss Irene Robbins, a native of Illinois, and since coming to Yolo county he and his wife, with their two children, Leslie and Yewel, have made their home on the large ranch of which he acts as foreman.

THOMAS D. CUMMINS

The prominent young citizen of Yolo county, Cal., whose name is above is a son of the late Thomas J. Cummins, who was born in Fulton county, Ill., July 23, 1838, and passed away at Woodland, December 14, 1910. The younger Cummins was born at College City, Colusa county, Cal., August 10, 1881. His mother was Cordelia (Bostwick) Cummins, a native of Missouri. He was educated in the Woodland public school, which he entered at fourteen years of age, and at Woodland Business College. Then he assisted his father in the latter's stock business until the elder Cummins died. Later, after some time spent on the Cummins ranch in Sutter county, he returned to Woodland, where he has since been operating on his own account. In July, 1911, in partnership with Mr. Boyle, he bought the Brown Brothers feed and fuel business on Main street near Elm. They also do a large business in buying and selling draught horses, shipping many to the most available markets. They handle also much hay, buying and selling as the market dictates.

In San Jose, Cal., Mr. Cummins married Miss Hazel Spaulding, a native of Woodland, and they have two daughters, Sue Dea and Elizabeth. He was made a Mason in Tyrian Lodge No. 284 of Dunnigan, Cal., and is now a member of Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and of Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., and Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T. He affiliates also with the O. E. S. and the Woodmen of the World.

James and Mary (Dickinson) Cummins, parents of Thomas J. and grandparents of Thomas D. Cummins, in the paternal line, were born, respectively, in Greenbrier county, Va., and Lincoln county, Ohio. They settled first in Illinois, then removed to Bates county, Mo., where the mother died in 1847, when Thomas J. was nine years old. The other children of the family were: Jane, Rebecca, Samantha, Emiline, John, James and Samuel. From Bates county the family moved to Henry county, but afterward settled in Ray county. Lured by tales of gold, James Cummins crossed the plains in 1850, and in 1851 returned to his children with several thousand dollars dug out of mines around Hangtown. In 1852 he came back to the coast with a part of his family, he having married a second time. He bought and conducted the old Eagle hotel on the old Nevada road, above Sacramento, until 1855, then sold it, and with one of his daughters and his son, Thomas J., returned to Missouri. In 1857 he bought five hundred cattle, which he drove across the plains to Calaveras county, Cal., settling near Jenny Lind, where he was several years busied with stock-raising. Failing health at length compelled him to return to Greenbrier county, Va., whence he went to Hillsdale, Kan., where he died in 1878.

Arrived in Missouri, Thomas J. Cummins fell in love with and married Miss Bostwick. She was a daughter of Noble D. and Katherine (Cummins) Bostwick, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The Bostwick family settled in Sutter county, Cal., on the Sacramento, in 1857, and later moved to Santa Rosa, whence a year later they went to Oregon, and still another year later, to College City, Colusa county. Mr. Bostwick died in Jackson county, Ore., in 1896, aged seventy-eight; his wife, at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Cummins, in 1899, almost eighty years old. It was on the return from Missouri with the five hundred cattle that at the head of the Humboldt river Thomas J. Cummins and his father had a misunderstanding, which resulted in the departure of the son, with his bride and a cash capital of \$450, with a declaration to the pater that he had no fears for the future and would some day be as rich as his parent. The young couple made the rest of the journey on foot, three hundred miles, their bedding and extra clothing being hauled by fellow travelers with teams. The route was by Beckwith Pass and valley, and at Salt Creek Mrs. Cummins and her sister each earned \$3 a day at sewing. For two months Mr. and Mrs. Cummins managed the Mountain Spring hotel for \$80 a month. With a part of their earnings Mr. Cummins bought a mule, saddle and bridle. The following month they spent with Mrs. Cummins' parents, who had settled near Yuba City. Mrs. Cummins was a mere girl, then between fifteen and sixteen years old, and, after her experiences, it is probable she found her mother's sympathy comforting. Her young husband soon secured employment at \$50 a month in the George Briggs orchard, above Marysville. Four months later he took sheep on shares in Sutter county, and the family lived in the most primitive of log cabins, on a diet principally of rice. He eked out his income by woodchopping and was soon able to buy a cow, and others were bought until they had five. At the end of a year he sold his interest in the sheep for \$1275. His wife had made his shirts out of flour sacks and had raised motherless lambs on cows' milk. They were now able to buy land at Butte Slough, Colusa county, on which he raised hogs up to 1862. He then sold his farm and rented Col. George Hagar's ranch until early in 1870. In the fall he bought four hundred acres in Sutter county, where he later owned eighteen hundred acres, stocked with thousands of sheep and hundreds of hogs. Thirteen years after their separation son and father met on the prairie and were reconciled, and, as he had promised, the son then had more wealth than the father. In 1872 Mr. Cummins took a herd of cattle to Lassen county, but sold out next year to Jacob McKissick. With H. Murdock he bought seventeen hundred cattle and range in Nevada, and the same year he bought fifteen hundred head. Two

years later he bought sixteen hundred head at Forty-Nine, on Lassen trail. He handled cattle for the San Francisco market, 1873-75. Later he bought three thousand acres of hay land in Surprise Valley, Modoc county, Cal. In order to secure better educational advantages for his children he located on a forty-acre tract near College City, Colusa county, where he lived from 1876 to 1894. Then he purchased the fine family home on Court street, Woodland, where he lived out his days, taking occasional trips to his more or less distant possessions. In his more active years he traveled extensively throughout the country, buying stock. He was one of the largest individual stock buyers in California. It was as a business man that he gained most reputation. Socially he was jovial and companionable, approachable when his financial support was desired for charitable or other worthy causes, and at all times a gentleman of the old school, loyal, honorable and fearless. Following are the names of his children, arranged in the order of the birth of those on whom they were conferred: Virginia S., who married James Whitehead; Mary E., who is the wife of George Tolson; Ida S., who died, aged sixteen months; Catharine L., who married Asa Lane; Charles Edwin, who married Lillie Vaughan; Evelyn L., the wife of Jackson P. West; Ada E., who married Charles Betterton; Cordelia M., Mrs. B. W. Worley; Leonora E., Mrs. Forest B. Caldwell; Thomas D., mentioned somewhat at length above; and Miss Blanche A. Cummins, who is a member of her mother's household. There are twenty-three grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

FRED C. EWERT

For more than a quarter of a century the associations of Mr. Ewert have been with the progressive business interests of Woodland, where he has risen to an influential position solely through his unaided exertions. Upon coming to California he was greatly handicapped by a lack of knowledge of the English language, a lack of money with which to meet the necessary expenses of existence in a strange country, and a lack of friends to help him in the first heavy struggles toward independence. Notwithstanding the obstacles and privations of those years he won his way to a post of honor in commercial circles. The greatest aid in those years, as now, was his accurate knowledge of the trade of a watchmaker. Following the excellent German custom, he had been ap-

prenticed to a trade at the age of fourteen years. By a seeming chance the trade selected had been that of jeweler and watchmaker, for which he was well qualified by natural gifts, and in which he soon acquired an unusual proficiency. The knowledge of the trade became the foundation of later success and rendered possible the accumulation of a competency.

The first sixteen years in the life of Mr. Ewert were passed in Germany, where the family home was located in Pomerania. He was born there March 23, 1865, received a fair education in its schools, and served his apprenticeship in Loitz, a thriving village not a great distance from the rockbound coast of the Baltic sea. Accompanying two brothers he crossed the ocean to America in 1881, and on the 1st of November arrived in San Francisco, where he soon secured employment. His unfamiliarity with the English language prevented him from securing work at his trade, and he engaged in other lines of labor until he was able to fill a position as a watchmaker and jeweler. From San Francisco he had removed to Sacramento, and in 1885 he came to Woodland, where he has since made his home. In 1887 he started in the jewelry business here, and by the excellence of his workmanship he won a position of respect and confidence among the people. A general jewelry business was conducted in his store, on the corner of First and Main streets, until August, 1912, when he established himself in his own building, No. 532 Main street, where the appointments and fixtures are as modern and up-to-date as any in the state. By his business integrity and the exercise of high principles he has gained a place among the most honored citizens of his home town, while he further enjoys a reputation for skill and accuracy in all details connected with the occupation selected for his life work.

Since coming to the United States and making a study of our national problems Mr. Ewert has familiarized himself with every phase of citizenship and has proved loyal to his adopted country, while naturally he cherishes an especial interest in the progress of his own town and chosen place of residence. After coming to this city he was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and since becoming one of its members he has been generous in support of its philanthropies and consistent in his exemplification of its high principles. In addition he has been associated actively with the Foresters. At the time of his arrival in Woodland he was only twenty years of age, and it was not until some time afterward that he established a home of his own, his marriage uniting him with Miss Lena Germeshausen, daughter of Joseph Germeshausen and a member of a prominent family of the community. They are the parents of two children, a daughter, Lela, and a son who bears his father's name.

WILLIAM DEE CHILES

The agricultural resources of Yolo county are best known and most highly appreciated by those who by practical experience have acquired an accurate knowledge of its possibilities. In their opinion there is no part of Northern California more rich in its soil or more certain in its offers of a livelihood to farmers than the valley of the Sacramento, and especially that portion thereof exempt from damages by water. It is in this desirable location that Mr. Chiles carries on grain-raising and stock-raising, and the success of his efforts adds another proof concerning the exceptional advantages offered by the region to men of industrious habits and sagacious judgment. The property near Davis, which was left to him as an inheritance, returns a neat annual income in exchange for his intelligent oversight and practical management. It is said that the barley harvested on the ranch has run as high as forty sacks to the acre, and the wheat has produced twenty sacks to the acre. While, of course, the average per annum has been less than these gratifying returns, yet under favorable weather conditions excellent crops always are secured.

The adaptability which Mr. Chiles shows for agriculture is the result of training from boyhood, for he passed his early life on the home ranch and surroundings. Born in the city of Sacramento, April 11, 1868, he received an excellent education in the Christian Brothers' College of that place. Thereafter he continued the duties of the farm, and later he began to operate the two hundred and forty acres left him by his father, Isaac Chiles. Later on his ranch was added to and he now has five hundred and fifty acres. One of his specialties, as previously indicated, is the raising of grain; another is the raising of fine stock. A flock of one hundred head of sheep is kept on the ranch, and there are also fifty head of pure-bred Durham beef cattle, as well as a large drove of Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. For some time he has owned an interest in the imported French stallion Fortuna, and he has raised a number of draft and driving horses of exceptional merit.

The marriage of Mr. Chiles and Miss Clara Callaway was solemnized in 1892 and has been blessed with four sons and one daughter, namely: William E., Richard F., Isaac S., Carol C. and George D. The family of which Mrs. Chiles was a member comprised fourteen children, whose father, Richard Callaway, came across the plains with a large expedition of emigrants during the summer of 1849. At that time he was very young, and it was his privilege to witness the subsequent development of the west through the many years of his identification with its upbuilding. During the early days he engaged in freighting to the gold mines. Many

were the dangers that he experienced and many the thrilling scenes in which he bore a part. When California began to be more thickly populated he removed to the newer regions of Oregon and became quite prominent in that state, being a member of its legislature and assisting in the enactment of laws for its permanent development. It has been the desire of Mr. Chiles to assist in local enterprises to the extent of his ability, and his interest has been especially deep in educational matters, he having served as school trustee with efficiency and zeal. The only fraternal organization with which he has identified himself is the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he holds membership with the lodge in Sacramento.

RICHARD L. BEAMER

From the time of his arrival in the west during the eventful year of 1849, until his death thirty years afterward, the honored pioneer, Richard L. Beamer, was identified with the material development of California, and during the greater portion of the long period he engaged in ranching in Yolo county. Nature qualified him admirably for the difficult task of the frontiersman. A robust constitution and sturdy physique enabled him to endure hardships without detriment to his health. Toil made little impress upon his trained muscles. Work, that open sesame to success, was the lodestar that guided him to an ultimate prosperity neither insignificant nor unworthy of a man of ability. Religion had assisted in the formation of his character and he gave of his best to promote churches and also to advance educational interests. All in all, he was a man of well-rounded character and attractive personality.

Descended from an old family of colonial Virginia, Richard L. Beamer was born in Carroll county, that state, February 29, 1816, and during youth learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. Drifting toward the west with the tide of migration and civilization, he followed his trade in Tennessee and Missouri and in the latter state also improved a tract of raw land. While living in Missouri he married Miss Rebecca Anderson, a native of White county, Tenn. Their son, Richard II., now a leading citizen of Woodland, was born in July, 1849, while the father was en route to California with an expedition of gold-seekers. After he had reached the mines he tried his luck there and met with some success, but the work did not interest him. In 1852 he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. In that year he bought a raw tract of land near the present site of Woodland. Settlers were few. He knew

little or nothing as to crops best suited to the soil and climate. The cultivation of the land was in the nature of an experiment. While there were many drawbacks on account of his ignorance of best methods of cultivation and also by reason of his lack of proper appliances for agricultural efforts, he nevertheless soon proved to his own satisfaction that he could earn a livelihood here.

The question of a livelihood settled, the next enterprise of importance confronting the resolute pioneer was the return to Missouri after his family. Arriving at home in the fall of 1853 he saw for the first time his son, Richard H., a child of four years. During 1854 he brought his wife and child to California and settled on his claim in Yolo county. Eventually he became owner of four hundred and eighty acres of well-improved land, with buildings, fences and other appurtenances of a modern estate. It was on this place his death occurred November 5, 1879, and from here his body was carried to his last resting place, not far from the scenes familiar to him through years of activity. His able helpmate and widow is still living at the age of eighty-seven years, making her home at the old family residence, at the head of North Third street. From youth Mr. Beamer had been identified with the Christian Church, and in his last days the hope and peace of religion encompassed him with a serene happiness. A believer in education, he always regretted his own lack of early advantages, and always aided the young in their efforts to secure schooling. When Hesperian College was established he was one of its most enthusiastic promoters and friends, and he gave freely of time and influence to aid the institution in its struggle for maintenance. The discouraged and the destitute found in him a generous helper and the community enjoyed the benefit of his ripened experience and broad citizenship.

CALEB R. WILCOXON, D. D. S.

The removal of the Wilcoxon family from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast was accomplished in successive stages of migration, in accordance with the principles governing the westward current of civilization. A colonial establishment of the name in Maryland brought the family into touch with the southern culture of the period. It was Louis, a native of Maryland, who crossed the mountains into Kentucky and later established the name to the west of the Mississippi river. As in Kentucky he had been a pioneer of resourceful ability and undaunted courage, so in Missouri he exhibited the qualities typical of the frontiersman, and with tireless energy labored to transform a tract of raw land into a pro-

ductive farm. The balance of his useful life was passed in Howard county and there was reared to manhood his son, Caleb E., who was born in Bullitt county, Ky., September 8, 1823, but had been taken to Missouri in very early years. The environment in Missouri was wholly that of the frontier. Schools were few and widely scattered. The teachers were in many instances little better informed than the pupils, while the log cabins utilized as "temples of learning" were as crude as the text-books and the methods of instruction employed.

That the pioneer's son, deprived of every advantage for culture and education, should nevertheless have risen to prominence and success furnishes abundant proof as to his native ability and the force of will which enabled him to surmount obstacles and rise above circumstances. With the courage that always characterized him he started across the plains in the spring of 1853, bringing with him his wife and infant child, and making the journey in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen. Many months of weary travel had dragged their slow length along ere he reached California and found employment for the support of his family. After a very brief period with a Marysville firm as bookkeeper he was appointed under-sheriff of Sutter county, and in 1856 was elected county clerk, auditor and recorder, which positions he filled during much of the ensuing fourteen years. Afterward he served for one term as a member of the general assembly of the state legislature. In addition he filled out an unexpired term as sheriff and tax collector, also filled out a term as county superintendent of schools, and was further chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of treasurer. All of these offices, with their varied duties and heavy responsibilities, he filled with fidelity and intelligence. His admirable adaptability for the public service led to his election from his district to the state board of equalization, and for eight years he continued on the board, being its chairman most of the time. Upon his retirement from the office he was succeeded by Hon. Richard H. Beamer.

Easily one of the foremost men of his day and locality, it would be difficult to mention any important enterprise to which Caleb E. Wilcoxon did not lend his influence. During early days he served both as postmaster and express agent of Yuba City, but eventually his interests became too diversified for him to retain these positions. For a long period he was interested with T. D. Boyd in mercantile affairs at Yuba City. Liberal and charitable to a fault, he never refused an appeal for aid or declined to help the unfortunate. The Methodist Episcopal Church South received his generous assistance for years, and not only did he make liberal donations to the building of the house of worship at Yuba City, but in addition he

donated the site of the parsonage and always helped in the maintenance of the congregation by large offerings. While still living in Missouri he had been initiated into Masonry and when Enterprise Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., was organized at Yuba City he became one of its charter members, besides which he also maintained a warm interest in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When his death occurred January 2, 1904, there were countless expressions of regret among his large circle of acquaintances throughout the state and upon the occasion of his funeral every business house in Yuba City was closed as a last token of respect to his memory.

As previously stated, the marriage of Hon. Caleb E. Wilcoxon had occurred prior to his removal to the coast. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia Ann Crow, was born in Charleston, W. Va., and in very early childhood accompanied her parents to Ohio, thence soon removing to Missouri and settling in Howard county. Of her marriage eleven children were born, seven of whom grew to maturity. The eldest of the children was a native of Missouri, the others being natives of Sutter county, Cal. Her last years were quietly passed in the last-named county and there she passed away two months after the demise of her husband. Six of her children are still living, the fourth of these being Dr. Caleb Russell Wilcoxon, an honored professional man of Woodland, and a native of Sutter county, born at Yuba City March 31, 1862. After he had completed the studies of the Yuba City schools he entered the office of the county clerk, auditor and recorder of Sutter county, where he continued as a deputy from 1880 until July, 1886. Upon resigning as deputy he entered upon the duties of postmaster of Yuba City, to which office he had been appointed under the administration of President Cleveland. The term lasted for four years, until July of 1890. Meanwhile, leaving the office in charge of his brother as deputy, in 1888 he became bookkeeper with Weinlander & Hexter of Marysville, with whom he remained for four years. Nominated and elected county clerk of Sutter county on the Democratic ticket, he entered upon official duties in January of 1893 and served one term of two years.

For some time it had been the ambition of the young county official to take up dental studies and he had saved much of his salary for that purpose. During May of 1895 he matriculated in the University of California and there he kept up the regular course until he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of D.D.S. After a short professional engagement in San Francisco he came to Woodland and opened an office, October 1, 1898, in the First National Bank Building, where he has since remained, being now the oldest active practitioner in the city in point of professional service. He

is a member of the Sacramento Valley Dental Society and the California State Dental Association, having been a member of the latter since June, 1899, and in both of which his standing is the highest and his reputation for broad professional knowledge the most enviable.

To limit all mention of Dr. Wilcoxon to his professional labors, important as these have been, would be to do injustice to the varied mental powers that have enabled him to participate actively and successfully in many progressive projects. Recognizing the value of education to the future prosperity of our country, he has never refused to aid movements for the promotion of the schools. For six years he served as a member of the board of education and during two years of the time he held the presidency of the board, meanwhile giving of his best efforts to the advancement of the public schools. In national politics he votes with the Democratic party, but partisanship with him gives place to patriotism. The greatest good to the greatest number has been his aim as a citizen and as an official. Movements for the moral upbuilding of the community receive the same support from him that is given to educational affairs, while his allegiance to religious work has been equally vital and steadfast. As president of the board of elders and deacons of the Woodland Christian Church, he occupies a leading position in the activities of that organization, whose charities he supports with zeal and whose missionary movements he fosters with enthusiasm. April 18, 1900, he married Miss Mary Josephine Boggs, daughter of the late A. Leonard Boggs, of Woodland; her mother was Mrs. Clementine (Aull) Hughes, an estimable lady still residing in this city. In church and in society Mrs. Wilcoxon holds a position of esteem and influence and she also gives generous support to the charitable measures fostered by the Doctor. The latter was made a Mason in Enterprise Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., and subsequently identified himself with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., of which in 1907 he served as master. When the Woodland Merchants' Association was organized he was selected the first president and for three years he filled the position with characteristic devotion. Nor has his service been less helpful as president of the Federated Brotherhood of Woodland, an organization having for its aim the raising of the standard of social conditions and the moral uplifting of the community.

CHRIS SIEBER

The large hardware establishment of Chris Sieber & Co. is said to be among the oldest stores of its kind in Yolo county and now

occupies a central location on Main street, Woodland, where a commodious modern building is utilized for the storage and display of the large variety of agricultural implements, hardware, harness, etc., provide for the selection and convenience of the customers. The firm represents the John Deere Plow Company, also carries a full line of wagons and carriages manufactured by Studebaker Bros., besides selling the Deering harvesters and mowers and the gas engines manufactured by Root & Vanderworth. In connection with other lines of activity the firm manufactures harness and also provides facilities for the repair of harness brought to them by their customers. Every department of the business shows the thrift, energy and wise judgment of the owner, whose capable oversight is seen in the smallest details as well as the most important orders of the house.

Much of the success and present standing of the business is due to the qualities inherited by Mr. Sieber from a long line of Teutonic ancestors. His father, Christopher, was born at Grosgrade near Heilbronn in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 29, 1847, and received a fair education in his native country, where also he served an apprenticeship to the trade of tinsmith and plumber. Crossing the ocean in 1866 he found employment in New York City, whence in 1867 he came to California and worked at his trade in Sacramento. The following year found him in Woodland, where for a few years he was employed as a tinsmith by Mr. Morin. Next he formed a partnership with Otto Schluer and started the first bakery in Woodland, later selling out to his partner. During 1880 he bought the Pacific House on the corner of Main and Elm streets and after improving and enlarging the building he continued to act as landlord until the time of his death, which occurred December 13, 1898. In politics he had been a loyal Democrat and for one term he served as city treasurer. Fraternally he held membership with the Chosen Friends, Hermann Sons, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in religious preferences he was in sympathy with the Lutheran Church, in which he had been confirmed while yet in Germany.

The marriage of Christopher Sieber, Sr., took place near Yolo, Cal., May 10, 1874, and united him with Miss Christiana Fredericka Buob, who was born at Eberbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, being a daughter of Christian and Barbara (Brudi) Buob. After having followed the baker's trade for many years in his native land Christian Buob in 1863 brought his family to America. They crossed the ocean on the steamer America. At New York City they boarded the North Star for Aspinwall. After having crossed the isthmus they proceeded up the Pacific ocean on the Golden Age and landed in San Francisco October 27, 1863. Securing land two miles north

of Yolo, Mr. Buob began to till the soil there. During 1880 he removed to a ranch near Washington and there resided until his death. Of his six children Mrs. Sieber was next to the youngest and she was educated principally at Yolo. After the death of her husband she continued to manage the hotel until 1907, when she sold the property and since then she has been living a retired life at Woodland. Of her six children four were daughters, Frieda Henrietta, Elsa, Bertha and Carrie. The older son, Christian, is universally known as Chris. The younger son, Louis Henry, is engaged in the real-estate business at Oakland.

Membership in Woodland Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, comes to Chris Sieber by virtue of his western birth. He claims Woodland as his native place and here he was born December 22, 1881. Here also he received his education in the public schools and Pierce's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1898. In a very humble position he was given employment by T. B. Gibson, but soon his worth was recognized and he was promoted to greater responsibilities. January 17, 1903, he bought the hardware and implement business from Mr. Gibson and since then has given close attention to the upbuilding of the business. It was in 1912 that he moved from his old location at Main and Elm streets to his present place of business. For years he has been a member of the California Retail Hardware Dealers' Association and he further is connected with the Woodland Merchants' Association and the Woodland Chamber of Commerce.

The marriage of Mr. Sieber took place at Vacaville and united him with Miss Lillian Buck, daughter of W. H. Buck, a well-known horticulturist of the locality. Of her marriage there are two children, Raymond and Margaret L. Politically Mr. Sieber always gives allegiance to the Democratic party. His interest in educational matters led him to accept the office of member of the Woodland board of education and he served in that capacity for four years. The Woodland lodge of Odd Fellows has enjoyed the benefit of his active co-operation, as has also the Hermann Sons. Interested in Masonry he has identified himself with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M.; Woodland Chapter, R. A. M.; Woodland Commandery, K. T., and Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco.

DANIEL FLINT

Recognized among hop growers as an authority in that line, Mr. Flint, who resides in Sacramento, Cal., also enjoys the honor of

being the first man in the state to experiment with the product under the climatic conditions found in California. He was born in Swanzey, N. H., May 9, 1832, his parents being natives of Vermont. His mother was in maidenhood Harriet Rixford, and shortly after her marriage with Benjamin Flint, accompanied him to a New Hampshire farm, where they remained during life.

The youth of Daniel Flint was spent upon the home place, and after completing his education, which included also an academic course, he worked on his father's farm a few months. Later he became a clerk in Winchester and after three years' service went to Crown Point, N. Y., where he entered the employ of Flint & Holton, his duties taking him upon Lake Champlain. In 1853 he decided to ally his future with a number of pioneers who were about to immigrate to the west, and by way of Cape Horn on the clipper ship "Mystery," after a voyage of one hundred and thirty-nine days, finally reached San Francisco, where he secured a position in the bonded warehouse of the United States government. In 1855 he became his brother's bookkeeper, faithfully performing his duties for three years, when he located in the Sacramento valley and engaged in hop raising, he and his brother having previously conducted experiments in Alameda county. Having convinced himself that the climate of California was conducive to the successful culture of hops, Mr. Flint purchased in Sacramento county twenty acres, setting out the first hop yard ever planted on the Pacific coast. His crop justified all his expectations, but upon attempting to dispose of it, he was met by an unforeseen obstacle, the brewers declining to accept his product, stating their preference for the eastern hops which they had long employed in the manufacture of their goods. Not discouraged, however, Mr. Flint proposed to a prominent brewer that he try a portion of the western hops which should cost him nothing should they prove unsatisfactory. The manufacturer agreed, and, after experiments, purchased from Mr. Flint his entire crop. Continuing to improve his product, Mr. Flint soon became recognized throughout the state as the most expert hop grower in the west. As a proof of his ability in this line, he wrote a prize paper on the subject in response to a request from the government, receiving for his article a draft for \$140. Besides his two ranches in Sacramento county, of fifty and sixty-five acres, respectively, he owns a number of hop yards elsewhere, and employs a large number of people during the picking season. He is also interested in the breeding of high grade horses, not only roadsters and trotters, but draft animals as well.

Mrs. Flint, a most gracious and charming woman, became the wife of Daniel Flint, August 22, 1854. Prior to her marriage she was Mary E. Russell and was born in Crown Point, N. Y., the

daughter of Jonathan Russell. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Flint: Lillian J., now Mrs. Elwood Bruner; Russell R.; Flood V.; Alice H., wife of William Lampert; William R.; Howard M.; Clarence C., of the United States Navy; Stanley M., and Edward C. All the sons, with the exception of two, are engaged in hop culture. Mr. Flint is a staunch Republican, and although many times requested by friends of note to accept a public office, he has deemed it unwise to do so, and continues in his quiet mode of life. He is an active Odd Fellow and has served also as master of the local grange and grand master of the state grange, of which he acted as treasurer four terms. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is deeply interested in the work of the Humane Society, which he assisted in organizing and of which he is treasurer. He is also closely identified with the charitable work of the community. For two years he served as superintendent of the track of the State Agricultural Society, of which he was a director for three years. Throughout his career Mr. Flint has ever shown toward his fellow men the greatest consideration and by his honorable dealings maintains the esteem of his many friends and associates.

JAMES RICHARD FISHER

Bereft by fate of the kindly ministrations of parents during the formative period of childhood and forced by poverty to forego educational opportunities in order to earn a livelihood, Mr. Fisher struggled against adversity and discouragement and has won his way to a gratifying position in the community where for thirty years he has been an honored resident. While he was still very young the Civil war cast its dark shadow over the country and his father, Benjamin F., a Missourian by birth, nevertheless took up arms in defense of the Union and bore a brave part in various battles of the Rebellion. During the period of his service he was stricken with measles and the disease terminated fatally. Learning of his illness his wife, who was a Miss Pace, a native of Missouri, hastened to the camp to nurse and care for him. There she, too, fell ill with the same disease and both of them died in the soldier's camp. They left to mourn them an only son, who was still too young to realize his heavy loss, and an only daughter, Mary Jane, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Born in Johnson county, Mo., April 16, 1858, James R. Fisher passed the years of boyhood on a farm in his native locality. Dur-

ing 1874 he went to Texas and worked on a farm in Denton county. After a brief period there he went further west in the state and for four years worked on a cattle ranch. Coming to California in 1881 he joined an uncle and aunt in Yolo county and afterward spent several years as a hand on a ranch. It was not until 1897 that he established domestic ties. On the 14th of November of that year he married Annie E., daughter of U. B. Sassaman, and a native of Sutter county, this state, her father having migrated hither from Pennsylvania in a very early day.

For thirty years or more Mr. Fisher has lived in Yolo county, where in 1891 he bought ten acres adjacent to the village of Yolo and included within the limits of the town. Here he built a house and a barn and made other improvements. With the exception of engaging in the butcher business and carrying on a meat market at Yolo for two years, he has earned his livelihood from his little farm, where for some years he has kept several fine cows and has made a specialty of dairying. At present he also engages in the poultry business with profit and on an extensive scale. In view of the fact that he came to this county without means and incurred a heavy debt in buying his present place, he is to be credited with sagacity and energy in attaining a competency through his exertions. While he has been a voter at Yolo for thirty years he has never sought office and, aside from casting a Republican ballot, he has taken no part whatever in politics. In religious connections he is identified with the First Baptist Church of Woodland. Many years ago he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Knight's Landing, which he has served as an official and has been a leader in many of the activities of the organization. In the quiet round of daily duties he has lived a busy life among the people of the community. Without the ties of near kindred to draw him back to his native locality, he has centered his affections upon the home of his adoption and believes Yolo county to be as desirable a location as may be found for those desirous of enjoying a quiet, useful and contented existence.

EDWARD J. EVANS

Long identification with Yolo county and close observation of material conditions enabled Mr. Evans to exercise sound judgment when in the autumn of 1908 he invested in the property he now owns in the neighborhood of Yolo. While the farm is quite small, containing only twenty acres, it has been made to produce a large an-

nual income through an abundance of water for irrigation. The pumping plant comprises two wells equipped with a gasoline engine of thirty-five horsepower and enables the owner to raise large crops of alfalfa, the average annual yield being eight tons to the acre. Ample facilities for the storage of the hay are afforded by the barns, which also afford shelter for the stock kept on the place. A specialty is made of the dairy business and of the raising of Berkshire hogs of excellent quality. In both of these departments of stock-raising and agriculture the owner has gained a local reputation for care, skill and sagacious judgment.

It was during the year 1876 that Mr. Evans came to the west from Ohio and settled in Yolo county, where ever since he has made his home. He was born in Portage county, Ohio, March 17, 1852, the son of Evan and Ann (Morris) Evans, natives of Wales, whose family comprised five children, namely: Mary, Jennie, David, Edward J. and Robert. The years of his boyhood were uneventfully passed in study at the country schools and in work on the home farm, and the lessons of patient industry he learned while tilling the soil were no less valuable than the knowledge acquired from text-books. Much he learned also of trees and birds and plants and soil as he worked in the open and studied nature with a boy's eager thirst for information. December 14, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Thomas, who was born and reared in Portage county. The Thomas family is of Welsh origin and one of its first representatives in America was William S. Thomas, who in early life migrated from his native Wales to Ohio, where he married Miss Mary Phillips, who was born in the same locality as himself. They settled upon a farm in Ohio, reared their children at the old homestead and remained there until death ended their activities.

For about two seasons after his marriage Mr. Evans lived upon a farm in Ohio, but in 1876 he brought his family to California and settled in Yolo county. During the first four years here he worked on a ranch near Dunnigan and later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres west of the railroad, where he cleared the land, brought the soil under profitable cultivation and engaged in raising grain and stock. Ten busy years were spent on that farm and he then sold, after which he operated leased land for some time, again becoming a property owner in 1908, when he bought a small farm near Yolo. The place contained fair improvements, including a house and barn, and he since has built another barn, thus giving him all needed facilities for the storage of hay and shelter of stock.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Evans comprises three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, William S., a rancher of Yolo county, is married and has four sons, Myron, Milton, Edward and Robert. The eldest daughter and second child, Harriet C., is the

wife of William S. Stetson, a farmer near College City. Mary married Herbert Howlett and has three children, Alberta, Evan and Mary Elizabeth. Edward M., a business man of Sacramento, has three children, Edward, Howard and Marcelle. Seth Evert studied civil engineering in the California State University at Berkeley, where he was a member of the class of 1911. Always steadfast in his refusal to hold office, Mr. Evans nevertheless maintains a warm interest in public affairs and is well informed concerning governmental problems. At the national elections he votes for Republican nominees, but in local issues he is independent. For many years he and his wife have been earnest church workers. While living near Dunnigan he acted as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in that village and after moving near Yolo he served for several years in a similar capacity with the school at this point. In addition he has officiated as steward and trustee and has been generous in his contribution toward the maintenance of the church, as well as toward its missionary enterprises.

HON. HUGH McELROY LA RUE

Although death has stilled the voice and terminated the forceful activities of Hon. Hugh McElroy LaRue, it will be long ere his influence will be lost in the county of Yolo and long, too, ere the power of his personality shall cease to be an effective factor in the local upbuilding. Every line of advancement felt the impetus of his splendid mind and energetic spirit, and, while he was a pioneer of 1849 and very active in the early settlement of the west, he undoubtedly will be less remembered by his accomplishments during that era than by his activities of a later date. The ranch near Davis which is now owned by his heirs and the nucleus of which he acquired as early as 1866, comprises two thousand and sixty acres, of which one thousand acres are under cultivation to barley, wheat and oats. All the grains produce well in this soil and at times the barley has averaged as high as thirty-five sacks to the acre. Fifty acres are in almonds and two hundred and twenty acres in wine grapes form the largest vineyard in the entire county, producing from six to seven tons per acre. Under a contract for ten years the vineyard products are shipped to the California Wine Association. In grapes of the white variety there are the Burger and the Green Hungarian, while of the reds there are the Alicante Bouschet, Caragnan, Serene, Beclan, Charbono and Mondeuse.

As an illustration of what may be grown on the rich soil of the

ranch, and indeed upon any ranch in Yolo county if properly cared for, it may be stated that the LaRue ranch has the following trees in full bearing: almonds, walnuts, oranges, lemons, figs, persimmons, pomegranates, olives, pears, peaches, apples, apricots, plums and prunes. Every acre of the tract is under an irrigation ditch and there is also a private pumping plant operated by an engine of sixty-horse power. Eighty head of horses and mules are required in the sowing of seed, harvesting of crops and ploughing of the ground, and such is the quality of the soil that it can be ploughed one day after a heavy rain. Ever since the original owner of the property brought an importation of jacks from Kentucky there have been fine mules raised on the ranch, about forty having been the number for the past season. A specialty is made of Holstein cattle and about two hundred and fifty head of hogs are raised annually, besides which considerable attention is also given to horses. For eighteen years Jacob Stihl has acted as the efficient overseer of the ranch, while the eldest son of the owner, Jacob Eugene La Rue, was retained as manager until his death in January of 1906, since which time another son, Calhoun Lee LaRue, has filled the position of superintendent with intelligence and sagacity.

Tracing the genealogy of the LaRue family it is ascertained that they were so prominent in Kentucky that the county in which they lived was named in their honor and Hodgenville, the county seat, was named for the maternal grandfather of H. M. La Rue. Near this same town Abraham Lincoln was born on a farm owned by Mr. LaRue's grandmother. In the neighboring county of Hardin, same state, Hugh McElroy LaRue was born August 12, 1830, being a son of Jacob Hodgen and Sarah Cummings (McElroy) LaRue. At the age of nine years he accompanied the family to Missouri and settled in Lewis county near the Mississippi river. It was not long before he began to talk about going west. The mysterious unknown regions beyond the plains seemed to exercise a fascination over his mind. In 1849, before news of the discovery of gold had reached his neighborhood, he joined an expedition of emigrants under the command of V. A. Sublette and Dr. Conduitt. They crossed the Missouri river at Boonville and left Independence on the 29th of April, journeying along the Platte river and through South Pass, thence via Sublette's cut-off and the Oregon trail. In the short distance of thirty miles they crossed the Truckee river twenty-seven times. On the 12th of August they arrived at the Bear river mines near Steep Hollow. For six weeks the young prospector remained in that locality, but later he mined at Grass Valley and Deer creek. With others he built one of the first cabins at Oleta, Amador county, and worked the first mines.

In those days Oleta was known as Fiddletown, the name orig-

inating in the fact that some violin-players from Arkansas passed the long and wet winter season at their favorite recreation and the first sound heard by approaching travelers was that of the fiddle. From that camp Mr. LaRue went to Willow Springs, four miles west of Drytown, where he carried on a small restaurant until early in March. During the spring of 1850 he made a trading expedition to Shasta and sold groceries from his wagon to merchants and miners. Flour brought forty cents per pound, pork, ham, sugar, coffee, potatoes and rice from \$1 to \$1.25 per pound, and whisky and brandy about \$8 a gallon. After a second trip to Shasta in June, same year, he came to Sacramento and began to work as a blacksmith and wagon-maker. The cholera epidemic of that year made it necessary for him to seek other employment. Renting a part of rancho del Paso on the Norris grant, he engaged in raising vegetables and later embarked in grain farming. As early as 1857 he planted an orchard of seventy-five acres, the first large one in the valley and one of the first that was irrigated. The floods of 1861-62 damaged the orchard and the failure of Mr. Norris following shortly afterward, he bought the orchards, but the floods of 1868 entirely destroyed the work of the previous decade.

As early as 1866 Mr. LaRue had purchased nine hundred acres in Yolo county and to this he added until the ranch contained more than two thousand acres. After the floods of 1868 he sold his interest in the rancho del Paso and gave his time to the Yolo county property, but made his home in Sacramento in order that his children might have the advantages offered by the city schools. When the wine industry was still in its infancy he became interested in vineyards and planted one hundred acres to grapes. Other improvements were made, some of which already have been mentioned, while others, equally important, are beyond the limits of this space to present in detail. When advancing years rendered active work less desirable, he turned over to his sons the care of the large property, and retired to private life, with a record of having raised crops for more than fifty consecutive years in California. His agricultural experiences centered in the counties of Colusa, Yolo, Napa and Sacramento.

During 1858 Mr. LaRue married Miss Elizabeth Marion, daughter of Thomas Lizenby, a pioneer of Lewis county, Mo., and also of Colusa county, Cal. Mrs. LaRue was a half-sister of Rev. William M. Rush, D. D., of the Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of Hon. John A. Rush, at one time state senator from Colusa county and later attorney-general of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. LaRue were the parents of four sons and one daughter, Jacob Eugene (who died in January of 1906), Calhoun Lee, Hugh McElroy, Jr., John Rush and Marie Virginia (who died in 1888). During 1856 Mr. LaRue became a member of the Sacra-

mento Society of California Pioneers, of which he served as president several times. As master of the Sacramento Grange he was prominent in another organization prominent in its day. For years he was a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 49, F. & A. M., and also affiliated with the chapter.

For years one of the leading Democrats of his locality, Mr. LaRue never lost his interest in public affairs and when he passed from earth, December 12, 1906, not only his party, but the state as well, lost a patriotic supporter and loyal promoter. During 1857 the Democrats elected him sheriff of Sacramento county by a majority of eight votes, but when the election was contested he lost the office. When again he became a candidate in 1873 he was elected by a large majority. During the sessions of 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature and served as speaker. As representative from the second congressional district, in 1879 he served as a member of the state constitutional convention. While in the legislature he supported the bill providing for the erection of an exposition building for the State Agricultural Association, also supported the revision of the general railroad laws, the county government act, the bill reorganizing the senatorial and assembly districts and the laws relating to taxes. During 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for senator and ran ahead of his ticket, but was not elected.

From 1867 until his death in 1906 Mr. LaRue was identified with the State Agricultural Association. Three times (1879-1880 and 1882) he was chosen president of the organization. After 1882 he was a member of its board of directors. During the expositions he acted as superintendent of the pavilion. While president of the board, also while speaker of the assembly, he was an ex-officio member of the board of regents of the California State University at Berkeley. He was National Chief of Viticulture at the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Elected railroad commissioner for Northern California in 1894, he served as president of the board for four years, besides holding other official positions. With his demise another pioneer passed from the scenes of his successful industry. Another link joining the present with the past was burst asunder and another name was added to those of the illustrious immortals recorded in the annals of the state.

HENRY M. KIER, M. D.

The science of therapeutics has no disciple more loyal to the profession, more conversant with its possibilities or more eager to

keep pace with its development than Dr. Kier of Yolo county, a skilled practitioner whose extended experience has brought to him the ever-increasing prestige associated with accuracy in diagnosis and success in the treatment of disease. His researches into the mysteries of materia medica, commenced while he was yet at the threshold of life's activities, have been continued with enlarged appreciation and growing results up to the present time. In these studies he has availed himself of every opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge. The best medical literature of the age has been consulted. The great leaders in medicine and surgery have been sought. The centers of medical research, both in this country and abroad, have been visited in an eager effort to keep pace with the modern development of the science. Extensive travels have been entered upon with a view to the broadening of his professional knowledge. Nor has this desire for increased medical information been the mere selfish hope of personal attainments. On the other hand, he has continued to be an earnest student of the profession, an eager disciple of the greatest physicians and surgeons in the world, solely that he might use the knowledge thus acquired for the benefit of the patients under his charge. A lofty spirit of altruism has guided his professional labors. Devotion to humanity has been the ennobling principle of his existence. A sense of duty to others, and particularly to those now or in the future to be under his professional charge, causes him to study every development in the science and adopt into his own practice every modernism whose value has been proved by the most exhaustive tests.

It was but natural that Dr. Kier should enter upon the profession of medicine as a life occupation, for from his earliest recollections he was taught to regard the science with deep interest and to believe that a profound, comprehensive knowledge of its varied departments represented the highest phase of human attainments. It was his father, Dr. J. S. Kier, who unconsciously impressed him with the greatness of the profession and whose own self-sacrificing devotion to the work inspired the son to emulation. During the early portion of the nineteenth century, when medical colleges offered fewer opportunities than those of the present day, J. S. Kier, a native of Armstrong county, Pa., and the recipient of a classical education in the Western Reserve College, acquired an exceptionally broad knowledge of materia medica and became one of the most renowned physicians of his native county. After the Cincinnati Medical College had conferred the degree of M. D. upon him he spent some years in professional work in Armstrong county, but his growing reputation led to his removal to Pittsburg, where he became one of the leading men of his profession of that period. About the year 1865 he became a pioneer of Detroit, Mich., where he pur-

chased property, established a home and built up a practice that formed the highest tribute to his professional skill and enviable reputation. Until his death in 1889 he continued to be an active practitioner, deeply interested in all developments in the science, quick to avail himself of modern advancement in therapeutics and grasping with all the enthusiasm of younger years the presentation of new principles for the treatment of disease. In the hopes and aspirations of his professional career he had the wise counsel and active co-operation of his wife, Martha J. (McBride) Kier, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died in Detroit in 1909 at the age of eighty-one years.

The splendid qualifications of the parents, descending as an inheritance to their three sons, brought to each a fair degree of success in his chosen sphere of activity. Dr. William F. Kier became a prosperous physician of St. Louis, Mo., and James A. entered into business enterprises in Detroit, Mich. The eldest of the three, Dr. Henry M. Kier, was born at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., August 31, 1847, and received a public-school education in Pennsylvania. After the removal of the family to Detroit in 1865 he attended the schools there for two years. In 1867 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and continued in that institution until 1869, when he was graduated with the degree of M. D. Upon returning to Detroit he became associated with his father in professional work. However, he soon found that his professional knowledge was incomplete and unsatisfactory. With the high ideals which he entertained of the calling he was satisfied with nothing less than the best. Under these circumstances he determined to continue his collegiate studies beyond their previous limits. Choosing St. Louis as the center of his advanced studies, he forthwith entered the St. Louis Medical College and took a thorough post-graduate course under the distinguished professor of obstetrics and gynecology then connected with the institution, while at the same time he gained practical experience in the profession by laboring among the patients of the Sisters' Hospital. In 1874 the college conferred the degree of M. D. upon him. He chose California as the field for his future professional career, selecting San Francisco as his probable location. However, having formed the acquaintance of Dr. Edward Gordon, of Knight's Landing, Cal., a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College and a young man of professional promise, Dr. Kier naturally visited him on his arrival in the west. He was immediately impressed with the greatness of the county and its future possibilities and he therefore joined his friend as a practitioner at Knight's Landing. Six months later Dr. Gordon removed to Dixon, but Dr. Kier continued at the same location until 1880, when he went to Europe for the purpose of

carrying forward special studies under some of the master surgeons of the world. For two years he studied in the medical department of the University of Vienna and then for nine months he had the further advantage of a special course in the University of Berlin, after which he spent four months in the city of London and studied the principles of therapeutics as explained by some of the leading physicians of Great Britain. Upon his return to Yolo county in 1884 he engaged in practice at Woodland and in this city he has built up an enviable reputation for medical skill. Few physicians in the west have enjoyed more extended advantages than he and his years of close study and research have enabled him to make a success of his chosen work. Identifying himself with the local progress of the profession, he has entered into active membership with the Yolo County Medical Society. The California State and American Medical Associations also have the benefit of his intelligent co-operation. Aside from his professional activities, he has found leisure only for identification with Masonry, whose principles of philanthropy and brotherhood always have appealed to him as an agency in the forward march of humanity. As early as 1875 he was made a Mason in Grafton Lodge, F. & A. M., at Knight's Landing, and he still retains his membership in that lodge, being one of the very few survivors of its leading workers of early days. Since becoming one of its members he has risen in the order until now he is a thirty-third degree Mason in the United States jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite.

WILLIAM NATHANIEL MARDERS

An example worthy of emulation, in that it represented noble and exemplary principles, was the life of W. N. Marders, one of Yolo county's pioneers, who passed away August 13, 1899. To the end, Mr. Marders remained true to his highest ideal of honor, and not one of his many acquaintances was ever able to speak of him in aught but respect and admiration. Born in Monroe county, Mo., August 30, 1834, Mr. Marders spent his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the country schools. At the age of nineteen he determined to start in life for himself, and with his father's gift of \$10—a large sum to the boy—he fared forth, rich in the hopes of youth. Shortly after this, in 1853, he secured a position as driver with Glenn and Wilson, cattle dealers, who were about to cross the plains. Upon reaching Nevada he allowed the party to proceed without him, and thereupon became

interested in mining and followed it for several years. Relinquishing this work, he took up freighting, operating between Sacramento, Auburn, Cal., and Virginia City, Nev., but in 1860, weary of continual traveling, he purchased, in Shasta county, a ranch which he stocked and conducted for the next four years. He then located in Yolo county on a homestead. At this time, however, funds were low and it became necessary to resume for a time his occupation of freighting. Subsequently he went into the sheep raising business at Casey's Flat with his brother Hezekiah, who after several years grew tired of the occupation and took up other work, leaving Mr. Marders in sole possession of the ranch.

November 2, 1873, Mr. Marders married Miss Esther Ryder, a native of Michigan, who came to California when sixteen years old. The young couple took up their residence upon a farm of three hundred and twenty acres near Madison, Yolo county, which they purchased and stocked with cattle, horses and mules. From time to time Mr. Marders added to his holdings and at the time of his death owned nine hundred and fifty acres, considered one of the most valuable stock and grain ranches in Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Marders' word was as good as his bond and this, spoken in truth, is the best that can be said of any man. He was devoted to his home and cared nothing for public life, though always interested in municipal work that called for his support. He and his family were members of the Christian Church, which they assisted in every possible way.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marders, namely, William O.; Mabel O., now Mrs. W. E. Nissen, of Palo Alto; Maude Esther, who is the wife of Harry R. Brown, and whose home is in Palo Alto; and Roy A., who resides in Capay. Of all the pioneer families of the valley none are more highly esteemed than Mr. Marders' widow and her children.

William O. Marders, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Marders, was born near Esparto in 1874, and spent the first thirty years of his life assisting his father on the ranch and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the farming industry, as well as the breeding of horses and cattle. From 1905 to 1907 he ranched in Tehama county before taking up his residence in Woodland, where he spent the next three years. In 1910 he purchased a ranch of twenty acres one mile west of Woodland; this is highly improved and from it he secures annually five or six crops of alfalfa with irrigation. He also has a small dairy supplied by ten cows. In 1904 Mr. Marders married Miss Josephine H. Brown, who was born in Yolo county, her father, Warren Brown, being an early settler here. Mr. and Mrs. Marders have three children, William G., Helen and Russel Alston.

CHARLES EDWARD DINGLE

It is the belief of many that no profession is more important and no responsibilities more weighty than those associated with the preparation of the children of our great country for the duties awaiting them in life's vast fields of labor. To such work Professor Dingle has given the entire period of manhood's activities and with a success that is recognized wherever he is known. Any record of his own life is in many respects also a history of the gradual development of the Woodland schools, with which he is connected as supervising principal and to which he has devoted the most fruitful era of his eventful career. As an educator he has been characterized particularly by a progressive spirit, a far-seeing discrimination, an intelligent vision of present opportunities and a comprehensive insight into future needs. Throughout the entire period of his association with the Woodland schools he has labored conscientiously to raise the standard of education and to secure for the young people of the city the very best possible opportunities to prepare for lives of patriotic citizenship and intelligent helpfulness.

In taking up a consideration of the life of Professor Dingle we find that he is of Missourian nativity and Kentucky lineage. His father, Carter B. Dingle, was born at Georgetown, Ky., and followed the westward drift of migration, settling on a farm in Audrain county, Mo., while he was a mere youth. While in the prime of manhood, in 1860, he was taken from home and children by death. There were six children in his family, and four of these are still living. Charles Edward, who was next to the eldest, was born near Mexico, Audrain county, Mo., August 13, 1852, and at the time of the death of the father he was eight years of age. The mother, who was born in Missouri and bore the maiden name of Nancy C. Ward, afterward became the wife of John G. Dingle, a brother of her first husband; four children were born of that union, three of them being now living. Of the ten children born of both unions Charles Edward was the only one to seek a home on the Pacific coast, the others preferring to remain in the midst of scenes familiar to their early days and among the friends of their youth.

It would perhaps be impossible for Professor Dingle to recall when he first formed the determination to secure an education. As a small child he was ambitious to learn. In that locality and era educational interests were at a low ebb. Little was being done for the children. The teachers were for the most part illy prepared for their profession, the text-books were few and crude, and the schoolhouses bare and uninviting. The school which Professor Dingle attended in his own home district he named "Poverty Point." The name is indicative of the barrenness of the surroundings and the difficulty experienced in securing an education there.

However, he had better advantages in an academy at Mexico, Mo., and later he worked his way through the Kirksville (Mo.) State Normal, from which in 1871 he was graduated with a high standing. On his return home he began to teach in the home district. It can be understood readily that this was no easy task. All of the children were acquainted with him and some had gone to school with him, though in lower classes. To all of them he was known by his nickname of "Bud." The familiarity of old comradeship would in many instances prevent success, but that was not the case with him, for he was so remarkably fortunate in pushing the pupils forward in their studies that he was retained for three years and then resigned against the wishes of the patrons.

Coming to California in 1876 and securing a school near Santa Rosa, Professor Dingle was engaged as instructor in the Rincon district for six months. From there he came to Yolo county and taught for six months in the Buchanan district. Next he taught for six months in the Rincon district and for a similar period in the Buchanan district, after which he followed the work at Black's Station. During 1880 he came to Woodland as vice-principal of the schools. There were then two school buildings and nine teachers, with about four hundred pupils. At the expiration of two years he was chosen principal and continued to serve in this capacity until 1897, when he resigned in order to serve as postmaster under the administration of President Cleveland. During the four years of his incumbency of the office of postmaster he also served as a member of the board of education, being president of the same for one year.

Upon the expiration of his term as postmaster Professor Dingle again was selected as principal of the Woodland schools, and since then there has been no interruption in his association with the exacting duties of educational work. During two years of the time, although nominally supervising principal, he was continued as principal on account of shortage of funds, but since 1912 he has limited his labors to those of supervising principal. There are now three grammar schools and a kindergarten, with seventeen teachers and six hundred and fifty pupils. In addition there is a splendid high school, with seven teachers and one hundred and eighty pupils. The establishment of the kindergarten was due to the efforts of the principal, who for several years labored to arouse interest in the enterprise and finally, about 1892, was successful in having it started. From 1884 until he was appointed postmaster he served as a member of the county board of education, which has had the further benefit of his co-operation since 1910. Success in his work has given him prominence in the California State Teachers' Association and he is further an active member of the National Educational Associa-

tion, whose conventions he has attended several times and in whose progressive plans he has maintained a warm interest. Although never partisan in his political views, he is loyal to the Democratic party, and, had he so desired, could have held many of the offices within the gift of his party. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Masons. He was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., in which he is past master, and furthermore he holds membership in the lodge of Perfection and the Rose Croix, Scottish Rite, in Sacramento.

The pleasant home of Professor Dingle at No. 631 College street is presided over with rare tact and unfailing hospitality by his wife, whom he married in Petaluma, this state, and who was Miss Nellie Sims, born near Mexico, Mo., educated there and in California, and from childhood identified with the Baptist Church. They became the parents of four children. The eldest, Willie Boone, is the wife of Charles W. Ilgner and lives in Sacramento. The elder son, Carter Spence, is now in Mesa, Ariz. Eleanor Edward, who died at the age of twenty years, was a graduate of the Woodland high school and a member of the sophomore class in Mills College. The youngest member of the family circle, Charles Oscar, graduated with the class of 1912 from the Leland Stanford University.

GEORGE H. FISH

Diversified activities, all of them involving extensive responsibilities, have occupied the mature years of George H. Fish, who is one of the leading residents of Knight's Landing, Yolo county, and especially prominent in the vicinity of Woodland and Knight's Landing. At this writing and for some years past he has served ably and resourcefully as superintendent of the old Fair ranch for the Sacramento River Farms Company, an enormous tract of land, aggregating about eleven thousand acres. The varied duties associated with the position he has discharged with tact, fidelity and energy, and both as to results secured from the cultivation of the estate and tactful direction of the workmen engaged thereon he has proved his adaptability to the position. Wheat and barley are the principal crops raised on the ranch and the task of plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing is carried on with the assistance of about forty ranch men, with S. W. Fish as foreman.

The personal identification of George H. Fish with Yolo county

dates from the year 1877, when he came hither a small child in company with his father, Byron Fish. The latter, a native of Michigan and a descendant of eastern ancestry, became an early settler of Boone county, Iowa, where he met and married Miss Nannie Berryhill, a native of Pennsylvania. After some years in Iowa, the family removed to California and in a short time established a home at Knights Landing. For some years the father carried on a wholesale fish business and made large sales to retail dealers at other points, establishing an industry that later attained enormous dimensions under the management of his son, George H. From 1877 until his death in 1891 he was identified with Yolo county and contributed to its commercial development, at the same time winning the regard of a large circle of acquaintances. Of his family of nine children six are now living, namely: Mayme, wife of E. J. Franklin; George H.; Charles, of Knights Landing; S. W., foreman of the Fair ranch; Lucille, Mrs. Charles Moore; and Edward, who is engaged in business.

Born in Iowa May 17, 1876, George H. Fish was reared at Knights Landing and educated in the Grafton schools. From an early age he aided his father in the fish industry and later he embarked in the business for himself. It would be impossible to estimate the tons of fish which he shipped while engaged in the business, but suffice it to state that San Francisco was his principal market in the west and Boston his main shipping place in the east. At one time he controlled the entire San Francisco fish market. From fifteen to twenty men assisted him in the business. When eventually he turned his attention to other lines of enterprise he became foreman on a large cattle ranch and maintained the entire supervision, with cowboys as assistants, of three thousand head of cattle. From that position he came to his present post as superintendent of the Fair ranch that is largely given over to the raising of wheat and barley, with other crops upon a somewhat smaller scale.

An only son, Melvin, has been born to the union of Mr. Fish and Miss Rose Hachman (a native of Chico, Cal.), who were married at Woodland in 1903 and have lived in the same part of the county ever since they began housekeeping. In this neighborhood they have many warm friends who have been drawn to them by their sterling qualities of heart and mind. As a citizen Mr. Fish always gives allegiance to movements for the general welfare. Progressive and public-spirited, he co-operates in all enterprises for the permanent upbuilding of the community. In politics he has been staunch in his support of the Republican party and on several occasions has served as a delegate to local conventions of that organization, aiding its progress here by his wise counsel and enthusiastic allegiance.

THEODORE MEZGER

A Teutonic origin is indicated by the family name of Mezger and it is learned that the ancestry, as far back as the records can be traced, lived and labored in Germany, belonging to the sturdy and honorable middle class forming the bulwark of that and every other country. The founder of the name in the new world was Frederick, father of Theodore and a resident of his native land until arrival at mature years left him free to decide as to a future location, when he took passage on an ocean steamer and crossed to New York City. For a time he held a position in the American metropolis and during the period of his residence there he married Katherine Clause, a native of Germany. Shortly after his marriage he brought his young wife to California via the Panama route in 1868, and after landing from the steamer at San Francisco he proceeded to search for a permanent location. Chance led his steps to Yolo county, and he became one of the pioneers of this portion of the commonwealth. On every hand were evidences of a frontier environment. Vast tracts of land, on which a furrow had never been turned, showed the possibilities for the agriculturists of the future. With characteristic decision he promptly entered a claim to three hundred and twenty acres of raw land, whose richness and fertility his shrewd judgment discerned. Later he also operated the ranch where now his sons reside and here he passed away in May, 1908, after a long and useful existence devoted to the welfare of his family and the upbuilding of his chosen community.

The large family reared by Frederick and Katherine Mezger and carefully trained by them in habits of industry and integrity are now scattered in different places as their occupations have called them, but all are reflecting credit upon the memory of their honored father and are adding prestige to the family name by their own useful, busy lives. The eldest son, Frederick, holds a position as an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad and is a prominent local worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Charles resides in Sacramento. Frank and Theodore are partners in the management of the home farm and cultivate about six hundred acres. The other sons are Albert, of Yreka, and Eugene, of Woodland. Kate, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John Mast, of Madison. Mary married Frederick Dill and lives in Yolo county. The youngest daughter, Clara, resides with her mother in Woodland, where they own a comfortable cottage and enjoy the friendship of their many acquaintances. All of the children received fair educational advantages and all were born and reared in Yolo county, where they are known and respected for worthy traits of character. The brothers adhere to Democratic principles, but as yet have taken

no part in local politics. Fraternally Frank and Theodore hold membership with the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows at Black's Station and contribute generously to the charities of the organization, as well as to other movements for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the community. In addition to their partnership in the management of six hundred acres in Yolo county, Frank also owns some four hundred and eighty acres in Washington. The brothers rank among the resourceful and energetic farmers of the county and merit a large degree of success through their devotion to duty, their adherence to honorable principles and their energetic application to agricultural enterprises.

EMERSON B. HARLEY

A lapse of sixty-one years since the original identification of the Harley family with Yolo county has witnessed a remarkable transformation in the aspect of the region and a gratifying development of the native resources. The founder of the family in this vicinity was an honored pioneer, the late Elias Harley, a descendant of English and German ancestry and the possessor of rugged qualities admirably qualifying him for the difficult achievements demanded of a frontiersman. Born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1815, he followed the tide of migration toward the then undeveloped regions of the Mississippi valley and about 1840 took up land in McLean county, Ill., where he made his home for ten years. Meanwhile the death of his first wife in 1847 left him somewhat alone in the world and thus in a position to respond to the call to the west coincident with the discovery of gold.

Accompanied by a younger brother, Aaron, and journeying in a wagon drawn by a team of mules, in 1850 Elias Harley crossed the plains and autumn of that year found him a stranger at the Placerville camp, eagerly studying prospects and conditions at that famous spot. After he and his brother had tried mining for a year with no special success, in the fall of 1851 they came to Yolo county and settled among the pioneers of this then undeveloped region. Eventually Elias Harley again established domestic ties, choosing as his wife Miss Anna V. Powell, who was born, reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and engaged in teaching school in that state, later following the same occupation in Iowa, and thence coming to California.

The purchase of land had been one of the early acts in the

identification of Elias Harley with Yolo county. For years he and his wife lived upon a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Yolo, and to this he added land adjoining until he owned four hundred and forty acres, which he devoted to grain and stock raising. At the old homestead occurred the birth of their only son, Emerson B., May 29, 1878, and it was in order that he might enjoy the splendid educational advantages for which Berkeley is famed that the parents in 1894 relinquished their agricultural activities and turned their land over to the care of others. From that time they remained in Berkeley until the death of Mr. Harley April 27, 1897, and the widow continued in the city until the completion of her son's education, giving him the advantages of the Berkeley high school and the University of California. After he had completed the course in electrical engineering and had graduated with the class of 1903 with the degree of B. S., he went to Portland, Ore., to take up professional work, and there he and his mother made their home until 1910. Meanwhile the landed interests in Yolo county were in need of skilled supervision. In order that the best returns might be secured from the property it was necessary for the owners to expend money and time on the estate. Accordingly they returned to the old homestead, which Mr. Harley now owns, while his mother owns the other farm, both properties comprising two hundred and eighty acres, being under his personal charge. By a previous marriage, Elias Harley had one child, Celia, Mrs. George Jones, of McLean, Ill., who received one hundred and sixty acres of her father's property, which, as previously stated, aggregated four hundred and forty acres.

The marriage of Emerson B. Harley was solemnized at Berkeley July 12, 1910, and united him with Miss Pluma R. Dutton, who was born in Kansas, but has spent her life almost wholly in California. As a girl she lived with her parents in Oakland and attended the University of California at Berkeley, graduating with the class of 1907 with the degree of B. L. From that time until her marriage she engaged in teaching school, and achieved signal success in the profession. Mr. and Mrs. Harley began housekeeping on the ranch they now own. Here they have erected a commodious bungalow that is a model of comfort and convenience. Other improvements have been made and the farm has been greatly enhanced in value through the intelligent activities of Mr. Harley, who is engaged principally in the raising of grain and alfalfa and is bringing the land into a material condition that renders its cultivation profitable in a constantly increasing degree. For such important tasks as these he gave up his professional labors, and it is now his hope and ambition to develop an estate second to none in point of improvements, thrifty cultivation and gratifying returns.

JOHN D. MARTIN

The power of concentration has been exemplified in the successful activities of Mr. Martin. From early youth he has devoted his energies wholly to the nursery business. While others have drifted from one occupation to another in a desire to find something both congenial and profitable, it was his good fortune at an early age to become identified with an industry for which he was well adapted by natural endowments. As a result of his long association with the occupation there is now no detail with which he is unfamiliar; whether in selection of stock, in judicious choice of suitable varieties, in grafting of trees, or in marketing of crops, in all he displays the sagacity and keen discrimination that have produced his present high standing as a fruit-raiser.

In recognition of his noteworthy success with one of his specialties, the title of "Strawberry" Martin has been bestowed upon him by his hosts of friends and still clings to him, notwithstanding the fact that of late years he has concentrated his attention on seedless raisin grapes as a specialty, giving up to a large extent the production of the rare and delicious varieties of strawberries that once gave him local fame. The nursery business first engaged his attention at the age of thirteen years in his native county of Niagara in York state, where he had received a grammar-school education. The need of earning his own livelihood forced him to leave school at the completion of the grammar course and he then took up the nursery business with a company that gave him charge of two hundred men when he was only sixteen. Being a lad of rugged health as well as tireless energy, he was never absent from his place of work on any days except the 4th of July and Christmas day for a period of ten years. Year after year he continued without the loss of a day's time and he was so energetic in his work that in one year he and his men grafted the enormous number of five million trees. For about three years he was superintendent of Niagara county poor farm, resigning in 1882 for the purpose of coming to the west.

An experience of one year in a nursery in Yolo county was followed by the return of Mr. Martin to his previous occupation in New York, but in 1884 he again came to Yolo county, this time as a permanent resident. Renting twenty acres on Cache creek, he began to plant strawberries, blackberries and loganberries and finally he had the entire tract under cultivation to the choicest varieties. The output was enormous, but Sacramento furnished a convenient and profitable market for even the largest crops, and an immense trade was established in that city, as well as in Yolo county itself. The first large crop was taken off in 1886, and from that year until 1900, he carried on the place profitably. The

arrival of his berries was looked forward to with eagerness by buyers catering to the tastes of critical customers. The products invariably brought the highest market prices, this being due not only to care in cultivation, but to the original discrimination in the selection of stock.

Meanwhile having purchased twenty-seven acres of unimproved land and having planted the same to seedless raisin grapes, in 1900 Mr. Martin removed to his new location and here he has built up a very productive and remunerative vineyard. A capable overseer is employed to reside upon the farm and manage the vines, while the owner himself now spends much of his time traveling both in the east and the west. Various improvements have been made from time to time. A good barn and a packing house were erected and the grapes are cured and packed on the premises. For the year 1910 the entire expense of raising, picking, curing and packing the raisins totaled \$750, while the crop of forty-five tons of choice raisins brought \$4,200 on the market, and the crop of 1911 was equally valuable, this representing a gratifying revenue for twenty-seven acres of land in Yolo county. The owner's success has encouraged others to enter the same occupation, for he has proved what may be accomplished with this soil by careful management and practical business forethought.

PERRY PINCKNEY LAWSON

The genealogy of the Lawson family extends back in America to the colonial period of our national history and the entire record is one of high principles expressed in patriotic loyalty to country and affectionate devotion to family and friends. For many years the name was limited to the eastern coast of the new world, but the spread of civilization led them toward the central west and eventually they became identified with the Pacific coast in a permanent citizenship. John and Elizabeth (Deering) Lawson, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia, lived after their marriage on a plantation in North Carolina, where their son, James Madison, was born. A desire to realize the greater opportunities offered by the valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri led them to leave the beloved scenes of their old-time home. With their scanty possessions loaded in a "prairie schooner," they started for the frontier. The wagon was drawn by oxen and the journey necessarily was tedious, but at the expiration of the uneventful trip they settled four miles north of California, the county seat of Moniteau county,

Mo., where they found conditions strictly those of the wilderness. For many years they labored in the same locality, but finally during the '70s they came to California and settled near Madison, Yolo county, where they continued to reside until death.

It was never the privilege of James Madison Lawson to see the great west. While still in the prime of manhood he died on his Missouri farm in August of 1861, leaving five children, of whom only two survive. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Bailey and was born in Indiana January 8, 1828, still resides in California, Mo., where after the death of Mr. Lawson she married William H. Welch, having one daughter by that union. The oldest child of her first marriage, Perry Pinckney Lawson, was born at the old homestead near California, Moniteau county, Mo., on the last day of the year 1851. Reared on a farm, he early learned the rudiments of agriculture, and this occupation he followed until he left Missouri. March 14, 1875, he arrived at Dixon, Solano county, Cal., and from there he went to Lake county, where he was engaged in teaming for several years.

A resident of Yolo county since 1880, Mr. Lawson has here found various occupations to engage his attention. First he confined himself to the raising of grain and stock and to kindred pursuits of agriculture. About 1894 he began to operate a butcher shop and during 1904 he opened a shop at Guinda. Besides his meat market he conducted a confectionery establishment. Meanwhile from January of 1907 until January of 1911 he filled the office of constable for Guinda and Rumsey townships. The county board of supervisors appointed him in August of 1911 to the position of warden of the Yolo county hospital and he began his duties on the 16th of the same month, since which time he has devoted himself to the economical and practical management of the institution. In connection with the hospital there is a farm of sixty-five acres, of which thirty-five acres are in alfalfa and vegetables. The balance is utilized for grain and for the buildings. A dairy herd is kept on the farm and milk and butter are provided for the table. Another feature of the farm is the raising of hogs. The previous experience of the manager in the raising of stock and his knowledge of the butcher and mercantile business helps him here, as does also his general farming experience, and he is filling the position with manifest judgment, intelligence and trustworthiness.

A friend of his early life became the companion of his mature years when Miss Malinda Ellen Jobe, a native of Moniteau county, Mo., was there united with Mr. Lawson. She was the daughter of Bartholomew and Rebecca Jobe, the former a resident of Missouri, while the latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson became the parents of four children. The only son, E. Gray Lawson, is employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad and makes his headquar-

ters at Roseville, Placer county, this state. The three daughters are as follows: Mrs. Sallie Elizabeth Curry, of Lincoln, Placer county; Mrs. Jessie Floyd Searcy, a resident of Calistoga, Napa county; and Mrs. Ella May Van Dyke, who makes her home at Lincoln.

REV. JOHN G. MANGOLD

It has always been the aim of the German Evangelical Synod of America to serve the German-American people and to keep them in their faith and make them useful citizens of our country, that has given the people freedom of religious thought; this has been the ambition of the pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church at Woodland. That his ministrations have reached beyond the boundaries of his immediate field of labor is indicated by the fact that for six years, from 1898 to 1904, he officiated as president of the Pacific district of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, while in addition for some time he served as a member of the mission board. Both of these important posts furnished an opportunity for sagacious service to the denomination and also brought him into conspicuous pre-eminence among the talented divines of the faith.

In recording events of importance in the life of Rev. Mr. Mangold we find that he was born January 15, 1864, at Leichingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, where his father, Jacob, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Primarily educated in the excellent public schools of Wurtemberg, he later had the advantages of the gymnasium, and after his graduation he crossed the ocean to the United States, where he hoped to continue his studies and acquire a desired knowledge of the English language. It was his good fortune to study in the Congregational Seminary at Elmhurst, a suburb of Chicago, where he completed the classics and began a course in theology. At the expiration of three years in that institution he went to St. Louis and studied theology in a German Evangelical (Eden) college. After his graduation in 1888 he was ordained to the ministry of the denomination which he has since served with true fidelity and intelligent devotion.

Coming to California in 1888 to accept the pastorate of St. John's German Evangelical Church at Pomona, Mr. Mangold continued in that pastorate for three years, and meanwhile was married to Miss Martha Hoops, a native of Nebraska, but from early life a resident of California. During 1891 he went to San Francisco

as pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church. The period of his service as pastor was marked by the erection in 1894 of a house of worship. The site chosen for the building was Mason street, between Pacific and Jackson. Resigning from that charge in 1901, he came to Woodland as pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church and ever since he has ministered to this congregation, besides having charge of the membership at Dixon and Hungry Hollow.

The congregation at Woodland was organized into a church during 1892 through the self-sacrificing efforts of Rev. Mr. Weltge, who at the time was serving as pastor at Hungry Hollow and who by occasional preaching at Woodland gathered together the nucleus of a congregation. The second pastor was Rev. J. Schilling, under whose supervision a house of worship was built, the congregation enlarged and various societies formed for the uplifting of the community spiritually. The third pastor, Rev. J. Endter, served until February of 1901, when Rev. Mr. Mangold was called to the work. Under his ministrations a steady growth has been maintained in every department of the church. The congregation has become known through the munificence of its contributions to missions and charities. The self-sacrificing spirit of the membership has been the secret of the substantial progress made in all good works, and it has been a great blessing to the German people of Yolo county to have had these churches. The young people as well as the older members have risen to honorable positions and won the esteem of their fellow citizens.

The successful labors of Rev. Mr. Mangold have been promoted by the gentle but capable helpfulness of his wife, who, besides the care of a large family, has yet found time to aid in church work and to foster every movement inaugurated for the benefit of the congregation. Her deep religious character has found expression in many ways, perhaps the greatest of which is her wise guidance of the seven children, Anna, Lydia, Martha, John, Carl, Martin and Philip. It has been the ambition of the parents to educate each child adequately for life's responsibilities. The eldest daughter has been educated in the San Francisco State Normal, and the younger members of the family circle also will be given the best opportunities the state affords in its educational institutions.

HENRY GADDIS

Varied lines of development received the encouragement and practical co-operation of the late Henry Gaddis, but he was promi-

nent especially in the agricultural growth of Yolo county and in its educational expansion. Himself the recipient of academic advantages in Albany, N. Y., and later an instructor of the young for a brief period, he possessed a broad knowledge of educational needs and utilized this information to the lasting advantage of Yolo county schools. The first school district in the entire county was organized largely through his intelligent efforts. As early as 1854 the board of supervisors chose him to serve as county superintendent of schools and afterward he was elected to the office, then re-elected, serving altogether for a period of fourteen years. The present splendid school system of which the county boasts was devised under his supervision. A high educational standard was established and first-class instructors were engaged, so that the county stood second to none in its pioneer struggles for the mental advancement of its youth.

Educational activities did not prevent Mr. Gaddis from accumulating a competency through intelligent farming enterprises and in the one, as in the other, he proved a true pioneer, paving the way for the generations to follow. Many were the experiments he tried in his endeavor to ascertain the crops best suited to this soil and climate. In one particular he proved especially helpful to the agricultural element of the community and that was through the summer fallowing of ground, which plan he was the first resident of the valley to attempt and its success caused its general adoption by grain farmers. From the time of his arrival in the county until his accidental death, a period of twenty years, he was a leader in all movements for the general welfare, and many men, in years of activity, have accomplished less than he during his sojourn in this community.

Henry Gaddis was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1818, and was the eldest son and second child among seven children forming the family of Rev. William and Deborah (Blair) Gaddis, natives of Ireland. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the state of New York until the early '40s, when he was transferred to Illinois and there until his death he held a leading position in his church. Meanwhile Henry was sent to the public schools and academy in Albany, N. Y., where later he clerked in a grocery for about two years. For a time he taught school in Lake county, Ill., and also purchased a tract of unimproved land in that state, but later returned to the grocery business in New York state. After his marriage he returned to Illinois and settled on his farm near Waukegan, where he transformed the raw land into a productive estate. Upon learning of the discovery of gold in the west he determined to join the host of emigrants to the coast and during the summer of 1850 he crossed the plains, arriving

at Hangtown during the month of July. For a year he engaged in mining and then returned via Panama to Illinois, where he disposed of his property, coming back to the west immediately afterward. In November of 1853 he was joined by his wife and children, who came via Aspinwall, crossing the isthmus by railroad and on muleback, a native carrying the children.

After a winter in the mines of Sierra county, in 1852 Mr. Gaddis brought his family to Yolo county and purchased a quarter section one-half mile south of what is now Black's Station. For years he devoted his attention largely to the improvement of the property. In 1870 he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres three miles from the old homestead, and very shortly afterward, April 30, 1870, at the age of fifty-two years, he was killed in a runaway accident. His demise was a deep loss not only to his family, but also to the educational and agricultural interests of Yolo county, to the local ranks of the Republican party and to the local camp of the Odd Fellows, in which for years he had been a leading worker.

The marriage of Mr. Gaddis took place in 1845 and united him with Miss Anna Campbell, who was born in Albany, N. Y., July 6, 1827, being a daughter of Andrew and Marjory (Cornwall) Campbell, natives of Ireland, but of Scotch and English extraction. From his native county Down in early life Mr. Campbell came to the new world and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he died at the age of about eighty-four years. The manufacture of brick had engaged his attention throughout the era of his activity. His wife died in Albany in 1854 at the age of fifty-four years. Both had been earnest and devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. Of the nine children in the Campbell family Anna was the only one to settle in California, and she has made this state her home since 1853. Some time after the death of Mr. Gaddis she became the wife of Silas P. Barnes, who was born in Deering, N. H. Since his death in April of 1888 she has made her home on College street, Woodland. Seven children were born of her first marriage, of whom Hon. Edward E. Gaddis, superior judge of Yolo county from 1897 to 1909, is the only surviving son, William H. having died at the age of twenty-two years. The daughters were unusually well educated and followed educational work with signal success in young womanhood. The eldest, Helen A., is now the wife of Frank Rahm of Oakland; Anna D. married J. O. Maxwell of Woodland; Mary is a graduate nurse of the French hospital in San Francisco; Kate, Mrs. Frank A. Grimes, died at Knight's Landing; and Bertha is married to W. L. Wood and resides in Berkeley.

ANTHONY LINN FARISH

The public administrator of Yolo county, who was elected to the office on the Democratic ticket in 1910, is a pioneer of California and for many years has been interested with his son, George A., who manages their large ranch in the Capay valley, Yolo county. As the senior member of the Farish Realty Company of Woodland he has been associated in the real estate business with his younger son, Franks L. The headquarters of the concern at No. 507 Main street are well known to the people of Yolo county and particularly to those who wish to buy or sell city homes or unimproved property, as well as lands adapted to the raising of fruit, alfalfa and grain. While making the sale of property their principal interest, the firm also conducts a growing insurance business and in that line enjoys the patronage of a large number of the leading men of the county.

The son of Adam Thomas Farish, a pioneer of 1849 and for many years the head of a wool and hide industry in San Francisco, A. L. Farish was born in Macon, near Memphis, Tenn., August 30, 1845, and came via the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1852. He was educated primarily in a private school in San Francisco, after which he spent five years in Marysville attending the public schools, and later he completed his education in the public schools and the city college of San Francisco. He then became a clerk in the law office of Elisha Cook in that city and afterward, in Hollister, San Benito county, he engaged in the mercantile business. While there he was elected county treasurer, serving one term. He then sold out his business interests and purchased a store in Los Gatos, from which place on February 15, 1887, he was appointed chief deputy in the office of the United States marshal at San Francisco, a position which he filled for about twenty years altogether, about eight years under Democratic and twelve years under Republican administration. When he was retired, to the regret of a host of well-wishers and friends, the Oakland Tribune published a complimentary article concerning his work, from which we quote the following:

"It is regrettable that the exigencies of partisan politics should compel so competent and trustworthy a man as A. L. Farish, former chief deputy in the United States marshal's office, to leave the public service. Mr. Farish has held his position in the marshal's office for nearly twenty years, through successive administrations, and has never been charged with a questionable act or dereliction of duty. Four successive marshals, two Democrats and two Republicans, found him an assistant so well informed, so attentive to his duties and so loyal to his chief as to be almost inval-

nable. Mr. Elliott, the new marshal, was not to blame for having friends of his own to whom he would like to give a place. It is quite likely that he has political obligations to discharge which compel him to displace Mr. Farish to make room for someone else, and he should not be harshly criticised for conforming to conditions which he did not create and for which he is not responsible. Nevertheless it is a matter of regret that so faithful and valuable an official as Mr. Farish has proved himself to be should be summarily turned out of office after a score of years of service free from reproach. No man would dismiss such an employe from his private business; on the contrary, employers raise the salaries and show increased consideration for such employes."

Upon retiring from the marshal's office Mr. Farish came to Woodland, Yolo county, where he and his older son own a ranch of four hundred and fifty acres in Capay valley. In addition he owns an alfalfa ranch of twenty acres in the suburbs of Woodland. During the period of his residence in this city he has won the confidence of the people, among all of whom his integrity is unquestioned and his intelligence conceded. Stanch in his allegiance to Democratic principles, he yet never solicits office from his party, and the position he now holds came to him as a token of his high standing in the community. It has been his privilege to witness sixty years of progress and development in California and the state has no resident more loyal than he, no citizen more devoted to its upbuilding and more positive as to its possibilities. His marriage took place in Hollister December 4, 1873, and united him with Miss Sarah E. Triplett. They are the parents of three children now living, the eldest of whom, George A., who manages the Capay valley ranch, married Miss May Collins and has one son, Linn. The only daughter is the wife of H. H. Gable of Woodland and they have one daughter, Margaret. The youngest member of the family circle, Franks L., is a member of the Farish Realty Company of Woodland.

HENRY HAMEL

Conceded to be one of the largest land owners in the Davis section, and ranking among its most able and highly respected citizens as well, was the late Henry Hamel. He was born November 5, 1832, in Hesse-Cassel, Kur-Hessen, Germany, where he received his education, later taking up farming with his father. He continued this until he left the home land for the United States.

taking passage on the Harriet in May, 1851. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Schneider) Hamel, were also native Teutons, and among the foremost farmers of their vicinity. Upon arriving in New York Henry Hamel proceeded at once to La Salle, Ill., where his brother John had settled some years before, but in 1852 he came to California as a goldseeker. Joining an ox-team train, he crossed the plains and after five months reached Hangtown, later re-christened Placerville. For a short period he tried his luck in the mines, but meeting with indifferent success left this occupation and established a freighting route embracing several mining camps, Sacramento being the supply station. In 1862 he opened a meat market in Placerville and built up a large business in that village. During his residence there he took an active part in the local fire company, of which he was a charter member. After a residence of five years in Placerville he disposed of his interests there and located in Solano county, where he purchased land which he improved and devoted to farming and stock-raising. From time to time he added to the original purchase until he finally had fourteen hundred acres. His home was situated one-quarter mile south of Davis, in Solano county, near the line of division, and his lands were included in both Yolo and Solano counties. Though he devoted a portion of his estate to agriculture, most of his attention was directed toward stock raising, cattle dealers throughout the west considering his Durhams the best of their type. Not without patient labor and keen foresight did he accomplish the miracle which appears to the eye beholding the beauty and fertility of the well-conducted farm, representative of the highest citizenship of our country, and among his wide circle of acquaintances not one stands forth to speak aught but good of the man who made the best of every opportunity presented to him.

In Sacramento, June 29, 1858, Mr. Hamel was united in marriage with Maria Wirtz, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and was brought up and received her education in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 she came to California via Panama with her parents, Jacob and Charlotta (Aug) Wirtz, natives of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, and Rheinpfalz, Germany, respectively. Mr. Wirtz was a merchant in Cincinnati, and after locating in Placerville he became a pioneer merchant in that place. Of the fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamel nine are living: George F., a farmer three miles east of Davis; Henry J., owning and conducting a fine ranch six miles from Winters; Carrie M.; Fred; Alma M.; Charlotta E.; William C., farming a part of the estate and residing five miles southeast of Davis; Edward, and Elizabeth. Fred and Edward are farming on the home place. All of the daughters are still under the parental roof, and in the domestic life of this remark-

able family is found a beautiful understanding which puts to shame the conditions which exist in many of our homes, and serves as a lesson to those who, searching for happiness, may, if they will, find it at their own firesides.

Mr. Hamel was made a Mason in Placerville Lodge, F. & A. M., and later became a charter member of Athens Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., of which he was master for four years; St. James Chapter, R. A. M., Placerville, and subsequently he became identified with Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest Masons in California and the last of the charter members of Athens Lodge. His sons, George, Henry and William, are also members of Athens Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., while his daughters are charter members of Ionia Chapter No. 199, O. E. S., at Davis. Mr. Hamel died in San Francisco October 5, 1911, and was buried from his home with Masonic honors. Toward all movements of worth he was ever a generous contributor, and was recognized as a man of exceptional executive ability, his efforts in the interests of his fellow citizens having won their deepest appreciation. For twenty years he served as school trustee, and in educational matters always displayed marked concern, lending his influence to all movements of worth in that connection.

A. G. BAILEY

A professional career that began with his admission to the bar of the state January 14, 1907, gives abundant indication of future successes for Mr. Bailey. Indeed, already he has achieved a position highly creditable to one so young in years and in professional experience. Conscientious endeavor, dating back to early childhood and continued without abatement up to the present time, has brought him to an established position among the able citizens of Yolo county, and he further has the honor of being one of the youngest district attorneys in California. Nature endowed him with qualities well adapting him to public affairs. Conservative in spirit, yet a friend of progress, a logical reasoner and a fluent speaker, he throws himself into professional affairs with an energy that bespeaks success when coupled with the attributes indispensable to the law.

The family represented by Mr. Bailey ranks among the pioneer element of the west. Both of his grandfathers came to California during the memorable era of 1849, and his father, who came, a

mere boy, in 1854, settled at French Gulch, Shasta county. The mother came to the state from Missouri in 1862, and she and her husband are now residents of Janesville, Lassen county. In that county occurred the birth of A. G. Bailey May 12, 1883, and from there he was taken to Oregon in early life by his parents, who, however, in a short time returned to California and settled in Shasta county. At the age of fourteen years he accompanied the family back to his native county, where at the age of eighteen years he secured a grammar-grade teacher's certificate. At that time his father became an invalid through rheumatism, and the support of the family devolved upon the youth, obliging him to teach for three years when he had been ambitious to attend college. Meanwhile he labored to secure the establishment of a high school in his home town, and with the aid of several progressive citizens he succeeded in his object, afterward himself attending the school and completing the four years' course in two years. After he came to Woodland in the summer of 1905 he attended the high school of this city.

It would be difficult for Mr. Bailey to recall the time when he first decided to become a lawyer. Toward that profession were directed his childhood studies. Shortly after he came to Woodland he began to read law in the office of A. C. Huston and at the date previously given he passed a very creditable examination which resulted in his admission to the bar. In common with all penniless and briefless young lawyers, he found the early days of professional life disheartening, but with a determination not the least of his attributes he continued to study and fit himself for later emergencies. No matter how formidable the obstacles, he never lost faith in his ability to succeed. Meanwhile he took an active part in political affairs as a staunch Democrat. On the reform platform of that party in 1910 he was chosen district attorney of Yolo county, and since then he has served ably in that capacity. During the year of his election to the office he established a home of his own, being united with Miss Clara Griggs, a native of Woodland. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. For three years he was a member of Company F, Second Regiment, California National Guard, and served with his company in San Francisco during the fire of 1906.

The cases which Mr. Bailey has handled have proved his qualifications for professional work. In the Lopez case he defended the man upon the theory that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The jury disagreed in two trials and Judge Gaddis finally dismissed the case. In 1908 Jesse Prince, a negro, killed an old man named Dopson near Gray's Bend. The murderer was friend-

less and penniless and the court appointed Mr. Bailey to defend him. The duty was performed conscientiously and the accused received the light sentence of five years for manslaughter. Persons competent to judge state that Mr. Bailey handled that difficult case with remarkable skill. In a number of cases he has been associated with other counsel. In his position as district attorney he has endeavored to strictly enforce the laws, and in the brief period of his service has ably demonstrated his determination to live up to his oath of office. The results show that he has prosecuted twice as many felony cases as were ever handled by any predecessor extending over the same period. The duties of the office becoming so large as to leave little time for his private practice, it became necessary to associate himself with Lawrence H. Wilson, assemblyman for the sixteenth district, under the firm name of A. G. Bailey & L. H. Wilson, since which time he has been enabled to give all his attention to the county's legal matters. Mr. Bailey's work shows a persistent study of the law, a wide knowledge of its intricacies and a decided ability for the profession he has chosen as his life calling.

WILLIAM HARRISON MARDEN

Never yet has there been found an individual with soul so unappreciative that he fails to render the reverence and gratitude due those who blazed the way into the unknown west and amid dangers and hardships indescribable established a civilization destined to be tenfold more powerful than its founders dreamed. In common with the majority of this world's heroes, no glory surrounded the lives of those who risked their all and bore the trials incident to the settlement of a new land, their only reward, and sufficient to them, being the regard and confidence of their associates. In this connection it is interesting to note that for over fifty-five years, owing to his courageous attitude as the leader of an emigrant train which crossed the plains in 1850, the appellation of "General" lovingly bestowed upon him by his associates was borne by Mr. Marden, who passed away at his home four miles southeast of Davis on May 29, 1905.

Mr. Marden was born March 4, 1824, in Coos county, N. H., this also being the birthplace of his parents, William and Polly (Stokes) Marden, who were of English parentage, and who, in 1831, took their family to Chenango county, N. Y., where few settlers had preceded them. Mrs. Marden passed away in 1855, and

accompanied by his son Elisha the father later removed to Greenwood county, Kans., where he resided until his death. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marden, only one survives, Elisha, a resident of Greenwood county, Kans.

Educated in the district schools common to that period, William H. Marden assisted his father on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he engaged in teaching school and ultimately was made county superintendent of schools. Following his educational career he went to Waukesha county, Wis., arriving at his destination March 24, 1848. For two years he worked at the carpenter trade, as it was the only thing he could find to do. His cheerful personality and clear, good judgment won him many friends, and it was not surprising that upon his decision to go west he was eagerly joined by others, who urged him to act as their captain, secure in the belief that his strong young manhood and unfailing optimism would assuredly carry them safely to their journey's end, where, they doubted not, the proverbial pot of gold awaited them. With ox teams and prairie schooners, thoroughly outfitted, the party of sixteen started in the spring of 1850, crossing the Missouri river on May 8. The journey proved very tedious, although, in contrast with other companies, who lost large numbers by various fatal diseases, they arrived in California in good physical condition. After several months in the mines at Georgetown, Eldorado county, Mr. Marden settled near Davis, Yolo county, where he engaged in agriculture and stock raising, his original tract consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he added from time to time, his estate at the time of his decease aggregating five hundred and twenty-eight acres. In 1869 he opened the pioneer butcher shop in Davis, his business increasing rapidly, and finally he started a hotel and established a hardware store. Until 1880, when he relinquished his business duties and took up his residence on his ranch, he was actively associated with the development of the town and did all in his power to increase its commercial strength as well as to induce settlers to locate in its midst.

Mr. Marden's marriage, which occurred in Auburn in 1856, united him with Miss Marium Leigh, who was born in Bath, N. Y., and who came to Sacramento county, Cal., in 1854, joining her brother, A. H. Leigh, a resident of Dixon, who had settled in the west in the early '50s. To Mr. and Mrs. Marden, the latter of whom passed away April 16, 1899, at the age of sixty-eight, four children were born: William E., a fruit grower and dairyman of Fowler, Fresno county; Susan Annette, who resides on the old homestead, her husband, O. B. Wilber, being the manager of the Marden ranch; Minnie M., Mrs. Collins, of Oakland; and Grant.

a business man of Fresno. Fraternally Mr. Marden was a Mason of Knight Templar degree. He ably assisted in all public enterprises requiring the support of loyal citizens. From the day he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln he remained a firm advocate of Republican principles and lent material aid to his party. He was postmaster at Davis for a great many years; and was the candidate of his party for sheriff and later for supervisor, but at that time his party was hopelessly in the minority, so he failed of election. A man of broad sympathies and kindly manner, his loss was felt keenly by the entire community which he so stanchly served during his identification therewith, and those who knew and loved him best will not soon forget his memory.

JOHN GUSLER BOWER

The tendency of the people to drift toward the west and the resultant increase in prosperity and population of the vast regions beyond the mountains find exemplification in the family history of the German race represented by the gentleman above named. Induced by alluring tales concerning life in the new world, William Bower bade farewell to the friends of his boyhood in Germany and crossed the ocean to New York, thence proceeding to Pennsylvania and there selecting a suitable location. A home was established in the Keystone state and among the children born there was a son, John G., father of the gentleman whose name introduces this article and himself a pioneer of the vast west. Later the home was transferred to the newer country of Ohio. From that state John G., Sr., went to Illinois in young manhood and identified himself with the pioneers on the then frontier of Pike county. At that time he was a rugged young man, stalwart of frame and industrious in disposition, without home ties to bind him to the east, the type indeed of the class of men qualified for pioneer work.

While making his home in Pike county Mr. Bower was united in marriage with Miss Susan Crowder, a native of Tennessee and member of a family of colonial prominence in the south. Her father, Philip Crowder, was born in North Carolina in 1778 and her mother, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Robins, was a native of Rutherford county, S. C. The young couple settled in Pike county and three children were born to them during the period of their residence in that state, one of the sons being John G., Jr., whose birth occurred June 3, 1849. During that same year, memorable in the history of California, the father came hither on a prospecting tour, having crossed the plains with a large expedition. His

first location was in Trinity county and for a time he successfully mined in the Cow creek country.

Returning via the Panama route in 1851, Mr. Bower made preparations to remove to the coast with his family. During the spring of 1852 he and his wife and children, in a wagon drawn by oxen, joined a large train of emigrants and crossed the plains in safety. August 23, 1852, they arrived at a point known as Hangtown (now Placerville), but in the same year came to Yolo county and purchased three hundred and twenty acres now owned by the pioneer's namesake. Step by step the land was brought under cultivation. Little by little improvements were made that added to the value of the property and to its convenience as a place of residence. After a busy, useful life, the father passed away at the old homestead July 11, 1894, and here occurred the death of the mother, December 23, 1902. Both were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and regular contributors to charitable movements as well as missionary enterprises. Of their three sons, Philip M. died May 1, 1864. The eldest, James W., is a substantial farmer and stockraiser at Turlock, and the youngest, John G., Jr., owns the old homestead, having purchased his brother's interest therein.

Primarily educated in the country schools of Yolo county, John G. Bower, Jr., later attended the Pacific Methodist College at Vacaville for some years, but at the beginning of his junior year he returned home and with his brother took charge of the farm. Later he became the sole owner of the property, since which time he has remodeled the residence, put up a substantial barn, built a thorough system of fencing and planted trees for shade and ornament, making of the place one of the most tasteful and attractive in the locality. One of the most important accessories of the place is a well of never-failing water, clear and pure. The chief products of the farm were alfalfa and grain. Stockraising also brought in a neat annual income. Skilled management on the part of the owner made the land productive and a very profitable investment. Mr. Bower has raised alfalfa successfully without irrigation. At the present time the entire ranch is utilized for producing sugar beets, and is all under irrigation. Idylwild ranch is one of the most productive in the vicinity of Woodland, and it is dotted with large native oaks, their branches spreading over large areas.

At Woodland, April 7, 1875, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bower to Miss Alice Friel, a native of Yolo county, where since their union they have lived uninterruptedly upon the same farm. Both are earnest members of the Woodland Christian Church and have aided generously the charities and missionary movements fostered by that congregation. Mrs. Bower is a daughter of Jeremiah Friel, born in Virginia, who was a pioneer of 1849, crossing the

plains. He returned to the east after a short time, but in December, 1852, removed permanently to the west and settled near Woodland, Yolo county. His wife was Minerva Severe Kirkpatrick, who was born in Tennessee, a descendant of the Kirkpatricks of Scotland. In 1875 the Friel family moved to Lompoc. Mr. Friel became deputy sheriff of Santa Barbara and died in December, 1881. The mother died in Los Angeles in 1904. Mrs. Bower completed her educational training at the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia. In national elections Mr. Bower votes with the Democratic party, but in local matters he supports the men he deems best adapted to office regardless of their party affiliations. Many years ago he was made a Mason in Yolo Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., in which he has passed through the chairs and at this writing acts as past master. On two occasions he represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. From early childhood he has been a resident of Yolo county and meanwhile he has witnessed the building of the railroads, the development of the land and the establishment of thriving villages. With everything contributory to the progress of the region he has been identified. The prosperity of the people is a source of deep interest to him and he neglects no opportunity to promote projects for the general welfare.

HON. EPHRAIM CLARK

An interesting career is that of the Hon. Ephraim Clark, of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., own cousin of the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, speaker of the national House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., now one of the most prominent men in the Democratic party and certain if he lives to go forward to still greater distinction. Ephraim Clark, who came to California in 1854, was born near Jefferson City, Mo., April 25, 1832, a son of Michael D. and Dorcas Tabitha (Fowler) Clark. Michael, born at Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1799, was the first white child born in that town. His father, Capt. Benjamin Clark, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, early emigrated from Tennessee to Kentucky. Michael Clark, when he was seventeen years old, went from his native state to Missouri and settled near Jefferson City, where he had success as a farmer and lived out the days of his natural life. His wife, Dorcas Tabitha Fowler, was born in Virginia and died in Missouri. They had six sons and a daughter, and of those

children the Hon. Ephraim Clark is the only survivor. He was reared on a farm in the days when farming was hard work, and attended subscription schools in log houses that had puncheon floors and slab benches and were in charge of teachers some of whom were as primitive as the surroundings.

Under his parents' roof Mr. Clark remained till 1854, when he was about twenty-two years old. Then he came to California, accompanied by his uncle, William B. Ragsdale. They came across plains and mountains, and young Clark drove an ox-team, walking all of the way. After some preliminary skirmishes with Fortune he settled down to lumber manufacturing with such poor mills as the time and place afforded. Eventually he built a mill which he operated till in 1862, then, attracted by the Florence City (Idaho) mining excitement, he precipitately packed in to Florence. Eight months' experience there sent him less enthusiastically back to California. In 1864 he located in Nevada, where he built the first toll road east of Virginia City, Nev., to Austin on the east. He located at Cottonwood, where, in addition to collecting tolls he engaged in raising cattle. In 1868 he was elected a member of the legislature, being the second Democrat sent from his county, and served with ability and credit one term. Later he was county commissioner of Churchill county, Nev., for two terms and served one term as county assessor. During all of this time he was extensively engaged in raising cattle, having a wide range for his cattle, which were branded with the figure 2. In 1880 he sold out there and came to Yolo county, Cal., and bought a farm a mile and a half from Woodland, upon which he began to raise grapes and almonds. In 1908 he sold that property and bought his residence at No. 150 Second street, Woodland.

At Northampton, Mass., August 25, 1875, Mr. Clark married Miss Lucy Severance, the ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Clark Seeley, president of Smith College. Miss Severance was born in Heath, Mass., a daughter of Horace and Mary (Fisk) Severance. They had one child, James Henry, who died at the age of three months. Educated in the pay schools, Mr. Clark has always been a friend of education and of every other source of enlightenment. He is, as has been suggested, a Democrat, and as such has frequently been chosen a delegate to state and county conventions. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Congregational Church, helpful to all its direct and auxiliary interests. She is a woman of exalted character, who stands high in the esteem of the best people of the county. Mr. Clark is greatly respected by all who know him, as a man of much worth, whose integrity is never questioned. He is always listed, too, among the honored pioneers of California and Nevada.

FRANK BACON EDSON

Throughout the county of Yolo and particularly in the vicinity of Knights Landing, where he was born and reared, Mr. Edson has a large circle of acquaintances and it is said that he knows by name every voting citizen in the district which he represents on the board of county supervisors. More important even than the intimate personal acquaintance is the fact that he maintains the warm confidence of all. The qualities which he possesses are such as to win the respect of associates. Uniformly affable and courteous, he is at all times and under every circumstance gentlemanly, generous and gracious of demeanor, with a pleasant greeting for old and young, a type indeed of the native-born citizens whom the state may claim with pride.

The Edson family became established in New England during an early period of our national existence and also claims the honor of having been represented in California ever since the eventful year of 1849. Daniel W. Edson, who was born and reared in Massachusetts near the historic Plymouth Rock, followed the sea, going on several whaling voyages from New Bedford. In 1848, on the old barque Chase, he rounded Cape Horn, then proceeded up the Pacific ocean to San Francisco and later sailed up the Sacramento river to a point near the gold mines. The next year, 1849, he turned his attention to ranching and took up a tract of land at Knights Landing, where he became prosperous and prominent. A man of superior education, he naturally became a leader in his community, while in addition he engaged extensively in the buying and selling of land, which brought him gratifying gains. In young manhood he had learned the surveyor's calling and this he followed in Yolo county, where he assisted in locating section lines and dividing up the large claims.

The marriage of Daniel W. Edson united him with Miss Katherine Bacon, who was born and reared in Ireland and died at Knights Landing in 1887. After having survived her for some years he passed away in May of 1904. They were the parents of nine children: John and Lowell, both deceased; Webster, of Sacramento; Mary, of Knights Landing; Thomas, also a resident of Knights Landing; Frank B., mentioned later; James and Charles, of Knights Landing, and Edward, who died when two years old.

Frank B. Edson was born July 16, 1868, and received his education in the common schools. When eighteen years of age he left home and started out upon a whaling expedition which spent some months in the Arctic ocean. The adventures were interesting to a youth reared on land and unfamiliar with life on the ocean. More than once the crew were in the greatest peril and perhaps

at no time was the danger more imminent than when the whale-boat was wrecked by a wounded whale, throwing the boat's crew into the water. Fortunately another whale-boat was able to reach them quickly and thus save them from a watery grave. During the course of the voyage seventeen whales were secured, which was considered an excellent record for the crew.

Returning to the life of a landsman Mr. Edson has since followed agricultural and business activities in Yolo county and has made his home at Knights Landing, where for a number of years he and a brother, Thomas, carried on a general mercantile store. They now own three ranches, one of eighty-seven acres near Knights Landing, one of a hundred and twenty acres near Blacks Station, and the third covers five hundred and seventy acres in Sutter county. They are engaged extensively in raising sheep, while in grain they specialize with wheat, besides raising considerable barley.

The marriage of Mr. Edson took place in his home town October 6, 1897, and united him with Miss Mary Creason, who was born and reared near Yolo, Yolo county. They are the parents of two children, Lowell and Genevieve. In religious faith Mr. Edson and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. A life-long progressive Democrat, he has been prominent in local politics. In 1906 his party named him as their candidate for county supervisor and he made the race against a prominent and popular Republican, whom he defeated by fourteen majority, notwithstanding the fact that the district is strongly Republican. At the expiration of his term in 1910 he was again nominated for the office, again running against a prominent Republican, and he was elected this time by a hundred and sixteen majority. He is now filling the office with recognized ability and unwavering devotion to the permanent welfare of the county. He has made an excellent record and showing for his constituents, which they graciously recognized at the polls.

JAMES R. EDWARDS

Another Kentuckian who is making his mark in Yolo county, Cal., is James R. Edwards, supervising janitor of the grammar and high school at Woodland. Mr. Edwards was born in the city of Louisville, August 18, 1862, a son of H. H. and Lucretia (Corney) Edwards. His father was born in North Carolina, and was a contractor and builder in Kentucky and Indiana. He was a

soldier in the federal army in our Civil war. In 1880 he came to Colusa county, Cal., and from there he moved to Woodland two years later. Here he lived and labored at his trade and business until he died. Lucretia Corneal, who became his wife, was born in Kentucky and is now living in Woodland. Of the seven children she bore her late husband four survive. James R., next to the youngest of them, lived and went to school in Evansville, Ind., till he was twelve years old, when he came with his parents to California, later settling in Woodland. Here he completed his studies and learned the moulder's trade, except for some supplementary experience and instruction which he received at Fresno, where he was employed in the Fresno Agricultural Works six years. Returning to Woodland, he engaged in carpentering, which he followed until 1904, when he was elected by the board of education supervising janitor of the Woodland grammar and high school. So satisfactory have been his labors in this capacity that he has been continued in the office as, emphatically, the right man in the right place. In this employment he finds his knowledge of mechanics, plumbing and carpentering very valuable.

In Woodland, Mr. Edwards married Miss Mary Leonora Purcell, a native of Yolo county. Their daughter Edna is Mrs. C. T. Riner, of Woodland. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and a member of the S. O. O. M. In his politics he is a Democrat, devoted to the principles of his party and active in its local work. His public spirit is so well developed that he is among the leaders at Woodland in all movements having for their object the public good.

MRS. HALCYON JOYCE

One of the comparatively few women as yet holding public office in California, Mrs. Halcyon (Williams) Joyce has had a career which in some of its aspects is of more than usual interest. Halcyon Williams was born near Carthage, Ill., a daughter of Rolla T. and Mollie (Irwin) Williams. Her father was born near Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, and in 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he did gallant service as a soldier until the close of the Civil war. Returning to his home, he soon moved to Illinois, and settling near Carthage, engaged in farming. There he remained till in 1877, when, with his family, he came to California and located in Yolo county, where he resumed farming and was thus employed

until, retiring from active life, he made his home in Woodland. His wife was a native of Lexington, Ky., and a member of the family of Breckinridge long prominent in our national history. Haleyon Joyce is their only child.

Mrs. Joyce was educated in the schools of Woodland and at the Woodland Business College. Soon after her graduation from the institution just named she was appointed official reporter of the Superior court of Yolo county. From 1897 until the present time she has held that office by repeated appointment except during eighteen months. She has won much praise from high sources for the accuracy with which her work has been done as well as for her devotion to the duties of an exacting office. Among stenographers she is widely and favorably known because of her prominence in the state and also for her activity in the California Short Hand Reporters' Association, of which she has long been a member.

At Buffalo, N. Y., July 29, 1905, Miss Williams married William Allen Joyce, M.D., a native of New York city and a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, who has been in the practice of medicine and surgery in Woodland since 1903 and has attained much prominence in his profession in Yolo and nearby counties.

WILLIAM A. BOOTS

A citizen of Yolo county since the end of the year 1870, William A. Boots was born in Indianapolis, Ind., January 21, 1847, a son of Jacob and Mary (Bowles) Boots. His father was born near Frankfort, Ky., became a farmer in Indiana, and died at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1861. Mary Bowles, born near Lexington Ky., came to California to spend her declining years and died at the home of her son William, aged seventy-eight. She bore her husband six sons and four daughters. Three of the former and two of the latter are living. Of these children William was fifth in order of nativity. He was brought up as a farmer's boy, and obtained in the public school near his boyhood home such education as was available to him. In 1863 the family moved to Charleston, Coles county, Ill., where Mrs. Boots bought a farm which they worked till 1870, when they came to Yolo county, Cal. Locating in Hungry Hollow, they farmed there two years. In 1872 Mr. Boots moved to Woodland and built the first house on Fifth Street, before the street had legally been laid out. That has been Mr. Boots' home ever since except during twelve months spent in Washington. He has given his time to house-moving and

to farming. As a farmer, he is perhaps as well known as any in the county. His farming has all been done in the vicinity of Woodland, where it would not materially interfere with his more important occupation. It is often said of him that he has moved more buildings than any other man in Yolo county, and he has also done house-moving in Solano, Colusa, Glenn and Sacramento counties. His equipment for handling structures, large and small, of all classes is unsurpassed in completeness and efficiency by that of any other house-mover in the county.

In Coles county, Ill., Mr. Boots married Miss Cordelia Wan, who died in Woodland, leaving four children, all of whom are living: Dora (Mrs. Moe), Jessie (Mrs. Clary), Ollie (Mrs. Davis) and Lottie (Mrs. Henigan) all of Woodland. Mr. Boots' second wife was Miss Ellen Henigan, of Woodland, but a native of New York state. Three children were born of this union. Albert died at the age of twelve years and those living are Lela and Arthur.

A Republican, Mr. Boots was for four years an efficient and well appreciated member of the board of trustees of Woodland. Officially and as a private citizen, he has demonstrated a helpful public spirit of which any man might well be proud. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. Socially he is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and of the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Woodland.

JOHN J. MURPHY

This respected citizen and successful mechanic of Woodland is a native of San Francisco, born January 7, 1869, a son of John C. and Bridget L. (Pierce) Murphy. His father, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, crossed the Atlantic and located in Boston, Mass., where he prospered as a butcher. About 1861 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in San Francisco, where he re-engaged in the meat business, occupying a shop at New Montgomery and Minnie streets until his retirement, since which time he has been a member of the household of his son John J. Now, at ninety-three years of age, he is hale and hearty, scarcely impaired either physically or mentally. His good wife died in San Francisco in 1900. Of their three children, of whom John J. was the first born, two are living. Agnes is Mrs. Longinetti of Guatemala, Central America.

It was in the public schools of San Francisco that John J. Murphy acquired such education as was available to him. When

he was seventeen years old he was apprenticed to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco to learn the blacksmith's trade, of which he was master after four years' work and instruction. The following seven years and six months he spent as a blacksmith in the employ of the Pacific Rolling Mills. Of this period, he served three years as foreman of an important department of the establishment. Then we find him at Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, where for three years he was foreman of the blacksmith department of the Union Lumber Company. Going back to San Francisco, he was for six years engaged as blacksmith for the Risdon Iron Works. In May, 1907, he located in Woodland, Yolo county, and was until September, 1911, blacksmith for the Faulkner-Peart Company. Then, having bought the old Henry Heitman shop, at No. 314 Main street, he put new life into its business, which he has continued with increasing success ever since, giving his attention chiefly to general blacksmithing, carriage and wagon making.

Mr. Murphy was married in Sacramento February 14, 1912, to Miss Ella Robinson, who was born in Vermont. Personally, Mr. Murphy is a man of enterprise and of much public spirit, interested in a helpful way in all that pertains to the welfare of the community with which he has so satisfactorily cast his lot. In fact there is no measure for the general good that does not receive in some substantial form his encouragement and aid.

JOSEPH J. STEPHENS

Among Yolo county's pioneers is Joseph J. Stephens, an honored and progressive citizen of Woodland. For the past fifty-seven years he has contributed his quota of energy and practical assistance to the gradual improvement and development of Yolo county, and now, in the afternoon of his life, while still retaining his ever alert interest in the welfare of the community, his chief pleasure is found in his beautiful home at Elm and Lincoln streets, where he has provided for himself and family all the comforts and luxuries of the modern day.

Born near Bunceton, Cooper county, Mo., October 25, 1836, Mr. Stephens was the son of James Madison and Mary Ann (Adams) Stephens, highly respected farmers, and upon the home place received the training which was later to prepare him for his own battles in a new land. Educated in a private school, he gained much that the majority of young people in that day failed

to receive, thus further equipping him for life's responsibilities. From his brother, Lawrence D., who had gone to California in 1852, he received such encouraging reports of the opportunities to be acquired in the new land, that he determined to seek his fortune here, there being an added reason for his enthusiasm in gaining an immediate start in life, inasmuch as he had found in Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of John Davis, of Tennessee, the one girl who he believed should grace his home. Leaving his home April 9, 1854, in company with his uncle, John D. Adams, he assisted in the care of the cattle which they drove across the plains, and arrived in Yolo county some months later, having walked most of the way. By most economical measures he succeeded in the course of the next two years in saving a sufficient sum with which to make the return trip to claim his sweetheart, and in 1856, in company with twenty of his countrymen who yearned for a sight of their own land he made the journey to Cooper county via Panama and New Orleans, passing through St. Louis. Soon after his arrival home occurred his marriage, and the following year, 1867, the happy couple started for the land where the young husband had already gained a foothold for the home which they were so eager to build. Their progress was necessarily slow, owing to the fact that they drove a large herd of cattle, the nucleus of the holdings which Mr. Stephens later controlled, but at length the journey was finished and at once, associated with his brother, Lawrence D., Mr. Stephens engaged in the stock-raising industry in Yolo county, the unlimited range existing at that period affording them ample pasturage for their herds and flocks. Later they bought five hundred and twenty acres near Cottonwood (now Madison) upon which they continued their business until 1864, when the dry season compelled them to take their cattle to the Coast Range mountains, while their sheep they drove to Placer county among the low hills where good pasturage was to be obtained. The winter proved so severe, however, being not only cold but rainy as well, that their efforts to save their stock proved unavailing, and by the following May, 1865, when they returned to Yolo county, but one cow and twenty-four sheep remained.

In 1866 Mr. Stephens took charge of the interests of his brother Lawrence, who had gone to the mines, where he remained about a year. Upon his return in 1867, they again joined forces in general farming and stock-raising, and in 1873 they became active in the grain and warehouse business, continuing to retain their previous interests. In 1876 the brothers erected in Woodland a grain warehouse, which filled a long-felt need in that community and which was at all times taxed to its capacity. After-

ward they built the first warehouses at Madison and Esparto and engaged in the grain business there for many years. In 1881, associated with J. H. Harlan, the brothers purchased three thousand acres of land, twelve miles south of Fresno, which they stocked and farmed. In 1882 Lawrence Stephens relinquished his duties on the ranch to serve as teller and acting president of the Bank of Woodland, which left J. J. Stephens to superintend their large landed and grain interests, until they dissolved partnership. He is now superintending his own farms and other interests.

Early in life J. J. Stephens joined the Masonic order, the principles of which are in keeping with his own high principles, not only of thought, but of action. Besides his home in Woodland, he owns the old home place of two hundred and forty acres, near Madison, Yolo county, and an eight-hundred-acre ranch in Fresno county, upon which are raised alfalfa and grain, as well as high grade stock, forty-five acres of the property being devoted to grapes. Though retaining oversight of his interests, Mr. Stephens finds at this period of his life more leisure than he has ever known before, which he employs in maintaining an insight into current topics, especially political issues.

Mr. Stephens' first wife was born in Cooper county, Mo., March 5, 1837, and passed away in Woodland August 25, 1891. His second marriage, in Woodland in April, 1894, united him with Miss Sallie L. Lucas, born in Andrew county, Mo., whose father, George J. Lucas, was born in Greencastle, Ind., and served in the Civil war, holding a commission as captain in a Missouri regiment. His wife was Sarah Thomas, of Kentucky, and they came to Yolo county in 1868. Following are the children in Mr. Stephens' family, all born on the old home: Mary F., now Mrs. R. B. Butler of San Francisco; Lewis Oliver, the first mayor of Fresno, Cal., and now a prominent business man of that city; William A., who served as county recorder of Yolo, and who resides at Selma, Cal.; Charles, a farmer, whose home is in Hanford, Kings county, Cal.; James M., who died at the age of eleven years; Isabelle, who died in infancy; Kate N., now Mrs. W. A. Porter, whose home is in Berkeley; and Bettie Ora, who is Mrs. J. W. Hawkins, and resides in Modesto, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Christian Church in Woodland. Politically he is a Democrat.

It is fitting here to relate that at a reunion of his family, on Mr. Stephens' seventy-fourth birthday, twenty-six of the twenty-eight descendants were present for a week's visit at his residence in Woodland, the time being made the most memorable of his life. A retrospection of his fifty-eight years in California gives him the distinction and pleasure of having taken a very prominent and active part in the development and upbuilding of Yolo county.

His life has been an open book, and he is much loved and revered by his many friends and acquaintances, who admire him for his kindness and charities toward others.

CHARLES JOHNSON

Those who are qualified to make the statement assert that few men in the west possess a more thorough knowledge of the horse business or are more thorough judges concerning equine flesh than is Charles Johnson, the energetic and well-known liveryman of Woodland, who since 1905 has been connected with this line of business here. It has also been his good fortune to acquire a familiarity with the training of fine horses in other parts of the state, so that he understands even the minutest details of a specialty in which few men attain prominence and to which comparatively few men of large ability devote their lives. When he first embarked in the livery business in this city he carried on a stable on College street, but later he bought the City stable from Dan Wooster and moved to his present location, where now he conducts the largest barn in the entire county. Here are the headquarters of Eirlie Demonia, a bay stallion of five years, sired by Demonia, dam Potrero Girl, this young animal having a wide reputation for fine markings and general excellence. In addition he owns some valuable standard-bred mares and Mary Ladd, a dark-brown stallion, imported from England and showing the best qualities of the Shires.

The Native Sons of the Golden West have the name of Mr. Johnson enrolled as a member of their Woodland Parlor, this being by virtue of his birth in Brighton, Sacramento county, where he was born February 14, 1853. His parents, William and Hattie (White) Johnson, died respectively in 1856 and 1858, leaving him wholly orphaned when he was but five years of age. The father, who was a Kentuckian by birth, crossed the plains to California shortly after the discovery of gold and arrived at the mines at the end of an uneventful journey with oxen and wagons. He was then a single man, but shortly after his arrival he formed the acquaintance of Miss White, whose father was a pioneer of the gold era. They established their home in Sacramento county after their marriage and remained there until death, at which time they left three children, Charles having been the second in order of birth.

It was necessary to find homes for the children who had

been left homeless and friendless. Mr. Seargent, a farmer near Brighton, took Charles to his place and sent him to the public schools in the winter months, while in the summer he taught him the rudiments of farming. At the age of fourteen the lad started out to make his own way in the world and since then he has been wholly self-supporting. His first work was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Next he secured employment on ranches. From his earliest recollections he has been fond of horses and when his employers noted this, they gave him the care of animals and taught him to appreciate their best qualities. At the same time they were astonished at the quickness with which he picked out the leader in a large herd. Without any delay he could pick out the choicest animal and subsequent examinations seldom reversed his decision. By reason of these natural abilities he was led to become a dealer in fine horses and his success proves that he made no mistake in selecting his life work.

Since establishing himself in business in Woodland Mr. Johnson has married one of the young ladies of this city, Miss Hattie Rogers, a native of Illinois, and a woman of splendid attributes of mind and heart. In social circles they have many friends and their worth is appreciated by people in every walk of life. The companionable disposition of Mr. Johnson leads him into fraternal activities. Besides having been actively associated with the Native Sons, as heretofore indicated, he ranks among the leading local workers in the Woodmen of the World, also belongs to the lodge and encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and furthermore has risen to prominence in the Knights of Pythias as a participant in the work of the Uniform Rank.

WILLIAM ALBERT STITES

One of California's native sons, who is engaged in viticulture and horticulture near Citrona, is William A. Stites, who set out and improved his vineyard and orchard from the raw land. Possessed of the qualities of courage and manliness, he has not only made a decided success of his own life, but, by his well-directed efforts and generous aid, has assisted in countless ways his many friends and associates, who regard him with warm esteem and admiration.

Mr. Stites was born near Geyserville, Sonoma county, May 5, 1863, the son of Alexander Hill Stites, who was born in Dekalb

county, Tenn., August 3, 1837, and was reared in Missouri. In 1856 the father left the farm and, accompanied by other emigrants, crossed the plains to California via Salt Lake City and the sink of the Humboldt. After a long and wearisome journey of six months, during which time the travelers were obliged to maintain constant vigilance against the Indians, they arrived in Santa Rosa September 4, 1856. Until 1858 Mr. Stites remained in Sonoma county, working at various occupations, and then went to Humboldt county, to which section he drove several hundred head of cattle, the majority of which, however, were either stolen or killed by the Indians. Returning to Sonoma county he embarked in the livery business at Healdsburg, but a year later disposed of the same and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Geyserville, where he resided until his death, April 30, 1904.

On July 25, 1861, Alexander H. Stites was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Kilgore, who was born in Iowa, January 30, 1841, and who now resides in Geyserville. To their union nine children were born: William A., the subject of this review; Effie, Mrs. McDonough, who died in Cloverdale; Belle, Mrs. Ellis, of Geyserville; Emma, deceased; Adelaide, of Berkeley; Maggie, deceased; Luella, deceased; Kate, Mrs. Brooks, of Turlock; and Estelle, Mrs. H. G. Hill, of Berkeley.

William A. Stites was brought up at Geyserville, where he received his education in the public schools. In 1898 he removed with his family to Yolo county, where they became possessors of a tract of eighty acres near Citrona, a part of the Mathew Hays ranch. In addition to twenty acres of alfalfa, Mr. Stites conducts an eighteen-acre vineyard and an eight-acre orchard planted to apricots, peaches and prunes. In 1904 he erected his present comfortable residence and otherwise improved his property, which now ranks among the most valuable in that section. In Madison, March 3, 1887, he was married to Miss Hattie E. Hays, who was born in Healdsburg, the daughter of Mathew and Jemima (Linville) Hays, born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. They crossed the plains in 1857 with ox-teams, and settled in Yolo county, where Mr. Hays was a farmer and stock-raiser. After spending a few years in Sonoma county he returned to Yolo and purchased a ranch east of Citrona, where he was engaged in grain-raising. He died in Woodland April 22, 1898, and afterward his wife made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Stites, until her death, May 5, 1912, when over eighty-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stites have two children, Manford, a resident of Sacramento, and Leland, who assists his parents on the home farm. Mr. Stites is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and maintains a deep interest in all public enterprises of merit.

C. FRED WIRTH

What is within the power of earnest endeavor to accomplish is proved by the history of the Trade Palace, a leading mercantile emporium of Woodland and the development of a seemingly insignificant store started many years ago by a widow, upon whom had been thrust the stern necessity of supporting her five fatherless children. Thus was formed the nucleus of the present large business, whose proprietor, C. Fred Wirth, has supplemented native business ability by practical experience, strict attention to detail and a high sense of honor. With justice it may be stated that his own upright character and commercial standing reflect credit upon his native city and present home, Woodland, where his birth occurred in 1876 on Christmas day. The goddess of fortune did not smile upon his infancy and youth, but pluck and perseverance won success from a beginning that portended disaster and defeat. When only five years of age he lost his father and four years later he began to earn his own livelihood, since which time he has worked his own way upward to success and has won prosperity through unaided exertions.

The patronymic of Wirth indicates the Teutonic extraction of the family, whose first representative in America, George L. Wirth, was born in Wurtemberg, March 28, 1838, and became a resident of California during 1860. After having been employed for some time in a dairy owned by Mike Bryte in 1869 he started the Woodland Brewery and also began to develop a ranch east of the city. Ere yet he had attained success he passed from earth December 21, 1882, leaving to his family the memory of an industrious, upright character, whose highest ambition was to provide tenderly and honorably for wife and children. He had married in Yolo county, April 13, 1873, Miss Rosine Buob, who was born at Eberbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1851, being a daughter of Christian and Barbara (Brudi) Buob. When she was only two years of age the family came to the United States for the first time. After having spent three years in Illinois they returned to Germany in 1856. However, their minds reverted with such persistency to the new world that finally they determined to return to America. Accordingly in 1863 they again crossed the ocean, but this time they settled in California and took up land in Yolo county. Here the mother passed away and afterward the father removed to Washington, where he died at the age of eighty-six.

Not only was Mrs. Rosine Wirth a devoted wife and wise mother, but when necessity forced her to take up the burden of the support of the little ones she displayed unusual business judgment. Selecting a small room on Main street, Woodland, she

placed therein a small stock of toys and notions. Having bought with sagacity, she was able to sell at reasonable prices and this laid the foundation of her success. Little by little she added to the stock. In 1888 she met with a heavy misfortune in a fire that destroyed the entire block. As soon as the structure was rebuilt she made a new start in business and from that time enjoyed a growing trade that rendered advisable a steady enlargement of the stock carried in the establishment. Meanwhile her three daughters and two sons had become self-supporting and the need for her continuance in business no longer existed, so that her son, C. Fred, who had been with her in the store from the age of eighteen years, bought her interests and became her successor as proprietor.

Aside from a course in Pierce's Business College at Woodland and the usual grammar school studies, Mr. Wirth had no preparation for life's activities other than those provided by his own determined efforts to attain culture and broad information. In his life may be seen an example of inherited commercial instincts developed and emarged through personal application and intelligent labors. Since he became proprietor of the store in 1897 he has fostered its upbuilding by energy, persistence and sagacity. The need of a different location caused him in 1903 to lease the old White House at No. 515 Main street, a two-story structure, 24x115 feet in dimensions, and this he purchased in 1911, since which he has built a new front and made many other improvements. The Trade Palace, which is a continuation of one of the oldest stores in the city, carries a general line of stock, including dry goods, notions, trunks, ladies' clothing, and gentlemen's clothing and furnishing goods, all being strictly modern and up-to-date. It is but justice to add that in his business career Mr. Wirth has been ably assisted by his sister, Louise H. Wirth, who has aided materially in contributing to his success.

The marriage of C. Fred Wirth was solemnized in San Francisco and united him with Miss Lottie D. Howard, who was born near Woodland, being a daughter of Mrs. Grace Howard and a granddaughter of Z. B. Kincheloe, an honored pioneer of Yolo county. In the Wirth family there are two children, Weldon Kincheloe and Dorothy Delight. The Republican party receives the stanch allegiance of Mr. Wirth, who gives to its candidates his ballot and to its principles his influence. By reason of his western nativity he has entered into active membership with Woodland Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. The Sons of Hermann also number him among the members of the order. His fraternal associations are further promoted by active connection with Masonry, in which he holds membership with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M.; Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M.;

and Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T. His native county, which also has been the center of his life efforts, has reason to be proud of his growing success and widening influence, while he himself without egotism may reflect with pleasure upon the advance he has made in business circles through his own determined efforts and sagacious labors.

THOMAS F. LAUGENOUR

A reputation for successful agricultural activities and high principles of character, not limited to his own home county but extending also into the adjacent regions, forms a fitting sequel to the long career of Thomas F. Laugenour, one of the few survivors of the early settlers of Yolo county and a man of intense mental and physical alertness. It is indeed this equipment of mind and body that furnished the basis of his growing prosperity. Not only as a young man, but even when the shades of evening were beginning to cast their shadows over his useful existence, he was able to work assiduously and indefatigably without disastrous results and now, at the age of eighty-five, he is still active and not easily fatigued. During a residence of over sixty years in this county he has had practically no illness and even when, during 1905, he suffered an accident through the catching of his left arm in a horse-power and was forced to submit to amputation below the elbow, he was confined to his room for only a very short time, his splendid constitution enabling him easily to withstand the shock of an operation that would have proved fatal to many men of his advanced years.

The genealogical records show that the Swiss family of Laugenour became identified with American history during the colonial period. Thomas F., fourth oldest son of Philip and Phoebe (Davis) Laugenour, large land owners and planters of Salem, N. C., and lifelong residents of that state, was born on the old plantation in what is now Forsyth county, July 6, 1827. Memories of early days bring to his mind thoughts of the broad acres cultivated with the aid of slave labor, affording for the white men a life of aristocratic ease and broad hospitality. The environment and conditions, however, were not satisfactory to the youth and when he had completed his education he started for other regions. In 1847 he became a pioneer in Indiana. Later he took up a temporary residence in Pettis county, Mo. Early in 1850 he joined an expedition bound for California and with oxen and prairie schooners

crossed the plains in safety, landing at Placerville September 7, 1850. For a time he there engaged in mining and met with some success.

Shortly after his arrival in Yolo county, during 1852, Mr. Laugenour made his first purchase of land, the same consisting of one hundred and sixty acres containing only meager improvements and here he still makes his home. Later through a trade he acquired the title to other lands adjoining his present homestead situated five miles north from Woodland. From time to time he has bought and sold thousands of acres and at this writing he still owns three thousand acres, more or less, improved with four sets of farm buildings and largely under cultivation to wheat, barley, beets, and alfalfa. The broad pastures support extensive droves of stock, including a flock of several thousand sheep as well as many head of cattle, horses and mules. Through careful personal supervision the owner has made stock-raising a profitable adjunct of general farming and he is accounted one of the best judges of stock in the whole county. At a glance and apparently almost by intuition he detects the best points in an animal and discerns also disqualifications not noticeable to the majority, this keen judgment having been one of his most helpful factors in the stock industry. The ranch is naturally one of the most beautiful in Yolo county. Oak Leaf ranch is well named on account of the many large scalloping oak trees, besides a large grove of the same variety. Some have attained a diameter of four or five feet and represent hundreds of years of growth.

The marriage of Mr. Laugenour took place in Sacramento November 16, 1864, and united him with Miss Belle Burton, who was born in Monroe county, Mo., and at the age of fifteen years came to California with other members of the family. Her parents, Charles and Lucy (Nelson) Burton, were natives of Kentucky and in early maturity removed to Missouri, where they passed much of their married life upon a farm in Monroe county. During the year 1859 they came to the west accompanied by their children, crossing the plains with a large expedition bringing many head of cattle and horses for sale in California. They established a home in Sacramento county, where Miss Belle grew to womanhood and received wise training in the domestic arts. Mr. and Mrs. Laugenour became the parents of one son and three daughters, but lost one of the daughters, Phoebe, at the age of six years. The other daughters are Bettie, Mrs. D. A. McGriff, and Lucy, Mrs. D. B. Woods, both residing on farms that were once a part of the old homestead. The only son, Charles, is a progressive rancher on property that was also formerly a part of the old home ranch. Politically Mr. Laugenour votes with the Democratic party. In

religion he believes in the doctrines of the Moravian Church, of which he is a member and has long been identified with its fellowship, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church at Woodland. Both have been ardent supporters of and workers in the temperance cause and Mrs. Laugenour is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

DANIEL WEBSTER NUTTING

The name of this honored citizen of Yolo was associated with local upbuilding for many years. Whether in the capacity of a business man or in the discharge of official duties he was characterized alike by a faithful attention to details and a keen intelligence in the comprehension of large enterprises. Endowed by nature with the qualities that win and retain friends, he was peculiarly fortunate in possessing the warm regard of associates and the confidence of acquaintances. In all circles he was respected as a kindly, courteous gentleman and when he died, ending the long period of his service as postmaster, many tributes of admiration gave evidence to the sincerity of the attachment of his friends and the high character of his citizenship.

Born near Lowell, Mass., in 1838 and educated in the schools of that state, Mr. Nutting heard the call of the west in his young manhood and came to the coast country at an early date. To this region he gave the best of his energies and the maturity of his mental powers. At first he found employment in Tulare county. For a number of years he owned and operated a flour mill at Princeton, Colusa county, meanwhile extensively engaging in the manufacture of flour. During the period of his residence in Princeton he established a home, being united in marriage, August 4, 1873, with Miss Mary Jane Forsythe, who was born near Marshall, Clark county, Ill. Her parents, Chesterfield and Mary Jane (Davis) Forsythe, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois, the former having removed to Illinois in early maturity and afterward identified himself with the development of his chosen locality.

For five years after marriage remaining in Princeton, in 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Nutting removed to Yolo, where he purchased the flour mill and engaged in the milling business until he disposed of the plant and building four years later. From the first of his identification with Yolo he was a leader among the people and by all he was respected as a citizen of solid worth and unquestioned value of the town. For fourteen consecutive years he filled

the office of postmaster and was still occupying the position at the time of his death. His long retention in the place furnishes abundant testimony as to the appreciation given to his services. The only secret order of which he was a member, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for years enjoyed the benefit of his association with its lodge at Yolo, in which he was a generous contributor to the good of the order.

Of the children comprising the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nutting one beloved daughter, Clara Belle Nutting, died in young womanhood. The surviving daughter, Alice, is the wife of H. E. Shamp, an engineer on the Southern Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Sacramento. The only son, Alden, a young man of excellent education and high character, has gained proficiency in the trades of carpenter and engineer and makes a specialty of operating portable or stationary engines. At the death of his father he was chosen to fill out the unexpired term and served for two years, giving to the work the same painstaking earnestness, the same industrious application and the same intelligent oversight that had characterized his father's long and successful official record.

GEORGE PIERCE HATCHER

Three generations of the Hatcher family have lived and labored in Yolo county and are still contributors to the material upbuilding of the region, the oldest generation having its representative in William Hatcher, an honored pioneer of 1853 and still an influential citizen of the locality he has assisted materially to promote. Probably none of the early settlers enjoys conversing in regard to frontier happenings with a keener zest than does this well-known pioneer. Possessing an excellent memory, he has a large fund of incident pertaining to early times and can give particulars with unusual accuracy. Seldom indeed is his splendid memory found to be at fault, hence he is consulted often when any question arises concerning the occurrences of the '50s. It is his proud claim that he has raised one more crop in this county than any other man now living here and it is also a matter of pride with him that he is still living on the land where he first settled. It was here that he suffered the hardships incident to transforming raw land into a productive estate. Here he enjoyed the sociability of other days and the friendships of other pioneers. On this farm he reared his children and trained them to be useful members of society. The

improvements bespeak his intelligent labor and the cultivated land shows a keen supervision.

On this Yolo county farm George P. Hatcher was born February 3, 1863. A near-by school afforded him his primary education, which later was supplemented by attendance at a business college. Upon starting out for himself he embarked in the grocery business at Woodland, but at the expiration of two years he retired from that enterprise and removed to Yolo. For about three years he carried on a general mercantile establishment in that place. In 1893 he purchased the thirty acres which he now owns and occupies and on which he has erected a neat house and substantial outbuildings. Since then he has carried on this small tract, besides renting and cultivating other farm lands in the locality. The place is attractive, with its neat buildings, its beautiful trees and its air of thrift and comfort.

The marriage of Mr. Hatcher was solemnized at Yolo February 6, 1883, and united him with Miss Hattie R. Cook, a native of Nova Scotia, but a resident of Yolo county from early girlhood. They are the parents of two sons and a daughter. The former, Clinton and Earl, are partners in farming operations and own a tract of three hundred and twenty acres near Plainfield, Yolo county. Both are married, the older brother having three children: Roma, Darrell and Pierce, while Earl is the father of one son, Thomas. The youngest member of the parental circle is Miss Lola, a popular young lady in the home neighborhood and an active worker, with her parents, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yolo.

Ever since he began to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits Mr. Hatcher has made a specialty of the dairy business. Years of efforts and study have enabled him to build up a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle. Some of the pure-bred calves are sold to others and some are retained for the home dairy. Mrs. Hatcher attained an enviable local reputation as a butter-maker and for a long period sold butter to private customers in Woodland, but the work was so arduous and exhausting that a change has been made and the cream is now sold to the Yolo creamery. As a judge of Jersey cattle Mr. Hatcher is regarded as an expert and his opinion concerning this favorite type of dairy stock is regarded with deference by others similarly interested. It has not been possible for him, with his many duties keeping him engrossed in his work, to bear a part in public enterprises and, aside from voting the Republican ticket in national issues, he has no association with politics. When he votes at the local elections it is in favor of the candidates whom he considers best qualified to guard the welfare of the tax-payers, regardless of their political beliefs.

JOHN Z. TAYLOR

An identification with Yolo county dating back to a period in childhood so early that Mr. Taylor has only vague and indistinct recollections of the former home of the family, has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time and has been fruitful in the acquisition of valuable farming lands and in the building up of a circle of warm personal friends. Fifty years have brought their almost magical changes into this county since first he came here with his parents. Time, transforming him from childhood to the rugged strength of maturity and opening before him the serenity of advancing years, has likewise left its impress upon the region familiar to his boyhood recollections and has replaced a vast roadless plain with improved farms, thriving villages and a flourishing country with a network of railroads and every evidence of a high civilization. In his own life the flight of the seasons has witnessed his increasing prosperity and his ultimate ownership of two well-improved farms, the larger of which forms his attractive home place.

Born at Springville, Utah, December 19, 1854, John Z. Taylor was one of six children born to the second marriage of John E. Taylor, a native of England, but a resident of the United States from young manhood. For some years he made his home on a farm in Utah, but the superior advantages of California led him to remove hither in 1861. Three of his children by his second wife (in maidenhood Elizabeth Pincock, a native of England) were born in Utah, the others are natives of California. Of the sons James is represented on another page of this volume and W. S. cultivates the old home farm. The three daughters are as follows: Cecelia, wife of J. W. Browning, of Grand Island, Cal.; Rosina, of Woodland; and Stella, wife of Dr. W. J. Blevins, also of Woodland. The eldest son, John Z., had few advantages in early life, for he was obliged to work early and late assisting his father in the support of the younger children, and while other boys were in school he was helping to till the soil of the home farm. However, he has become a well-informed man, but his knowledge comes from reading and observation rather than from regular attendance at schools.

The marriage of John Z. Taylor and Miss Anna McClintie, daughter of John McClintie, took place in Yolo county in March of 1890. Her father came across the plains from Missouri in the early '50s. He afterward returned east and was married, in Missouri, to Sarah E. Tinscher, bringing his bride to his home in California. He improved a farm three miles west of Knights Landing, and here the parents both passed away. Immediately

after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taylor began keeping house on the farm which had been bought prior to the marriage. Mrs. Taylor, who is a native of this county, inherited a small tract of land and Mr. Taylor added to the same, so that he now owns one hundred acres two miles distant from the home farm, both of which places he superintends, having the tillable land in wheat, barley and alfalfa. Good stock is to be seen on the farm and proves a source of considerable income to the owner. An industrious farmer and conservative business man, he is making a success of his enterprises and owns, besides his land and personal property, stock in the Rochdale store at Yolo. In his family there are six children, Frank T., Maude, Jessie, Ethel, Clarence and Floyd. In politics he votes with the Republican party, but takes no part in public affairs aside from casting his ballot and has never been induced to become a candidate for office. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a prominent member of Yolo Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M.

ELBERT TADLOCK

Traditional statements in regard to the Tadlock family indicate their long and honorable identification with Scotland and their early immigration to the new world, where they witnessed the development into a vigorous republic of the scattered and unassociated colonies. The founder of the family in Kentucky was Lewis Tadlock, a native of Virginia, born in 1800, but for years a planter in Kentucky, where he died in 1849 ere yet he had succeeded in securing a competency for the maintenance of his wife and their family of young children. A man of unusual mental vigor he had identified himself with the public life of the community and had advocated Whig principles with a firmness that never wavered. After he had removed to Kentucky he met and married Miss Margaret Crawford, who was born in the blue grass state in 1806, being of Scotch lineage and a daughter of James Crawford, presumably of Virginian birth.

Very shortly after the death of the husband and father the Tadlock family removed to Missouri and resided in Moniteau county. Two of the four sons, Rilford G. and Elbert, who became pioneers of Yolo county, were born at the old plantation in Kentucky near Tompkinsville, the county seat of Monroe county, the birth of the older having occurred February 7, 1839, while the younger was born September 10, 1841. After the daughters had married the mother decided to accompany her sons on their

removal to the west and they crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons in 1856. On their arrival in Yolo county the mother pre-empted a claim to three hundred and twenty acres and there her son, Rilford, established a frontier home, remaining for some years to look after her interests. The younger son, Elbert, secured work as a laborer on ranches. During the spring of 1858 he walked to Contra Costa county with a capital of \$2.50 and there he secured work on a ranch. His earnings were utilized in the purchase of a horse, bridle and saddle, and with these he rode home in comfort. Later, while working as a ranch hand, he bought some wild Spanish horses and devoted considerable time to breaking them for use. The task was one of danger and difficulty, but it brought him considerable profit.

With a desire to own a ranch of his own the young settler filed a claim on raw land, but the prolonged drought caused a loss of crops and he then allowed the claim to go by default. During 1862 he rented land for the purpose of planting a crop, but his plans were changed and instead he began freighting with mule-teams from Sacramento to Virginia City. For four years he hauled to and from the mines and during the latter part of the time he used a team of eight mules. After he discontinued the freighting business he bought his brother's interest in the ranch of their mother and thereafter engaged in the raising of grain. Upon the building of the railroad through this section of the country in 1877 he built a warehouse, 48x200 feet in dimensions, at Scott's Station, now called Citrona, which he still runs, and there stores large quantities of grain, his warehouse having a capacity of nearly four thousand tons.

By trading his interest in the home ranch for one hundred and sixty acres in Yolo county Mr. Tadlock laid the foundation of his subsequent prosperity. During 1883 he bought three hundred and fourteen acres two miles northwest of his earlier purchase and during 1898 he bought an adjacent tract of two hundred acres, thus becoming the owner of more than five hundred acres in one body. He still retains two hundred acres in the home place south of Madison, improved with a neat residence and a substantial barn. Ten acres are planted to almonds and the balance of the land is devoted to grain. As a farmer and fruit-raiser he possesses the long experience so essential to the truest success, while energy and industry have aided him in the accumulation of a competency. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket both in local and national elections. When Buckeye Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., was organized at Winters he became a charter member and was honored with election as the first senior warden, and afterwards served as master for two terms.

The marriage of Elbert Tadlock took place August 19, 1869, and united him with Miss Anna White, a native of Lafayette county, Mo., but a resident of California after 1868. Reared in the faith of the Christian Church, she has been a sincere member of that denomination from childhood and Mr. Tadlock also has been one of its leading local workers for many years. They became the parents of seven children, of whom Emma died at the age of thirteen. The others are William E., Orville C., Thomas E., Ada, Margaret and Nannie. Orville C. took the regular course of study in the law department in the California State University and is now located at Madison. Ada is the wife of Ira Morris, of Winters, where the latter is cashier of the First National Bank; and Margaret married Dr. J. H. Hale, of Winters.

The eldest son, William E., married Ella York, a daughter of Meredith Roper and Susan (Maxwell) York, natives respectively of Kentucky and Missouri, but pioneers of the west. After having completed the studies of the Esparto high school William E. Tadlock engaged in ranching for himself and now operates two hundred acres of land, including twenty acres of alfalfa under irrigation. In addition to his farm pursuits he has charge of four acres of fruit land, from which he sells large quantities of peaches, apricots and almonds in their season. Another source of income is his drove of one hundred hogs and pigs and in addition he has other stock on the ranch. For some years he filled the office of road overseer and in that office accomplished much for the improvement of the highways of the district. While favoring Democratic principles he is inclined to be independent in local campaigns and gives his support to the men whom he considers best qualified to promote the interests of the county.

CHESTER L. HATCH

The American family of Hatch is of Welsh extraction. Two brothers of the name came early to the American colonies. One of them married and was the progenitor of the family, at least this is the statement of one genealogist. Chester L. Hatch, of Woodland, Yolo county, was born in Sacramento, a son of Roscoe G. Hatch and a grandson of Mark Hatch, born in Washington, Me. Grandfather Hatch left the Pine Tree state in September, 1849, on board the bark Gold Hunter and, rounding Cape Horn, landed at San Francisco in March, 1850. By trade a contractor and builder, he entered the employ of the United States government at barrack

building at Benicia and elsewhere in California, but after a time went to Slate creek to try his luck as a miner, making the journey on horseback. On the return trip to Maine in 1852, he took passage on a vessel bound for the Isthmus, but in the course of the voyage the craft was wrecked. However, Grandfather Hatch and others were saved, but were sequestered on an island in mid-ocean, from which they were eventually rescued. He was taken to Panama, whence he was soon able to return home. He wanted to return to California, but his wife could not reconcile herself to moving so far from her native Maine. He had a farm and bought a store which he operated till 1857, when he sold out and came to California by way of Panama, locating at Jenny Lind, Calaveras county. There Mr. Hatch bought a farm, on which, in 1859, he was joined by his son, Roscoe G. Meanwhile Grandfather Hatch continued contracting and building. His first wife having died in Maine, he married Eliza Herold in 1861 and was soon after joined by the remainder of his family. He lived at Virginia City, Nev., in 1863 and 1864, then came back to Calaveras county. In 1867 he moved to Sacramento, where he was employed as a foreman of railroad carpenters till he died, aged sixty-six years. Roscoe G. Hatch was born in Noblesboro, Me., August 8, 1841, but was reared at Bangor and Charleston, Me., where he attended the public school and the local academy until he was seventeen years old. In 1859 he came to the Pacific coast by way of the isthmus, landing at San Francisco, from the old boat Sonora, March 2. He came to Calaveras county and ranched two years in the vicinity of Jenny Lind. During the next two years he was employed by the Table Mountain Water Company, then he bought an interest in the Buntz claim and constructed a tunnel and mined there with success for five years. After that he went to Sacramento, in 1866, and engaged in the grocery trade on J street. He sold out two years later, however, and was for five years employed in carpentering in railroad construction and repairs. His next venture was the purchase of a ranch at Latrobe, Eldorado county, which he devoted to grapes, horticulture, farming and stock-raising. This ranch he sold ten years later, and in 1882 he bought property in Woodland, where he brought his family in 1883. As a contractor and builder he has been actively engaged in building and has erected many residences in Woodland and vicinity. Associated with Chester L. Hatch, he has built several houses which he still owns.

November 3, 1871, Roscoe G. Hatch married Miss Lois Olds, born in Iowa county, Wis. Her father, Chester Olds, died in Wisconsin and her mother, Lovisa (Pettygrove) Olds, brought the children to the father, who with the brothers-in-law, Louis and Cheeney Olds, were pioneers at Plainfield, Yolo county. Roscoe G. and Lois

(Olds) Hatch had three children: Chester L., Howard M., of Stockton, Cal., and Elmer R., of Woodland.

In Woodland, Chester L. Hatch was reared, receiving his education in the public school, Hesperian College and the Woodland Business College. He learned the carpenter's trade, then studied architecture with Seth Babon in San Francisco. After contracting and building for some years, he accepted a position as tallyman for the Port Costa Lumber Company at Vallejo Junction. Later he became secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of San Francisco. Afterward he was for three years manager of the Sierra Lumber Company at Corning. Resigning, he bought a saw-mill at Log Spring Ridge, Tehama county, where he manufactured lumber three years, selling out to accept a position with the Diamond Match Company. He was a year in the principal office of the concern, then was for two years manager of its yard at Woodland. Then, severing his relations with the Diamond Match Company, he manufactured lumber at Moss Beach in 1910 and 1911. In the latter year he sold his interest there and returned to Woodland and received appointment as United States gauger for the fourth district, embracing all of Northern California and Nevada. He now gives his attention principally to the duties of his office, but is interested in wholesaling lumber and other building material and supplies and in contracting and building at Woodland. In his lumber connection he is the representative of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company for this section of California.

Mr. Hatch married Miss Mary A. Troop, a native of Woodland, and they have a daughter named Edith R. He is a Republican in political allegiance. Socially he affiliates with the Modern Woodmen and with the Independent Order of Foresters.

THOMAS COOK

The last leaf was turned in the quiet calendar of a well-spent life when death entered the comfortable cottage of Thomas Cook and called his spirit hence. From the opening chapter, which chronicled his birth in Fairfield county, Ohio, in the year 1833, to the closing chapter that recorded his demise at Woodland in 1891, there was little of excitement or adventure in the annals of his orderly, industrious and honorable existence. Apart from his service in the Civil War and the manifold dangers experienced throughout the term of his association with the boys in blue, the record is that of a capable farmer, earning a livelihood by dint of perseverance and

energy, but avoiding the allurements of public affairs and all inducements to speculative investments. Whether he farmed in the east, in the midst of an old settled community, or in the west, where agriculture was yet in its infancy, he proved to be efficient and judicious, a careful student of the soil and a sagacious exponent of crop rotation.

The opening of the Civil War found Thomas Cook so zealous in behalf of the Union that he gave not only his influence, but also his personal services to the country. Family duties detained him at home until 1863, but in that year he volunteered as a private and was assigned to Company K, Third New York Cavalry, which he accompanied to the front and in which he served for twenty-two months, or until after the close of the war, with fidelity and valor. On his return to the old home he resumed agricultural labors and continued quietly amid the familiar surroundings, engaged in the cultivation of the soil, until 1875, when he brought his family to California and settled near Colusa. Here, as in the east, he devoted himself assiduously to general farming. Removing from the Colusa farm in 1881, he came to Yolo county and bought four hundred and eighty acres near Madison, where he gave his time to farm pursuits for ten years. During 1891 he retired from extensive agricultural efforts and settled on a small place near Woodland, where shortly afterward he passed away.

The opening years of young manhood found Mr. Cook establishing domestic ties and starting a home of his own, and in this home, first on an eastern farm, and later in the rural portion of Northern California, he found the highest happiness of maturity and the greatest content of old age. It was in Putnam county, Ohio, on October 20, 1851, that he married Miss Electra M. Flint, who was born in Williams, Orange county, Vt., December 31, 1835, the daughter of Reuben S. and Electra (Holt) Flint, and a granddaughter of Daniel Flint, who served in the Revolutionary War, as did also her maternal great-grandfather, Amaden Holt. Thirty years after their union Mr. and Mrs. Cook became residents of Yolo county, where now Mrs. Cook owns and occupies a neat residence at No. 117 Elm street, Woodland. Nine children were born of their marriage and seven are still living. Reared to lives of usefulness, all have gone out into the world for themselves, the daughters to preside over their own homes, and the sons to earn their way to competency through intelligent application. There are thirty-two grandchildren and six great-grandchildren and this large circle of descendants is the pride of Mrs. Cook in the evening of her existence. The daughters and sons are named as follows: Mrs. Sarah Evans, of San Francisco; Mrs. Cynthia W. Sedam, of Petaluma; William B., a photographer with a studio in Gilroy; George,

a rancher at Esparto, Yolo county; James, who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad and resides in Sacramento; John, a photographer in Woodland; and Alice, who married Frederick Boxold and resides in Colusa.

WILLIAM H. WINNE

One of the most potent factors in the progress of Woodland, having contributed both time and talent toward its development since his identification with the community in 1868, Mr. Winne indeed deserves the place he occupies in the fortunes of this prosperous town. The descendant of one of the old Holland-Dutch families of New Amsterdam, he was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., December 1, 1840, and spent his boyhood on the farm of his parents, John P. and Amelia (Snyder) Winne. Upon the completion of his studies in the country school of the district in which he lived, he proceeded to fit himself for the trade of carpenter and builder and was thus occupied when at the age of twenty the Civil war began. Heart and soul with the movement, Mr. Winne identified himself with Company B, Thirty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, and after two years was honorably discharged in June, 1863, receiving the insignia of lieutenant in recognition of creditable conduct throughout the battle of Crampton Gap. At this time he was also honored by his own company, which gave him a sword and equipment worthy of his service. In October, 1863, he joined the engineering corps, in which he served until peace was declared, when he was honorably discharged, having taken part in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

By way of the Isthmus of Panama Mr. Winne came to California, arriving in San Francisco in April, 1867, and for a short time thereafter he was employed in that city and in Sacramento. His advent in Woodland occurred in 1868 and at once he recognized the part he was privileged to play in the progress of the city and immediately interested himself in its needs. Following the old adage "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," Mr. Winne filled the years that followed with many evidences of his ability in his chosen work, proving himself a capable architect and builder. From time to time he bought property in Woodland, disposing of it frequently at great profit, and at the present time owns not only the fine residence which he occupies, but also almost a block of College street residences. The German Lutheran, Episcopal and other churches were erected by him, and the stores, residences, etc.,

that he has built are too numerous to mention. He constructed Woodland's first public school house and was also called upon throughout the county to build churches, dwellings, barns, etc., his fame as a builder having gone far beyond the confines of Woodland. In 1879 Mr. Winne, associated with James Silby, built and operated the first planing mill ever established in Woodland, at First and Bush streets.

Mr. Winne has long been an active member of the G. A. R. and August 1, 1884, organized William H. Seward Post No. 65, G. A. R., in Woodland. Starting with nineteen members and passing the one hundred mark, the membership has diminished until but twenty-five now answer to the roll call. Mr. Winne has more than once been commander and his deep devotion to his country and his enthusiastic efforts in behalf of the G. A. R. have kept at par the interest and activity of the post. He was made a Mason in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1863, and is now a member of Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M. Several times he has been chosen high priest by the Woodland fraternity. In his political views he is an old-line Republican. Though no longer engaged in active labor Mr. Winne still continues his interest in the improvement and upbuilding of Woodland.

J. SMITH SCOTT

As chairman of the board of supervisors of Yolo county Mr. Scott is giving to his native region the benefit of his discriminating judgment, superior mental powers and enthusiastic belief in the unrivalled resources of the section. While all projects for the material development of the county receive his earnest co-operation, in no department of progress is he more interested than in the building of good roads, and the people of the county, more particularly the farmers, have been aroused to a realization of the value of his suggestions concerning the highways. When first he entered upon road construction in Woodland township, he advanced modern ideas as to methods of work, and by means of a large traction engine with plows attached he broke up the roads, refilled them with gravel and finally oiled the highway, thus securing a permanent and substantial road at a small cost to the county. The benefit of his services in this one respect can scarcely be overestimated and in other avenues of progress, while less prominent, he has been interested in an equal degree.

The Scott family ranks among the pioneer element of Yolo

county, the first representatives here having been Harmon H. and his father, William. The former, a native of Tennessee and a descendant of old southern ancestry, accompanied his parents to Missouri at the age of eleven years and during the summer of 1850 crossed the plains to California, where he followed the adventurous life of a miner for four years. Coming to Yolo county in 1854 he settled at Woodland and in 1861 married Miss Margaret Eakle, who two years before had come across the plains to California in company with her mother and eight brothers and sisters. Her brother, Hon. Henry P. Eakle, who had served as captain of the train in the long journey from the east, settled on a large ranch near Woodland and in time became the owner of valuable property in both Yolo and Colusa counties. Intelligent and capable, he rose to prominence in his community and for some years represented the district in the state legislature, where he gave the best of his powers to the welfare of his constituents and promoted many measures for their benefit. His death occurred in 1910 after one-half century of intimate association with the agricultural and material upbuilding of the county.

For twenty-three years after his marriage Harmon H. Scott cultivated and occupied a ranch southeast of Woodland near the Willow slough, but eventually he retired from the burdens of farm work and devoted the closing years of his useful existence to an enjoyment of the society of family and friends and the light labors associated with the care of his home and other property in Woodland, where in 1889 his kindly existence came to a peaceful end. Surviving him are his wife and four children, the sons being William H., of Davisville, and J. Smith, of Woodland, both well-known citizens of Yolo county. The daughters are Priscilla A., wife of A. J. Hendricks, of Willows, and Mary E., who married Elmer Rahm and resides at Oakland. On the old homestead near Woodland J. Smith Scott was born November 14, 1864, and there he early learned the rudiments of agriculture, which aided him when finally he embarked in farming for himself. For eleven years he devoted his attention wholly to ranching, but at the expiration of that time he came to Woodland, his present place of residence, and since then he has been associated with road construction. Although not active in agriculture, he still owns and manages a ranch of twenty-five acres near Woodland and from this land during the years of 1910 and 1911 he cut six crops of alfalfa each year.

The marriage of J. Smith Scott and Miss Margie McCutcheon, a native of Santa Clara county, Cal., was solemnized in 1896 and has been blessed with a daughter, Meta I. Mrs. Scott is the daughter of Maxie and Elizabeth (Johnson) McCutcheon, the

former coming to California in 1848 via Cape Horn. By virtue of his life-long residence in the state Mr. Scott holds membership with the Native Sons of the Golden West and in Woodland Parlor No. 30 he has been an influential worker for some years. In addition, he has identified himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been prominent in the work of Woodland Lodge No. 111, whose charities he assists by his generous contributions. Ever since he reached his majority he has supported the Democratic ticket in all elections. Elected supervisor in 1908, he filled the position with such energy and intelligence that three years later he was chosen chairman of the board and is now filling the position with characteristic fidelity and sagacity.

JAMES A. CRANE

Agricultural enterprises occupied the attention of James A. Crane from early maturity until recent years, when, retiring from the manifold activities associated with ranch life, he came to Woodland and here owns and occupies a comfortable home at No. 815 Court Street. It is said that few men are better posted than he concerning farm values and crop possibilities in Yolo county and certainly his long experience has given him a fund of information neither insignificant nor unimportant. Deeply interested in the development of the state, of which he has been a life-long resident, he also keeps well posted concerning its progress in agriculture and horticulture, its upbuilding in commerce and its growth in population and in wealth. To a large extent his interest centers in Yolo county, where he successfully prosecuted agricultural labors and where he has spent much of his active life.

The Crane family is of southern lineage. Robert Crane was born in Mercer county, Ky., December 8, 1822, but at an early age accompanied his parents to Washington county, the same state, where he lived on a plantation. At the age of seventeen he removed with the family to Missouri and settled in Marion county, where he undertook the task of transforming a tract of raw land into a productive farm. As soon as he heard of the discovery of gold in California he determined to come to the west and early in 1849 he started across the plains with a party of thirty gold-seekers. At the end of six months the prairie schooners, with their load of human freight, landed at Cold Springs, Eldorado county. There Mr. Crane remained for two and one-half years,

engaged in mining and in mercantile pursuits. July 31, 1852, he arrived in Sonoma county, practically penniless, but with a willing heart and capable hands to aid him. Soon he took up four hundred and eighty-six acres seven miles from Santa Rosa and with the development of that farm his own prosperity was associated.

For many years, and indeed until his death, which occurred October 31, 1900, Robert Crane ranked as a prosperous farmer of Sonoma county and as a public-spirited citizen. In 1856 and 1858 he served as a constable and from the latter year until 1860 he served as a justice of the peace. About 1878 he was chosen a member of the board of county supervisors and continued in that capacity for two terms. For years he officiated as a deacon in the Baptist Church, and his wife is also a faithful member of that denomination, having her membership at present with the congregation at Santa Rosa, where she has resided since the death of her husband. Their marriage was solemnized November 3, 1853, three years after she had crossed the plains from Missouri. Susan C. Davidson (such was her maiden name) was born in Kentucky March 24, 1833, and accompanied her parents to Missouri, whence she crossed the plains and settled near Santa Rosa, Cal. Twelve children were born of her marriage, of whom James A. was fifth in order of birth, and he was born November 5, 1860, at the family home seven miles south of Santa Rosa in Sonoma county. In boyhood he attended a country school and an academy taught by Prof. G. W. Jones. At the age of twenty-two years he left home and started out to earn his own way in the world, coming direct to Yolo county, where he worked as a ranch hand for three years.

The period from the fall of 1886 to the spring of 1888, spent in Tulare county as a renter of a quarter-section farm, proved an unfruitful season, and the young man returned to Yolo county poorer in pocket by the venture. For two years he worked by the month. Next for ten years he rented a ranch of two hundred and eighty acres in this county. While there he devoted the land chiefly to the raising of grain and also engaged in dairying to a small extent. In the fall of 1899 he bought two hundred acres four miles west of Knights Landing and for a considerable period he remained actively engaged in ranching on this place, which under his supervision became very productive. Recently he retired from ranching and removed to Woodland, where he and his wife, formerly Miss Addie Leathers, a native daughter, have a large circle of warm personal friends. His first wife, whom he married August 20, 1885, was Lena Leathers, an older sister of the present Mrs. Crane, and who at her death in 1891 left an only child, Nellie, the wife of W. D. Cole, of Knights Landing. Po-

litically Mr. Crane votes with the Democratic party, while fraternally he holds membership in the Woodland Camp, Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS BAIRD

Forty years have wrought their marvelous transformations in city and on farms since time ceased and eternity began for Thomas Baird, an Englishman by birth and lineage, but an American in his keen desire to grasp opportunity and in his pre-eminent characteristics of enterprise and optimism. Comparatively brief, as we count time, was the period of his sojourn near the western coast of our country and brief also was the duration of his residence in America, nevertheless he was able to lay the foundation of a permanent prosperity which, although death prevented his own consummation thereof, aided his children in their personal efforts to accumulate a competency. When he crossed the ocean to the new world he was young and strong, but without means or friends, and the early years of his association with our country represented a constant endeavor on his part to earn a livelihood. For some time he made his home in Richmond, Mo., and followed the trade of a millwright, in which he was not only experienced, but also unusually capable. Early in manhood he had married Miss Mary A. Hutchinson and they crossed the plains in 1859, making the tedious journey with wagons and oxen after the fashion of the day. During the spring of 1862 he settled on a ranch one mile east of Woodland and here he died in 1871, his wife having died two years before.

The family of Thomas Baird consisted of five children, but the daughters, Annie and Elizabeth, died at an early age. The sons survive, Thomas L., James D. and Joseph E., who under the firm title of Baird Bros., carry on extensive operations as grain-raisers. They own and cultivate the old homestead, which now comprises four hundred acres. In addition they own and manage seven hundred acres in the vicinity of Knights Landing. Through their large undertakings they have risen to a place among the leading grain-raisers of Yolo county and in their specialties of barley and wheat they have few rivals. Their annual sales aggregate from ten thousand to twelve thousand sacks of grain and they are also extensive raisers of alfalfa, having one hundred acres from which they cut four crops each season.

A noteworthy fact in relation to their cultivation of the old

homestead is that, although it has been under the plow constantly for the past forty years, ever since the father established his home there in 1871, the crops are still large and the soil apparently is as rich as when its first furrow was turned, which is accounted for by rotation of crops. The brothers own a traction engine and a combined harvester and are thus amply qualified to manage their grain from the time of seeding until the last load has gone to the market. Modern machinery greatly facilitates the work and lessens the number of hired hands needed, so that large areas are cultivated with comparatively little assistance from other men. Horses, mules and hogs are raised at the old homestead and some fine specimens of equine perfection have been sold to buyers who will accept only the best. While less interested in stock-raising than in grain and alfalfa-farming, the brothers have been equally successful in both and they have accumulated large holdings through their exercise of sagacious judgment and intelligent industry. The eldest of the brothers has long been a stockholder in the Bank of Yolo at Woodland and for some years he has officiated as a member of its board of directors, besides being identified with other movements for the civic prosperity. On East Main street he has a pleasant home, surrounded by evidences of refinement and culture, and representing his own accumulations during the period of his business activity.

JOHN JOHNSON

Through the sunshine and the storms of almost sixty years, through hardships and successes, John Johnson has retained a deep affection for the commonwealth of his adoption. The trials of early days did not dismay him nor did repeated adversities lessen his enthusiastic faith in the country's future greatness. Now in the afternoon of his well-spent life, surrounded by the material accumulations of many industrious years, he looks back upon the past with pleasure and experiences a feeling of justifiable pride in his association with the early agricultural development of the west. When the decision was made to leave the east for the vast undeveloped regions near the western coast, he was a hardy young man, willing to undertake any enterprise, but wholly without means, and it was necessary to borrow the money with which to defray the expenses of the trip to the coast. The steamer, Northern Light, conveyed him from New York City to the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed on the back of a mule, and

then took passage on the vessel, *Sierra Nevada*, up the Pacific to San Francisco. The long and tedious journey presented a remarkable contrast to the opportunities for travel afforded in the present century, when swift-speeding engines followed by sumptuous parlor and dining cars bear the westerner to the Atlantic coast in a time that would have seemed incredibly short to the emigrants of the gold-discovery days.

While Mr. Johnson feels himself to be a Californian in all else save birth, he is of eastern nativity and was born in Greene county, Pa., June 1, 1829, and is a son of the late David and Edith (Cummings) Johnson. The father was born December 4, 1776, and died September 12, 1870, after nearly a century of usefulness. The wife and mother was born January 14, 1786, and died March 5, 1863. The record of their children includes the following names, with dates of birth and of death: Lewis, born April 22, 1804, died June 5, 1854; Reuben, April 22, 1806, January 12, 1873; Simon P., January 8, 1808, March 23, 1877; Mary, February 6, 1810, March 21, 1901; Nancy, April 6, 1812, July 22, 1889; Robert, May 6, 1814, February 20, 1891; William, April 3, 1816, March 14, 1894; David, born September 3, 1818, and still living, being a resident of Hepler, Kan.; Owen, born October 16, 1820, and died April 17, 1899; Rebecca, born February 12, 1823, and also living in Hepler, Kan.; Edith, who was born October 29, 1825, and died April 16, 1868; Phebe, born February 20, 1828, and died July 25, of the same year; John, whose name introduces this article and who was the youngest of the large family circle. The sons and daughters married and established homes of their own in various parts of the country. Longevity was characteristic of the family and the most of the name lived to advanced years. The majority also had eight or more children, so that at the present writing there are more than one hundred descendants of the Pennsylvania couple who, about 1837, settled on a farm in Guernsey county, Ohio.

From Greene county, Pa., where he was born, John Johnson accompanied the family to Ohio at the age of about eight years and in that locality he remained until he had attained maturity. When he landed in California December 31, 1853, he went at once to Nevada county and secured work as a day laborer. Besides he engaged in prospecting. Mining occupied his time until 1864, when he removed to Solano county and took a squatter's claim to land in the Montezuma hills, only to find later that the claim already belonged to Dr. Toland. However, he remained on the place and farmed the land on shares with the owner. Through the most persistent efforts and constant labor he acquired a competency. During September of 1888 he retired from farming and removed

to Woodland, where he owns and occupies a comfortable home at No. 609 Third street. Under his supervision the residence was remodeled and the grounds improved, making the place attractive and valuable. During his experience as a farmer he made a specialty of raising grain and the highest price he ever received for his products was \$2.38 per hundred pounds. On the organization of the Solano County Grange he became a charter member and until he removed from the county he was a prominent figure in the activities of the organization. Politically he always has supported the Republican party.

Sharing with Mr. Johnson in the good will of the community and the affection of old-time acquaintances is his wife, whom he married in 1874 and who bore the maiden name of Vina S. Micheud. She was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and was a daughter of Marcum and Marcelina (Willits) Micheud. When very small she lost her mother by death and thereupon was given a home with friends in Maine. When only thirteen years of age she began to teach school and for seven years she continued to earn her livelihood in that occupation. By her first husband, Dennis Farrell, she was the mother of three children, Charles C., Margaret and Rose, while to her second union one daughter, Mary O., was born. Her second husband, John Menzyes, a mechanic by trade, brought the family to California in 1870, but died shortly afterward. A woman of true and noble character, she has been of the greatest assistance to Mr. Johnson in his efforts to secure a competence and in her declining days she enjoys with him the fruits of their years of honorable labor and intelligent industry.

AMOS W. GABLE

Men who were born in Yolo county and who have reached middle life here cannot recall a time when the name of Amos W. Gable was not familiar to them or when it did not stand for good citizenship and remarkable agricultural success. These men grew up believing in Mr. Gable as an exemplar of unselfish devotion to duty and of material prosperity attained in the face of early handicaps. Newcomers in the county found his prestige so firmly established that they immediately became cognizant of his reputation and through their later personal experiences confirmed all good opinions of him. Gracious and manly qualities adorned

his rare personality. Sincerity of purpose marked his decisions. A natural enthusiasm was tempered by caution in judgment. Such was his temperament and such his character that success made no change in his quiet, unostentatious existence, and his happiest hours were spent with his family and his intimate friends and in the pleasant task of improving his beautiful homestead.

The record of the boyhood years of Amos W. Gable is an epitome of struggles bravely endured, hardships valiantly surmounted and obstacles quietly overcome. The frontier record of toil and privation was to him of far less consequence than the private record of bereavement, sorrow and family separation. His parents, Solomon and Elizabeth (Dull) Gable, were farmers of great worth of character and indomitable perseverance. While they lived on a farm in Washington county, Ohio, their son, Amos W., was born September 13, 1834, he being one of fourteen children. During his early childhood he was taken to Iowa, where his father in 1843 took up land in Van Buren county, later going to Appanoose county. When in his fiftieth year, in June of 1846, the exertion of lifting a large log caused him to burst a blood-vessel and he died a few hours later. The children were put out among farmers to earn their board and clothing, the mother married again and the family, once separated, were never again united on earth.

The chance for a boy apprenticed to an existence of drudgery on a frontier farm seemed meager indeed, but an apparent destiny was overruled by a spirit of resolution. The greatest deprivation was the lack of educational advantages. To the end of his life Mr. Gable never ceased to regret the fact that he was unable to attend school at a time when the mind was plastic, the intelligence receptive and the intuition quick, yet perhaps no one ever overcame with greater determination than he this lack of schooling. His lessons were learned in the great school of experience and he proved an apt pupil. One of the advantages of his youth of struggle was the fact that he developed self-reliance and learned to realize that true success comes only from strenuous exertion. At the time of discovery of gold in California he resolved to come west, but it was not until some years later that the opportunity came to him. In 1853 he hired out to drive a team across the plains for Harvey Porterfield in return for his own passage to the west. The party drove one hundred head of cattle to the west and settled in Yolo county, where the young man received work from Mr. Porterfield at \$30 per month as a cattle-herder. Appreciation of his tireless labors came in an advance of his wages to \$100 per month and this amount he frugally saved for future investment.

The arrival of the younger brother, Harvey C. Gable, in 1861 with \$700 in cash enabled the brothers to invest in cattle and form a partnership that continued throughout their lives. With enthusiastic faith in the future, they purchased Mr. Porterfield's ranch and went heavily in debt in the venture. For a few years they met with fair success. Stock being then allowed to roam at large, pasturage was a matter of small expense. But a change came with the severe drought of 1864. The year 1865 found them with a debt of \$5500 which they were utterly unable to meet. They met their creditors and offered them their entire holdings to settle the indebtedness, but the men urged them to keep on without growing discouraged, assuring them they would wait for their money, believing success would come to them in the end. Time proved the wisdom of the counsel. The debt was eventually paid off and afterward they began to accumulate property until they became the joint owners of eighty-five hundred acres of land, much of it under cultivation. On their vast tracts roamed large herds of cattle and enormous flocks of sheep. Horses and hogs also were raised on their ranches. The advance in the price of land and cattle brought them great wealth and gave them a standing among the leading property owners of the county.

The marriage of Amos W. Gable was solemnized June 4, 1874, and united him with Miss Mary Gottwals, a native of Yolo county, Cal., who was born in 1856 and died March 30, 1903, at the age of forty-seven years. Four children blessed the union, Harvey Hayes, Myrtle, Gertrude and Awilma (Mrs. H. D. Porter), all of Woodland. The family removed to Woodland in 1882 and made their home on the corner of Laurel and First streets. Three years later Mr. Gable erected a residence on the corner of First and Cross streets and eventually, by personal efforts, converted the property into one of the most attractive homes in the city. The well-kept lawn is artistically adorned with tropical shrubbery. Orange trees of the finest varieties were planted and in the care of them the owner passed many hours of pleasure. Indeed, he was never happier than when improving his place and enjoying its beauties with his family. He was a Mason of the Knights Templar degree. While relaxing his labors with increasing wealth, he never lost his business-like aptitude for affairs, but until his death (which occurred February 24, 1898) he served as vice-president and a director of the Bank of Yolo and as a director in the Yolo County Savings Bank, besides retaining the personal management of his extensive landed interests in the county. It is but fitting to relate that his son, Harvey Hayes Gable, the only male representative of the family in the Sacramento valley since the death of the other brother, Harvey C., has assumed the management of the

large ranch and varied interests and for convenience he incorporated the estate under the name of The Gable Company, of which he is president and manager.

HARVEY C. GABLE

The intense activities characteristic of the Californian of the twentieth century cannot dim the memory of the labors of the pioneers nor will the lustre of their achievements ever fade from the grateful recollections of later generations. The lives of these early settlers were as varied as their temperaments, but destiny brought to all of them a common service for their adopted commonwealth, a common endurance of privation and a common struggle for success. Some, however, passed away ere yet success had set its seal upon their brows; some from the nature of their environment or their erring judgment failed to grasp the coveted measure of prosperity; but some there were of whom Harvey C. Gable was one, who rose from an orphaned lad without means and attained a remarkable degree of prominence and popularity.

The annals of the Gable family show a genealogy characterized by industry, honor and patriotism. The pioneer spirit has been strong in the blood. Early established in the new world, each generation bore its share in the development of the land and followed the tide of migration toward the west. The privations incident to frontier existence they bore with a patience that never murmured. In these characteristics Solomon Gable proved a worthy descendant of colonial ancestry and his was the arduous task of clearing land, improving a farm and earning a livelihood for his family of fourteen children. With his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Dull, he removed from Washington county, Ohio, to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1843, and later took up government land in Appanoose county, Iowa, where he died in June of 1846. The family were left without means and it was necessary to separate the children by putting them out to farmers to earn their board and clothing.

At the death of the father, Harvey C. Gable, who was born in Ohio March 11, 1836, was a child of ten years and afterward he had no home, but earned his livelihood by the hardest of work on frontier farms. When his brother, eighteen months older than himself, secured a chance to work his passage to California in 1853, he determined to join him as soon as possible. The oppor-

tunity came in the spring of 1854, when he had a chance to work his way across the plains. The journey was one of unusual privations and hardships. When he reached the destination of the party he was bare-headed and barefooted and his clothing was ragged to the point of extreme discomfort. Without any delay he secured work and later he met with some success in the mines. After having secured \$700 in the mines he joined his brother in 1861 and invested in cattle, later buying one-half interest in the Porterfield ranch. The prolonged drought of 1864 caused a heavy loss of cattle and threatened the brothers with bankruptcy, which, however, was averted by the kindness of creditors. Never afterward did they have to ask for leniency. The tide in their affairs changed for the better, advances in the price of land made them wealthy and from that time until they died they held a place among the most prosperous and resourceful stockmen of the county. In judgment they seldom erred, in generosity to young and struggling cattle-raisers they had few equals and in kindness to the sorrowing they were constant. The events of their long identification with Yolo county justified a high estimate of their characters.

For years Harvey C. Gable owned stock in the Yolo County Savings Bank and at the time of his death in 1901 he was serving as vice-president of the institution. In addition he acted as a director in the Bank of Yolo. Fraternally he stood high in Masonry, as did also his brother, both being connected with the lodge, chapter and commandery. The high principles for which Masonry stands found in them stanch believers. Their lives flowed on harmoniously side by side, there being little difference in their histories except that caused by the marriage of the older brother. Both lived to be about sixty-five years of age. Both had the same discouragements to meet and both inherited the same rugged constitutions and high principles. Their vast properties continued in one estate until they died and are now managed by the son of the older brother, Harvey Hayes Gable, a native son of the state and a leading citizen of Woodland, the sole male inheritor of the honored family name in this county and himself the possessor of admirable traits of character.

DEL FENTON

Few departments of business activity affect more deeply the permanent welfare of a place and none is more vitally associated with the attractiveness of a town than that of contracting and

building. The village that boasts picturesque cottages and substantial business structures attracts the stranger who is repelled by a town containing only unsightly houses and public buildings lacking grace or convenience of design. It has been the task of Mr. Fenton, during a somewhat brief identification with the citizenship of Woodland, to erect buildings attractive in exterior appearance, convenient as to interior arrangements and yet conserving of space as well as of expenditures of money. The buildings, both private and public, in many instances have been designed by the builder and the completed structure, symmetrical and harmonious, represents his intelligent oversight and architectural ability.

In his native city of Springfield, Ohio, where he was born in 1876 and where he had received a fair education, Mr. Fenton learned the trade of carpentering under his father, a practical and experienced builder. Upon starting out for himself he came to California during 1900 and settled at Davisville, Yolo county, where he joined an uncle, Eli Snyder, and for three years he worked faithfully and well on the ranch owned by that relative. Leaving the ranch and taking up work at his trade, he labored for a time at Goldfield, Nev., and next went to Medford, Ore., where he followed his chosen occupation. Later going to Berkeley, Cal., he acted as foreman of the Newton Sanford Construction Company for fourteen months, and when he resigned that position he returned to Yolo county. Since August of 1909 he has resided in Woodland, where he owns a comfortable home at No. 173 West Court street.

It is significant of the popularity enjoyed by Mr. Fenton in his home city that, during the two years of his residence here, he has erected over forty dwellings in or near the city, representing an investment of from \$90,000 to \$100,000. While he refuses no contracts except for lack of time, he prefers to erect modern, elegant residences and for these he draws his own plans. Two of the best houses in Madison, this county, were erected recently by him, also the Fillmore district schoolhouse and the country residence of J. C. Clark, besides the Woodland residences of A. R. Lee, F. V. Stening, H. E. Norton, O. Howard, E. Snively, Mrs. Bray, Miss Alice Ralls, George Zane, J. J. Keene and John Dole, as well as two houses for W. Woolley and other buildings in or near town. When he came to Woodland he brought with him his bride, whom he had married in Oregon in 1909 and who was formerly Miss Josephine Ralls. While she had lived in the northern state during much of her girlhood, she was born in California and is a member of an old family of the west. With her husband she enjoys the friendship of the people of Woodland and has made many warm friends during the period of her resi-

dence in the city. Fraternally Mr. Fenton holds membership with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and maintains a deep interest in the activities of this order. As a citizen he heartily supports all movements for the permanent advancement of Woodland and vies with older settlers in his devotion to civic progress and in his intelligent advocacy of progressive movements.

M. S. BENTZ

The business interests and commercial progress of Woodland receive the constant co-operation of Mr. Bentz, who since coming to this city during 1906 has identified himself with movements for the local upbuilding and has proved the high value of his capable citizenship. Such success as he has achieved—and it is by no means insignificant—results from his own determination and unaided efforts. As a boy he had little opportunity to advance in the world, but, sturdily resolved to secure an education, he paid his own expenses as he was attending various institutions in the east. The result was that he acquired a varied knowledge and also gained what is even more to be desired, viz.: an abundance of self-reliance and independence. A member of an old Pennsylvania family, he was born in York county, that state, April 11, 1851, and was next to the youngest in a family of ten children, five of whom are still living. The parents, George and Nancy (Grove) Bentz, were born in York county, lived upon farming land there and remained in the same locality until death.

When the completion of public-school studies seemed to indicate to M. S. Bentz that his educational opportunities had ended he started to work to secure further advantages, so that he made it possible to attend the Shippensburg Normal and the York high school. From the latter institution he was graduated at the age of nineteen. Later he taught school in York and Cumberland counties for eight years, meanwhile attending the Holbrook Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduating from its commercial department. During March of 1877 he landed in Kansas and purchased land in Rice county, where he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who was Abbie Heikes, a native of Pennsylvania. In the fall following her death he removed to Stafford, Kan., and embarked in the mercantile business. For a time he was prospered, but a cyclone in 1881 destroyed his store, ruined the stock of goods and left him without means to start anew. Thereupon he embarked in the freighting business in Colorado, where he re-

mained for eighteen months. Upon his return to Kansas he settled in Canton, McPherson county, and opened a mercantile store, which he conducted for ten years. Later he engaged in the same business at Eldorado, Butler county, Kan., for ten years.

Coming to California during January of 1904 Mr. Bentz bought land in Sutter county and planted an orchard. Two years later he came to Woodland and purchased the store of Powell Brothers, whom he succeeded as proprietor of the little establishment. Here he has since built up a large trade and has carried a full line of notions and furnishing goods. Thoroughly devoted to Woodland, he entertains a profound liking for the city of his adoption and champions every measure for local progress. In national affairs he has been a close student and the result of his studies is that he supports socialist principles, being a firm believer in the adoption of national measures that will aid the day laborer and prevent the enormous wealth of our country from being concentrated in the hands of a few. Fraternally he holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. The Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church has the benefit of his active co-operation with every movement for its spiritual and material upbuilding and as a member of the official board he is rendering efficient service in its interests. While making his home at Canton, Kan., he was united in marriage with Miss Florence L. Cronk, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y. Six children were born of their union, namely: May, who died in Eldorado, Kan.; Charles W., now living in Woodland; Earl S., who is employed at Long Beach, this state; Ruth, Mary E. and Herbert, who still remain with their parents in the Woodland home.

CYRIAK HERMLE

Through years of identification with Yolo county, to the development of which he has contributed materially, Mr. Hermle has become well known as a man of unquestioned honor and enterprising spirit, his good judgment and rare business ability having placed him among the most influential citizens of Winters.

A native of Germany, Mr. Hermle's birth occurred August 7, 1862, in Wurtemberg, where he received his education, spending his youth on the farm of his parents, John and Ursula Hermle, also of German nativity. Having completed the shoemaker's trade, at the age of eighteen years, led by a determination to win both wealth and freedom in the land of opportunity, the son immigrated

to America, securing a position as a shoemaker in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained six months. In 1881 he came to Yolo county, Cal., and for six years worked on a ranch, prior to his purchase of a quarter section of land nine miles north of Capay, which he operated until 1902, when he sold out and bought his present place of five hundred and sixty acres six miles northeast of Winters. His peach and almond orchard cover twenty acres and he also raises other fruit. In addition to his own highly cultivated and productive ranch he leases seven hundred acres, which he devotes to grain raising. He gathers his crops with a combined harvester, the motive power for which, as well as for plowing and harrowing, is supplied by a caterpillar engine. He also at one time engaged in raising cattle and sheep.

In 1886 Mr. Hermle was married to Miss Corne Stall, a native of Germany and the daughter of Charles L. and Kate (Latch) Stall, who ultimately became residents of California. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hermle, Frank and Adolph. Mr. Hermle maintains a deep interest in political issues, is active in all public enterprises demanding conservative judgment, and with his family enjoys membership in the Catholic Church of Winters, which receives his hearty support.

URIAH J. WALLER

Frontier scenes and pioneer experiences left an indelible impress upon the mind of Mr. Waller, who now, in the eventide of a useful existence, finds pleasure in reviewing events of the past and in contrasting the isolation of that era with the conveniences of the present. Born in Illinois in 1836, he recalls that great commonwealth as it appeared in the infancy of its industrial and agricultural development. Memory likewise brings to him thoughts of the excitement caused by news of the discovery of gold in California and, as he played, a barefoot boy of thirteen years, around the home farm or assisted in work suited to his strength, he constantly dwelt upon the opportunities afforded by the then unknown west. However, it was not until 1858 that it became possible for him to come across the plains. Having previously married Miss Amelia Gum in Illinois, he and his young wife were induced to come to the coast through favorable reports received from her father, Jehu Gum, who had traveled over mountains and deserts in 1852 and had reached the golden west after a tedious journey with wagons and oxen. The sturdy pioneer

had settled in Willow slough near Woodland, Yolo county, and there for years he lived and labored, meeting with a success amply merited by his frugality and industry. Upon disposing of his ranch in 1882 he removed to Oregon and remained in that state for eight years. Returning to Woodland, he purchased a little home in this city and here in 1901 his well-spent life reached the end of its quiet calendar.

When the young couple started across the plains with a view to joining her father in Yolo county, they put themselves under the care of a large expedition and traveled with ox-teams as far as Salt Lake City. For the purpose of hastening the remainder of the journey, they traded the oxen for horses at the great Mormon stronghold and on their arrival in California they sold the horses for \$500 a pair. During a temporary pause at Placerville Mr. Waller assisted in building a hotel with timber cut from the great native forests. From there they came on to Yolo county and soon after their arrival they settled upon a quarter-section near Davisville, well adapted to the raising of grain. Selling the property in 1864, they removed to a ranch at Buckeye and remained on that place until it was sold in 1872. Not long afterward Mr. Waller drove a large herd of cattle into Modoc county and remained there until 1875, when he disposed of the stock to good advantage. Upon his return to Yolo county he rented a ranch and resumed agricultural activities. His last experience as a rancher was on a tract of thirty acres near Woodland, where he conducted a dairy business and with the aid of his capable wife built up an established reputation for fine dairy products. During 1909 he retired from the laborious duties of dairying and removed to a comfortable cottage on Fifth street, Woodland, where he and his wife are passing their declining days in peace and content. Of their five children all survive with the exception of George. The living sons are Jehu and Lewis, while the daughters are Mrs. Mary Dutcher, who has four children and resides in Woodland, and Mrs. Theresa Hensley, also a resident of this place.

WILLIAM M. BROWNING

The name of Browning has been associated with the material upbuilding of Yolo county ever since the period when agriculture was in its infancy and the possibilities of the soil wholly unknown. The founder of the family in this valley and indeed in the west

itself, Robert W. Browning, a member of the resolute pioneer band of the '50s, still survives to enjoy in the twilight of his useful existence the fruits of years of assiduous labor. While many of those early settlers migrated from county to county irresolutely seeking after new opportunities, he was content to remain in the same place and the fixedness of purpose visible in long identification with one section became evident also in his permanent continuance in ranching pursuits. Not long after he had crossed the plains in 1854 he took up a raw tract of land about four miles southwest of Woodland and there he still remains, meanwhile having brought about a complete transformation in the estate, which now ranks among the most productive properties in the county. Further mention of this honored pioneer appears elsewhere in this volume and clearly indicates his admirable character as well as his intimate connection with the advancement of his locality.

Among the children comprising the family of Robert W. Browning the next to the eldest, William M., was born at the old homestead near Woodland October 22, 1871, and received his primary education in local schools. Later he was a student in Hesperian College and finally took a commercial course in Heald's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. For a time during young manhood he engaged in farming, continuing at the occupation until he was elected a county auditor. Meanwhile, in 1893, he married Miss Alice Jackson, who was born and reared in Woodland, being the daughter of Dr. G. H. Jackson, now of Alameda, but for years a leading physician of Woodland and county physician of Yolo county. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Browning was Julian Ludwell, who passed from earth at the age of six years and six months, October 21, 1900.

From early life Mr. Browning has been a staunch believer in the Democratic principles and upon attaining his majority he began to vote that ticket, which he still supports in general and local elections. During 1902 his party elected him county auditor. In January of 1903 he took the oath of office and entered upon its duties, continuing in the position until January of 1907. For some years afterward he made his home at Oakland and acted as deputy county clerk of Alameda county. Upon resigning that position in 1910 he returned to Woodland, where in December of that year he became accountant in the Bank of Yolo. As a bookkeeper he is said to be unusually proficient and when keeping county books and records he proved himself the equal of any of his predecessors in point of reliability, accuracy and dispatch. Fraternally he has been a leading worker in Woodland Parlor No. 30, N. S. G. W., which he has served as president. In addition he has co-operated in the local activities of the Independent Order of Foresters. With

his wife he holds membership in the Woodland Christian Church. He has been much interested in measures for the advancement of the community along lines not only religious, but others eminently worthy of maintenance and encouragement. In fact, no worthy philanthropy and no civic benefaction have been presented to the consideration of the citizens which have lacked his cordial co-operation and intelligent support.

GEORGE W. LINDERMAN

The attainment of a gratifying degree of success through the tilling of the soil of Yolo county has caused Mr. Linderman to become a stanch believer in the advantages offered by this portion of California. It was after a mining experience covering several years in other parts of the state that he finally came to Yolo county in 1866, and so strongly impressed was he with the appearance of the country round about that he determined to purchase land and make it his future home, and during the forty-five years that have since passed he has not regretted the step that he then took, but on the other hand has given evidence of his satisfaction by the purchase of more land from time to time. His ranch is located not far from Capay, and is watered from Cottonwood creek. In 1912 he built a new substantial and commodious residence on the place.

A native of the east, George W. Linderman was born in Utica, N. Y., May 4, 1838, the son of Henry and Diana (Hammel) Linderman, they too being natives of that state. The Linderman family was of German origin and was established in the United States during an early period in its history. Six children, four sons and two daughters, comprised the family of Henry and Diana Linderman and George W. was the youngest of the number. As early as 1844, when he was about six years old, the family removed from the east to Illinois, settlement being made in Boone county, where the father took up an unimproved tract of land. The journey was made by team and wagon by way of Fort Dearborn, which boasted only a few stores and bore scant evidence of becoming in less than a half century the second city in point of population in the United States. Through untiring exertion the father acquired two hundred acres of fertile land, which he cultivated with fair success, and on the old homestead he and his wife passed away, when about seventy-five and seventy-four years old respectively. All of their children lived to attain maturity, but George W.

is the only one now living. On account of the newness of the country in which the family settled school advantages were meagre indeed, so much of Mr. Linderman's education had to be acquired through personal endeavor. At the age of sixteen he went to Iowa, but returned to Illinois a year later and thereafter continued on the home farm until attaining the age of twenty-one.

A new epoch in the life of the young man began when, on April 3, 1859, he set out for the far west with six companions. With three wagons drawn by oxen they left Rockford, Ill., and in due time reached Rock Island. From there they went down the Mississippi and up the Missouri river to St. Joseph, Mo. There their party was increased in size, twenty wagons starting from that place on the overland trail. Pike's Peak was their destination, but on the way they met so many returning from there disappointed and discouraged that the party became divided in their opinions as to the advisability of carrying out their original plan. Three of the six boys that started from Illinois (among them Mr. Linderman) determined to change their course and come to California instead, their route taking in Landers cut-off and the Sink of the Humboldt, as well as Honeylake valley, and they finally reached Indian valley, Plumas county. For the following six years Mr. Linderman engaged in prospecting and mining, chiefly in Butte county, where with two others associated with him he was fairly successful in hydraulic mining, improving his claim during the winter months and for a time in the summer season he worked in a sawmill. For one year, 1865-66, he engaged in freighting to Belmont, Virginia City and other mining towns, using a freight wagon drawn by ten mules. The large expense involved in this undertaking did not justify its continuance, however, and after one season it was abandoned. Following this, while in search of suitable pasturage for his mules, Mr. Linderman came to Yolo county in 1866, and the same year purchased three hundred and twenty acres of his present place, a large part of which was then under cultivation. The new owner continued the work of improvement, making a specialty of raising stock and grain, and subsequently he undertook grain-raising on a large scale, leasing one thousand acres for this purpose alone. During the first two seasons of his residence in Yolo county he operated a threshing machine which he had purchased, but on account of small profits in the threshing business the venture was then abandoned. As grain-raising gradually gave place to the raising of fruit throughout this section of country Mr. Linderman wisely followed the lead of others in setting out thirty acres of his land to orchard and through a long experience in the meantime he has gained a valuable knowledge of horticulture. Besides his orchard, which is devoted largely to the raising of

peaches and pears, he also has a vineyard of sixty acres, of which eight acres are in the Thompson seedless, three and one-half in Tokay, and the balance in wine grapes. In spite of his large interests as a horticulturist and vineyardist Mr. Linderman has not entirely relinquished the business that started him on the road to success, and grain and stock-raising still form a large part of the income of his ranch. The land is watered from Cottonwood creek, and in its entirety includes four hundred and fifty acres.

Mrs. Linderman, before her marriage Miss Julia Clooney, was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, the daughter of James and Mary (Murphy) Clooney. With her parents she came to California via Panama from Prince Edward Island in 1861. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Linderman, as follows: James E. and George E., twins, the former foreman of the Globe ranch and the latter a blacksmith and a resident of Balston, Wash.; Henry W., a horticulturist at Esparto; John, who is interested with his father in the care and management of the home place; Minnie, now Mrs. Harry Shuey, of Red Bluff; Mabel, Mrs. Rolla Vestal, also of Red Bluff; and Cornelius, a resident of Montana. Self-made in the best sense implied by that term, Mr. Linderman enjoys to an unusual degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, his personal characteristics as well as business ability and judgment winning him many friends. In his political sympathies he is a Republican.

WILBUR C. CURTISS

In the activities that fill an eventful existence Mr. Curtiss has run the gamut of human experiences, has realized the alluring vision of success and endured the disheartening discouragements of failure, has enjoyed the fruits of his labors in a merited prosperity and accepted with philosophical resignation the reverses inflicted by an unkind fate. As the elation of success failed to deteriorate or corrupt his manly qualities, so, too, repeated losses failed to undermine his deep faith in the permanent possibilities of his home county or to lessen the courageous optimism, the cheerful outlook and the genial good nature with which he faced the world. Whether the seasons as they came and went brought him vast crops or only flooded fields, he remained the same energetic worker and loyal citizen. As success did not unduly elate him, so also reverses have not dismayed him, and he is working with the same patience,

the same enterprise and the same fidelity that characterized the efforts of his years of greater physical strength.

Although a resident of California from the period of his early childhood memories, Mr. Curtiss claims Michigan as his native commonwealth, his birth having occurred in Lapeer county, that state, May 15, 1852. The family had been identified for years with the development of New England and his father, L. M., had been the one to seek the larger opportunities of the unknown regions to the west. After he settled in Michigan during 1840 he began to improve a tract of raw land and engage in farming. The discovery of gold in the far west attracted his immediate attention, but it was not until 1852 that he left his wife and children at the old home and started on the voyage of discovery to the new country. The trip was made by way of New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, and upon its safe termination he began to earn his livelihood as opportunity offered, but eventually became an extensive farmer near Woodland, Yolo county. During 1856 he was joined by his wife with their two sons and one daughter, and the family settled on a tract embracing five hundred and sixty acres situated between Woodland and Knights Landing. Manly traits of character attracted a host of warm friends and when he died in 1871 his funeral was among the largest that had ever been held in the city of Sacramento. To his widow he left a large property, but unfortunately the greater portion of this was subsequently lost. While much of his accumulations has vanished, the memory of his kindly character, shrewd foresight and generous disposition will remain in the hearts of family and friends as long as life shall last.

When only fifteen years of age Wilbur C. Curtiss took charge of his father's extensive farming interests and from that time to the present he has filled a man's place in the world. For the most part he has given his attention to agriculture, although there was a time when mining allured him by its bright promises, only in the end to leave him with but a remnant of a once valuable property. After the age of twenty-seven he gave his attention wholly to farming and in time he became one of the largest grain-growers in California. In addition to the original tract of five hundred and sixty acres he acquired five thousand acres of bottom land in Yolo county, two thousand acres in Colusa county, besides residence property both in Woodland and Sacramento. The five thousand acres comprises a tract near Cacheville known as the Kay tract, which he bought in 1885 from an English nobleman, Sir John Lester Kay. At one time there were cattle and other live stock, machinery and implements on the various estates valued at fully \$30,000. During 1888 he harvested from his own lands and from rented

tracts (fourteen thousand acres altogether) one hundred and twenty-four thousand and five hundred sacks of grain, which would require twenty trains of fifteen cars each, of over twenty tons capacity, to carry it to tide water, and would load fully four large wheat ships. The gross income during that year aggregated more than \$250,000, but naturally the expenses were very heavy, particularly that incident to the plowing of the land, which was done with three powerful steam engines made at the Benicia agricultural works.

A continuance of favorable weather for many successive years allowed Mr. Curtiss to accumulate the vast estate previously mentioned, but unfortunately there was a change in the seasons and the elements seemed to conspire against him. Year after year the rich bottom lands that he farmed were flooded by continuous rains until crops were ruined and great financial losses incurred. Knowing so well the richness of the soil, he kept on in the hope that each season would permit him to atone for the losses of the preceding year, but finally his health became so impaired that he was no longer able to work with the remarkable energy of youth. Since then he has engaged in farming on a small scale with moderate success. Remarkable indeed is his disposition to make the best of circumstances beyond his control. When untiring efforts did not enable him to retrieve his lost fortune, he accepted his fate with a cheerful courage, relinquished his large holdings of tule lands and since has devoted himself to smaller although no less important farming interests.

December 18, 1876, in Peoria, Ill., occurred the marriage of Wilbur C. Curtiss and Miss Elizabeth Summers Todd, who was born in that city and received her education at Perry's Seminary in Sacramento. Her father, Capt. Henry Clay Summers, was born in Peoria, being the son of Leonard F. Summers, who became a pioneer of the Illinois town. Reared and educated there, he was a young married man at the time the Civil war began. Fired with patriotic loyalty, he enlisted as a volunteer and was elected captain of Company G, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry. With his company he went to the front and served under General Grant. After their last battle in 1865, while on the way to the station to telegraph the news of the northern victory, he was wounded from ambush and captured by guerillas under the leadership of "Dick" Davis, who afterward shot all of the prisoners. The widow received a sympathetic personal letter of condolence from General Grant, who had appreciated the courage and military skill of the young captain.

The mother of Mrs. Curtiss was Georgina Gelston Durham, who was born near Washington, Tazewell County, Ill. The grandfather, John Gelston, a native of Baltimore, Md., and an attorney,

became a prominent citizen of Peoria, Ill., and for three terms served as its mayor. In early days he owned large tracts of land in Illinois and Iowa. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Gregory and was born in Richmond, Va.; the demise of both occurred in Peoria. A few years after the death of Captain Summers his widow became the wife of John Albert Todd, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., but grew to manhood in Peoria, Ill. At the age of seventeen years he crossed the plains to California, where he became interested in the lumber and planing-mill business. For years he owned and conducted the lumber yards located on Fifth and L streets, Sacramento, and in the same city he built up the John A. Todd carriage manufacturing plant. At the age of thirty-nine, October 4, 1874, death cut short his prosperous career. Of his two children only one survives, Martha Ellen, who was educated at Van Ness Seminary, San Francisco, and is now the widow of the late A. D. Porter, of Woodland. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss there were born four children, the oldest of whom died in infancy; Genevieve V., a graduate of Ursuline College in Santa Rosa, is now residing in San Francisco; Matelese died at the age of sixteen years; and Hagar was educated at Mills College and resides with her parents.

DIRK VAN ZEE

To the casual observer who is not a profound student of character the life history of Dirk Van Zee reads more like a chapter from a romance than a record of actual experiences; but to those who understand the relation of cause to effect and who comprehend the unceasing toil and wise intelligence behind every act, the ultimate prosperity and wide influence of the man do not occasion surprise. The home of his childhood was the large stock farm of his father near Rotterdam, Holland. His ancestors belonged to that sturdy class of farmers who laid the foundation of a national prosperity that has made their country noteworthy among greater nations of the world. For years his parents, Garrett and Mary (Dikop) Van Zee, cultivated a farm at Herwenia near Rotterdam, and there he was born September 12, 1828, his first recollections being of the picturesque environment close to the North sea. During childhood he was sent to a school of the neighborhood and made such diligent use of his time that he gained a thorough education in his native language. As he studied concerning the countries of the world and as he listened to the conversation of his elders in

regard to prospects in America, he decided that he would cast in his destiny with the United States, nor did he ever have cause to regret the decision that brought him, a young emigrant, to the opportunities of the new world.

Two years (1851-53) spent at Pella, Iowa, afforded Mr. Van Zee the desired opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the English language as well as the customs of the people of America. Meanwhile he heard much concerning California and in the spring of 1853 he joined an expedition that crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons, arriving in due time at their destination. Ambitious to try his luck as a miner, he spent four years in the mines at or near Gibsonville, but no special fortune rewarded his endeavors and he turned to agriculture as offering a more reliable source of income. His early experiences as a farmer were scarcely more encouraging than those as a miner. Coming to Yolo county in 1857, the following year he took up one hundred and sixty acres on Willow slough. By the most arduous effort he secured a start and had acquired a fine bunch of stock, when in the disastrous drought of 1864 he lost every head of stock except a span of horses. The experience was most discouraging, but he was a man of great determination and began anew with the energy characteristic of his earlier effort. For a time he made a specialty of grain, but eventually he acquired another large herd of stock. Renting the original farm, during 1869 he removed to a place of one hundred and sixty acres which he had recently purchased and which was situated two and one-half miles east of Woodland.

To the new home in 1870 Mr. Van Zee brought his bride, who was Miss Ernestine Furch, a resident of Woodland, but a native of Ludvigsruhe, Prussia, Germany. Her parents, Henry and Ernestine (Blauert) Furch, were likewise of Prussian birth and for years Mr. Furch engaged extensively in the contracting business in that country, but during 1862 he brought the family to America, only to be taken from them by death almost immediately after his arrival in New York City. The mother and children made their way to Minnesota and settled at Henderson, Sibley county, where they soon found friends among the other Germans of the vicinity. Mrs. Furch died in that county during the spring of 1905, when eighty-two years of age. In religion she had been a lifelong adherent of the Methodist denomination and an earnest worker in the church. Of her seven children all but one are still living, but only two of the family, Mrs. Van Zee and Theresa, now the widow of Fred Lothammar, of Sacramento, ever came to California and established homes in this state. Mrs. Van Zee, who was third in order of birth among the children, received her education in the schools of Germany and Minnesota and during 1868 came via Panama to San

Francisco in company with her sister, Mrs. Lothammar, proceeding to Woodland, in or near which place she has since resided.

For twelve years after his marriage Mr. Van Zee engaged in farming on his place east of Woodland, but at the expiration of that time he rented the farm and bought one hundred and sixty acres three miles west of Woodland. Removing to the new tract, he took up its improvement and cultivation. Being prospered in large degree, he added to the farm and thus acquired four hundred and eighty acres in one body, the whole forming a splendid estate, devoted to viticulture, grain and alfalfa, and watered by a model system of irrigation. When eventually he retired from agricultural activities in 1892, he came into Woodland and established his home on a tract of nine acres in the east part of town, where his death occurred December 12, 1905. Since his demise the widow has made her home at No. 552 College street, Woodland, where surrounded by the affectionate ministrations of her children and esteemed by a large circle of friends, she is passing the afternoon of existence in tranquil contentment. Her eldest son, William, is engaged in the automobile business in Woodland. Mary, the older daughter, is the wife of Russ Strong and lives in the vicinity of this city. Fred died in 1892, at the age of seventeen years and six months. Sarah resides with her mother, while the youngest sons, Garrett and John, are engaging in agricultural pursuits near Woodland. The family are earnest supporters of the Woodland Christian Church, with which Mr. Van Zee was officially connected for years and to which he contributed with the generosity that had its foundation in his deep devotion to the cause of religion. As a citizen of his adopted country he was loyal to an unusual degree. Particularly was he interested in movements for the advancement of California, the commonwealth of his affectionate regard, the source of his gratifying personal prosperity, the center of his enterprises throughout a long period of successful endeavor. After he had gained a knowledge of political conditions and national problems in the United States he espoused the cause of the Republican party and always afterward he continued to give his allegiance to its men and measures in both general and local elections.

ALONZO H. FREDSON

The early recollections of this influential citizen of Yolo county cluster around the Kennebec river region in Maine, where he was born in October of 1846 and where he spent the years of

youth in the home of his parents. When only seventeen years of age he entered the service of his country as a volunteer in the Union army and early in 1863 was sent to the front with his regiment, having gone to Bangor, the state headquarters, from Belfast, Waldo county, where he had been enrolled as a member of Company M, First Maine Heavy Artillery. After the volunteers had been drilled in a knowledge of military tactics they were ready for action and their share in the northern victory was neither insignificant nor unimportant. No memory lingers with more tragic force in the mind of Mr. Fredson than that of the campaign in Virginia during 1864. The records of the war contain nothing more fateful than the incidents connected with the long struggle in the Wilderness. About the 4th of May the siege began, at which time the army of the Potomac marched in two columns for the lower fords of the Rapidan river.

At the head of the Union forces was that sagacious general, Grant, who with the assistance of Meade had planned a campaign against Lee's forces. The battle of the Wilderness commenced May 5th and continued until the Federals had lost fifteen thousand in killed and wounded and five thousand imprisoned. The encounter at Spottsylvania Courthouse followed with its heavy losses to both sides. The fighting indeed kept up throughout the entire month and the regiment, which had entered the conflict on the 1st of May with nineteen hundred men, was reduced to two hundred and fifty men on the 18th of June. On that day Mr. Fredson received his first wound, a ball in the left leg which confined him to a hospital for treatment. On his recovery he rejoined his command and the last winter of the war he spent at Fort Hill in front of Petersburg, April 9, 1865, he witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse and saw the final triumph of northern arms when General Grant, in behalf of the government, dictated the terms of peace.

A brief period after the close of the war was spent in the old home neighborhood in Maine, from which state Mr. Fredson came via the Isthmus to San Francisco in 1867. After landing in June he proceeded to Sonoma county and found employment in the vicinity of Santa Rosa. From there in 1874 he went to San Benito county and identified himself with the growing activities of Hollister and Tres Pinos, the latter situated at the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco. Putting up a large building, he opened the first hotel in the town and this (known as the Southern Pacific hotel) he conducted for seven years. Upon discontinuing the hotel business he began to buy and sell hay and grain and for twenty years he carried on a concern known as the Farmers' Hay Company, the controlling element in

the hay and grain business of the locality. In January, 1911, he came to Esparto, Yolo county, and bought the town site, including a brick three-story hotel with about forty-five rooms, a livery barn with accommodations for thirty-five head of stock and with an adjacent large stockade, two large general store buildings (in one of which he put a \$20,000 stock of goods), a meat market, and indeed the entire commercial center of the village. Since then he has established a lumber yard for the convenience of newcomers and also has acted as representative of the Esparto Real Estate & Improvement Company. Since he became identified with the place its struggling business activities have gained a new impetus and the place is now enjoying a steady growth which is the foundation of future prosperity.

At Santa Rosa occurred the marriage of A. H. Fredson and Adda Jose, a native daughter of the state. She died in 1885. Three children were born to them. The only son, Alonzo H., Jr., married Marie Yparraguerre and they live in San Benito county, where he has engaged in the raising of grain and hay and also for some years has followed the butcher's business. The elder daughter, Nellie, Mrs. Frederick McCune, resides in Portland, Ore., where her older daughter, Adelaide, is a student in St. Helen's private seminary, and the younger daughter, Miriam V., attends the high school. The remaining member of the Fredson family, Lottie C., Mrs. M. P. Wilkes, lives in Portland, where her daughter, Berenice, is being educated. The second marriage of Mr. Fredson occurred in San Benito county and united him to Miss Mary E. Moore, who was born in Petaluma, the daughter of Dr. Edwin Moore. The latter, a pioneer physician of Sonoma county, died at the age of eighty-five years. For many years Mr. Fredson has been interested in the activities of the Grand Army of the Republic and during his residence in San Benito county he was a leading member of the local post. There also he served for sixteen years as county supervisor, six years of this time as chairman, and during his long service he accomplished much in the interests of good roads. On several occasions he was chosen to represent the Republican party as a delegate to the state conventions. Throughout his entire life, whether in times of war or peace, he has been loyal in his devotion to the country, and he is particularly patriotic in his affectionate regard for California, the chosen home of his adoption. While not personally identified with any denomination he is in sympathy with their efforts for the upbuilding of the world and has contributed generously to the Adventist Church, of which his wife is a member. Education also has received his practical aid, for he recognizes in it the most important adjunct of modern existence and the greatest factor in the future

prosperity of the west. As a citizen he has been progressive and public-spirited and his removal to Yolo county has contributed largely to the material growth of Esparto and the surrounding country.

CHARLES WILSON LIPE

One of the most accomplished all-around mechanics in Woodland, Yolo county, is Charles Wilson Lipe, the proprietor of the Main Street Garage, engaged in the sale and repair of automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles. Mr. Lipe is a native son of California, born in San Jose December 15, 1878, a son of Milan Wilson Lipe. The latter, a native of Pennsylvania, came early to San Jose, where, though he was a machinist by trade, he was long engaged in the grain trade and in threshing. At one time he was operating as many as four steam threshers between Los Angeles and Paso Robles. This branch of his business occupied his attention six months of each year, and he was known as one of the most successful threshermen in all California. He is still living in San Jose, where he and his good wife, who was Miss Agnes McCracken, are resting after many years of activity, in which they have done well for themselves and their children and benefited the people among whom their lot has been cast.

Mr. Lipe's mother, who was born in Scotland, bore three children, all of whom are living, and of these he was the second born. After receiving his education in the public schools he served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, and then, after three years at the Enright foundry and machine shop, he became a student at the Garden City Business College, from which institution he was graduated. In the threshing season he assisted his father until the latter's retirement in 1900, and from that time on he has relied wholly on his trade and business connected with it. For two years he was employed at Wadsworth, Nev., for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in its shops, which are a feature of the industrial life of that town.

The next work of Mr. Lipe was as a machinist with the Nevada Engineering Works, at Reno, where he was soon made general foreman and remained eight years. He located in Woodland in 1911 and established the Main Street Garage, at Main and Elm streets, a fully equipped modern machine shop with electric power under his personal supervision. Mr. Lipe handles all of the popular makes of automobiles, and is prepared to supply anything in his

line, from the simplest repairs to the making of a complicated machine from blue prints.

In Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Lipe married Miss Edna Myrtle Olinder, a native of San Francisco. He is a member of the California State Auto Association. In Wadsworth, Nev., he was made a Mason in Wadsworth Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M. Though he has not been long in the city he has made many friends and has shown that he possesses a public spirit which promises to make him a useful citizen, alive to the advancement of all worthy local interests.

PATRICK HENRY ELIOT

A son of the east who is making good in the very best sense of the phrase in California is Patrick Henry Eliot, a native of McDonough county, Ill., born July 28, 1855, a son of Patrick Eliot, who first saw the light of day in Otsego county, N. Y., and prospered as a farmer and stockman in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana, buying, improving and selling land as opportunity offered and handling horses and cattle to the best financial advantage. The state of his wife's health impelled the elder Mr. Eliot to locate in California in 1859, and he made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in Sutterville, Sacramento county, October 10, that year. After farming there about three years he went to San Joaquin county and there bought a ranch, where he put in most of the remaining years of his active life. His closing years were spent in well earned retirement, and he passed away in 1891. His wife, who in the days of her maidenhood was Miss Anna Westfall, was born in Ohio and died in this state. She bore Mr. Eliot eleven children, of whom the immediate subject of this notice was the last born. He accompanied his parents and brothers and sisters to California and was educated in public schools and graduated from Clark's Institute at Stockton.

The first regular employment to which Mr. Eliot devoted himself after having finished his studies was as a farmer in San Joaquin county, though he had to an extent fitted himself for a business career by a study of bookkeeping at Heald's Business College. Later he operated in Washington, Idaho and Montana, principally in stock, with considerable success, for some years, until, returning to California, he resumed farming in San Joaquin and Sacramento counties. In 1897 he located in Woodland and for four years was janitor in charge of the public school buildings. Then, for four years, he was connected with the Globe Mills. The latter

business he relinquished in order to assume the management of the Woodland hotel, on Main street, of which he is yet the proprietor. The Woodland is a large, newly furnished, well appointed, first-class hotel and is accorded a patronage deservedly liberal. Mr. Eliot is popular with the traveling public and counts his friends among the leading people of all sections of the state. Politically he is a Republican. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with its auxiliary order the Rebekahs. Of the latter Mrs. Eliot also is a member. She was Miss Anna Ehler, a native of Boone county, Mo. They have three children, Orrin Charles, Florence and Leland Stanford. Mr. Eliot is a man of enterprise and of public spirit, who has prospered greatly because of his disposition to help others and advance the best interests of his city, county and state.

WILLIAM E. OSBORN

The manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, William E. Osborn is a resident of Woodland and has charge of the company's business in that territory, besides managing the districts of Knights Landing and Yolo. As early as 1897 he entered the employ of the Nevada County Electric Power Company and when the interests of the concern were merged into those of its successor, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, he continued with the newer organization, whose affairs he has superintended with characteristic sagacity and keen intelligence. After having filled various subordinate positions he was made manager for Nevada City in 1901, but the following year he was transferred to Woodland, where he has since remained as manager for the company. Meanwhile the business has reached a size three times larger than that of 1902 and this gratifying increase is due in no small measure to his capable management and tactful control of the entire situation.

A study of the history of the Osborn family reveals their connection with California ever since the era of mining activity. Hosmer Prosper Osborn, who was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., and engaged in the clothing business in New York City, on hearing of the discovery of gold joined with a company of other Argonauts in the purchase of the sailing vessel *Morning Star*, which came to California via the Horn during the year 1849. Like all newcomers of that era, he hastened to the mines. His experience was

principally in Auburn ravine and did not bring any special good fortune, so he settled in Sacramento, where he engaged in the hardware and stove business. One of the destructive fires of the pioneer era wiped out all of his former profits and forced him to begin anew without capital. At first he operated a bakery, but later he removed to the line of Placer and Sacramento counties and embarked in the sheep business. Selling out the flock in 1873 he returned to Sacramento and there opened a wood and coal yard, which he managed until his death in 1884. Honored among the early settlers, he was chosen president of the Sacramento Pioneer Association and filled the position for some time. During the early days he also was a member of the Sacramento Volunteer fire department.

The marriage of this California pioneer had occurred some time before he left New York City for the western coast of the continent. He had chosen as his wife Marietta Folger, who was born at Hudson, N. Y., and who in 1852 came via the Horn on a sailing vessel to San Francisco, accompanied by her five daughters. Her death occurred in Sacramento. Of the eight children forming the family all but two attained maturity and three are now living. The youngest child and only son, William E., was born in Sacramento, Cal., December 8, 1855, and graduated from the high school of the capital city in 1875. During 1876 he matriculated in the University of California, which institution in 1880 conferred upon him the degree of Ph.B. Upon his return to Sacramento he aided his father in the coal and wood business. Upon the death of the proprietor he became manager in 1884 and continued as such until he had closed out the business in 1891. Later he went to Guatemala, Central America, where for four years he engaged in raising coffee. Returning to California he spent a short time in Sacramento and in 1897 entered into the business relations which have developed to their present importance.

The first marriage of Mr. Osborn united him with Miss Caroline Korb, who was born at Marysville, Cal., and died at San Francisco during the year 1901. Later he was married in Woodland to Mrs. Fannie E. Foley, a native of Shasta county, this state, and the mother, by this union, of a daughter, Marietta C. Osborn. The family are identified with the Unitarian Church of Woodland and Mr. Osborn officiates as a member of the board of trustees, besides aiding liberally in the maintenance of the church and the support of its charities. In national politics he votes with the Republican party. The Chamber of Commerce has had the benefit of his intelligent co-operation and business experience, while other movements for local advancement also have not lacked his cordial helpfulness. As past president he is connected with the Native

Sons of the Golden West and his fraternal relations are further enlarged through his association with Nevada City Lodge No. 518, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

RICHTER BROTHERS

That conspicuous era of western development whose climax was reached in the memorable year of 1849 witnessed the identification of the Richter family with California and the beginning of their long and honorable association with the commonwealth. It was Andreas Richter, a young German of stalwart frame and sturdy powers of endurance, who left his native place near the city of Berlin and crossed the ocean to the new world, landing at Memphis, Tenn., in 1846. Hearing of the trouble in the west, Mr. Richter, who had served his three years in the German army, enlisted in the Mexican war, at the close of which he went to St. Louis. His stay there, however, was brief, for again he was lured to the west and in 1849 came to San Francisco as a gold-seeker. In the midst of the chaos then existing he found employment at the mines and for several years he experienced the joys and sorrows of a miner's life, he having lost considerable in the Fraser river country. Subsequently he established a large pack train, by which he profited well in supplying the needs of man. Eventually he laid by an amount sufficient to permit him to return in comfort to his old German home beyond the seas. The visit was not made solely for the purpose of renewing the associations of childhood, but with a deeper purpose in view, for he there married Miss Amelia Lehman, his boyhood's sweetheart and the devoted companion of his later years.

Upon the arrival of the young German couple in California they came at once to Yolo county, where Mr. Richter bought a tract of raw land, one hundred and sixty acres one mile north of Yolo. With unwearied ardor he cleared the tract, put up necessary buildings and brought the land under cultivation. A comfortable home was provided for his growing family. Constant application brought its merited reward. Eventually he became known as a prosperous farmer and always he was honored as a patriotic German-American citizen and as a representative of the class of men indispensable to western development. On the home farm where for years he had lived and labored his useful existence came to an end in 1896 and here too his wife passed away some years later. The old home is still occupied by some of their family

and it will be long ere their memory will grow dim in the hearts of descendants or in the annals of the pioneers of the county.

The Richter family comprises four sons and six daughters. The eldest, Henry, is engaged in business at Berkeley, this state. The daughters are Emma, wife of Jacob Freiburger; Mrs. Laura Cooper; Miss Amelia H. Richter; Mrs. Ella Rehmke; Mrs. Minnie Millsap; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Curtis; Lewis J., Herman H. and Adolph J., the last-named a resident of Oregon. Under the firm name of Richter Brothers two of the sons, Lewis J. and Herman H., have since the death of their father operated the old homestead where they were reared. During 1903 they increased their enterprises by the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres, which they now cultivate in addition to managing the estate. Their activities are varied and extensive. Horses, sheep, cattle and hogs may be seen on their lands and each in its own line contributes to the income of the proprietors, who exercise sagacious judgment in the purchase and care of stock and are accounted experts in this department of agriculture. In the raising of grain they also are experienced and successful, while the making of hay adds another to the list of activities that contribute to their prosperity. Throughout Yolo county they are well known and everywhere they are honored as men of high principles and farmers of recognized skill who, by their capable work, are adding prestige to an honored family name.

CLAIRE RASOR, P.H.D., M.D.

The Sacramento valley has just reason to feel proud of its native-born sons, many of whom have attained distinction in their chosen callings and have risen to prominence not limited to the boundaries of the locality, but extending throughout the state. In the list of rising citizens mention belongs to Dr. Rasor, a young physician of exceptional ability, thorough education and profound mastery of the science of therapeutics, who has scored many a success in surgery and holds an enviable rank in that department of the profession. Since he entered upon practice in Woodland he has proved his skill in diagnosis, accuracy in treatment and the wide scope of his researches in materia medica. Perhaps no work in which he has engaged exceeds in importance that in connection with the Woodland sanitarium, an incorporated institution, of which he is vice-president and a member of the board of directors. The hospital owes its establishment to the

public spirit and energy of five physicians of Woodland, of whom he was one. Realizing the great need of such an institution they united their efforts. The result appears in a structure built in mission style at a cost of \$22,500, and equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients and the performance of surgical operations of all kinds, major and minor, trivial and extreme, these being carried through with dispatch and skill, to the credit of the institution and the gratification of the interested parties.

A resume of the life of Dr. Rasor shows that he is eligible to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West and has the further honor of being a lifelong resident of the Sacramento valley. In what is now Glenn county, but then was within the limits of Colusa county, he was born June 15, 1883, on a farm near Willows. Of Virginian lineage, he was a son of Andrew Jackson Rasor, a native of the Old Dominion, but in early life an emigrant to Missouri, whence during the summer of 1850 he crossed the plains with wagons and ox-teams. He was then a youth of eighteen years, rugged and well fitted to endure the hardships of such a journey as well as the subsequent privations incident to mining. From the mines he went to the agricultural lands and for years engaged in the raising of grain and stock. A tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres four miles north of Princeton was improved through his painstaking labors and there he built a substantial farmhouse, added other buildings as needed, and lived the arduous life of a western pioneer farmer. Eventually he retired from active labors and spent his last days in the enjoyment of the comforts rendered possible through earlier years of self-sacrifice. His death occurred August 26, 1910, about sixty years after he had crossed the plains to the coast. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, while fraternally he was identified with the Masons. About ten years before his demise that of his wife had occurred September 11, 1900, at the old homestead; she bore the maiden name of Clara Brockman and was born in Missouri, from which state in 1856 she accompanied her parents across the plains.

There were nine sons and daughters in the parental family and five of these survive. The youngest member of the family circle, Claire, passed the years of early childhood upon the home farm, from which he was sent to the Woodland high school. After he had graduated in 1902 he entered the department of pharmacy, University of California, and carried on the regular course there, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Ph.G. Immediately after his graduation he matriculated in the medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., and there he finished the regular course of study, graduating in 1908 with the degree of M.D. An experience as an interne at Wesley hospital in Chicago proved

most helpful to him and he continued in the position for two years, after which in 1910 he opened an office at Woodland. Here he married Miss Martha Garrette, who had been his classmate in the high school and who has spent her life in her native city. In politics he was reared in the Democratic faith and always has adhered to its principles. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and during his college life he was identified with the Phi Delta Chi and Phi Rho Sigma, while since then he has become an active member in the Yolo County Medical Society (of which he is now vice-president), also the State and American Medical Associations.

EDWARD RIDLEY

Not long after gold had been discovered in California and throngs of fortune-seekers had begun to seek the western coast, the family of James Ridley crossed the plains with wagons and ox-teams, taking with them such absolute necessities as the arduous trip demanded. With the caravan traveled a small boy, James Taylor Ridley, a son of James, Sr., and a native of Missouri. A girl, Vianna Pope, also came with the same expedition, having joined her parents in removing from her native Missouri to the unknown regions of the west. Destiny later united the fortunes of the young people, who married during the pioneer period of our state history and settled upon a farm in Tehama county, later returning to Yolo county and settling at Dunnigan, where the wife, who survives her husband, still makes her home. The head of the emigrating expedition, James Ridley, Sr., developed a large tract of raw land near Black's Station and remained in Yolo county throughout the balance of his life.

There were thirteen children in the family of James T. and Vianna Ridley and all but two of these are still living. The youngest, Edward, was born in Tehama county, this state, September 3, 1882, and at the age of six years accompanied his parents to Yolo county, where he attended the Dunnigan public schools. While yet a mere lad his business tendencies began to assert themselves. With an eager desire to earn a livelihood he took up any occupation that offered a moneyed recompense, but from the first his inclinations were toward the care and management of horses. He can scarcely remember when he first began to be interested in equine flesh. Few men are more competent than he to judge their merits or discover their blemishes. No defect

escapes his keen glance. On the contrary no good point is overlooked. With such tastes as these it is natural that he should embark in the livery business. When only eighteen he started a livery business and built a barn at Dunnigan, where he continued for a considerable period.

Desiring to avail himself of the enlarged business opportunities afforded by Woodland, during 1907 Mr. Ridley removed hither, having sold his livery outfit at Dunnigan and rented the barn there. Shortly after his arrival here he started the Pacific stable on Main street, and remained in that place for two years, after which, in July of 1909, he bought the Fashion stable. Since then he has devoted his attention to a general livery business and has maintained the excellent reputation held by the concern of which he is the proprietor. With exacting scrupulousness he gives himself to the work at hand, neglecting no small detail, but carefully overseeing the horses, caring for the large equipment of vehicles and keeping the harness in first-class condition. As yet he has devoted his time to business to the exclusion of politics and has taken no part in public affairs other than voting the Republican ticket, but he keeps posted concerning questions of **vital importance** to the country and is particularly zealous regarding the progress of the commonwealth. His wife, like himself, has the proud distinction of being a native Californian. She bore the maiden name of Amanda Hiatt and was born in Sutter county, Cal., but during girlhood lived near Dunnigan. She received the educational advantages of that section, being a graduate of the Woodland high school and the Woodland Business College. Their marriage was solemnized in Sacramento and has been blessed with one daughter, Velma Ellen. The family has a high social standing among the people of Woodland and contributes to many of the movements for the upbuilding and permanent welfare of the city.

RILFORD GENERAL TADLOCK

A native of Kentucky, Rilford G. Tadlock was born near Tompkinsville, Monroe county, February 7, 1839. Ten years after this date the family moved to Missouri, and in 1856 the young man started in the great trek for the westernmost side of the continent. He was in the ox-train of Capt. Joe Campbell, a long procession winding over the plains, composed of fifteen wagons and about eight hundred head of cattle. This was a great care and moreover the Indians were bad along the way. They had to herd vigilantly their

stock by day and stand a sleepless guard at night to keep the savages from stampeding their animals and leaving them helpless on the road. They did not fear personal violence so much as they did robbery. In Nevada the train was visited by a big war-party of Piutes, and it was more of a raid and a capture than of a visit. The visitors were seeking a white man whom they accused of shooting one of their squaws some time before, and they were angry through and through. They gave the train-men to understand that they were determined to find their quarry and they would brook no interference. Then they searched every wagon, even hunting through the beds and clothing of the immigrants, fiercely looking here and there. They found the man in a later train and his fate was a horrible one, for the Indians skinned him alive. The train company could not save him as their number was too small to oppose the Piutes, and as he was guilty of a needless piece of savagery himself, the whites did not feel justified in inviting a conflict that would imperil the lives of innocent women and children. The Indians finally withdrew from the neighborhood after trying several times to stampede the train cattle. They wanted more vengeance, but the rifles of the white men looked too dangerous—and were always too handy.

Captain Campbell's wife died at Raft river and was buried in a coffin made of the boards of a wagon bed. It was a particularly sad and impressive scene,—that desert funeral; afterward the train passed on, leaving the dear dead alone by the dreary wayside. But many graves lost and forgotten, are by the great trail that reaches east to west over the plains.

The desert winds, they whistle by and sweep
Above them, browned and russet grasses wave
Along a thousand leagues that lie one common grave.

After getting into this state, Mr. Tadlock stopped first at Chico, then came down to Yolo county, where he leased a farm near Woodland. He also took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and pitched into hard work. He stuck to this spot for about three years, but the harvests were not golden to any great extent. With his brother for an assistant he rigged up a four-horse team and went freighting over the mountains, conveying supplies to the miners far up on the slopes of the Nevadas. This move brought a financial improvement to them, as the lofty prices per pound received for the hauls both ways added to their savings, every trip. In 1865 Mr. Tadlock "went back to the farm," of one hundred and sixty acres one-half mile west of Citrona, and from that time he has farmed with pleasure and profit, managing his own home-ranch, and leasing other tracts of land. Wherever practical he has planted fruit trees, and having chosen the best variety, he has sold their

yearly output at the best prices. As an instance of his far-sightedness he planted twelve acres to black figs, exercising great care in the selection of the plants, and during the last fifteen years his income from them has averaged \$100 an acre annually. His vineyards are in the same prosperous condition. All of his land is under irrigation.

Mr. Tadlock was made a Mason in Buckeye Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., at old Buckeye, and was a charter member of Landmark Lodge No. 256, at Madison. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. His political creed is Socialism. He was married in Yolo county to Miss Alice Collet, a native of Moniteau county, Mo., who came to California in 1870. Their children are Louis O., Thomas R., Eva M., Lola A., Elizabeth and Nola. Eva married William L. Bourland, on the home place; Lola, who married Philip Tutt, died in Yolo county in 1904; Louis married Norma Harvey, of Esparto. In 1906 Mr. Tadlock located in Esparto, where he lives retired. As he comes of a race remarkable for longevity—his mother Margaret (Crawford) Tadlock, a native of Virginia, reaching the age of ninety-two, and her father, James, dying at almost the century mark—it is likely Mr. Tadlock has many years before him in his pleasant home at Esparto.

ROBERT J. McKINNEY

The swift flight of almost sixty years has left its impress of civilization and growth upon every part of the west since first Robert J. McKinney, then a rugged youth eager for adventure, beheld its valleys and mountains and discerned with prophetic foresight the greatness of years to come. As early as 1859 he became a rancher of the Capay valley and thereafter until his earth life closed, he contributed his quota to the agricultural development of Yolo county, at the same time aiding in the moral, religious and educational upbuilding of his community. No enterprise for the general welfare failed of his earnest support. Church work especially enjoyed his generous assistance and from early life he was a devoted member of the United Brethren denomination. Of recent years he yielded to the affectionate appeal of the local congregation, numbering from thirty to thirty-five members, and served as their pastor, filling the pulpit with dignity at the regular services, officiating at the marriages of a goodly number of young people, and giving to the dead those last tributes of respect which the church commends and affection suggests.

Various removals of the family brought their interesting changes into the early years of Robert J. McKinney, who was born in Tennessee December 27, 1837, and lived there and in Mississippi during early boyhood, later making a brief sojourn in Arkansas. During the spring of 1854 he started for California and drove a team of oxen across the plains. The route of the expedition followed the course of the Platte river and took the party through the present site of the city of Denver, thence westward to Salt Lake City. After they had crossed the North Platte the ferryman warned them that they would encounter a band of about seven hundred Arapahoe Indians. The captain, James Simms, who had crossed the plains in 1852 and understood the danger of Indian attacks, immediately made preparations for trouble. They had traveled but a short distance when some of the savages met them and demanded five head of fat cattle. Not daring to refuse yet realizing that the cattle were sorely needed by the expedition, the captain tried to temporize and eventually offered them three head of sore-footed cattle. Angered thereby the savages jerked him from his horse, tore his clothes, bruised his body and left him decidedly the worse for the experience. Three of the Indians traveled with the train all day and remained with them at night, the whites retreating to their wagons for sleep and leaving their uninvited visitors to the occupancy of a tent. In the morning they found that the Indians had cut all the ropes of the tents and had fled. On another occasion Indians stampeded the cattle, but the stock had been well guarded and not a head was lost.

After an interesting journey of six months and six days the party arrived at their destination and Mr. McKinney worked at Sonora, Tuolumne county, until March of 1856, when he removed to Eldorado county and engaged in mining six miles north of Hangtown (Placerville). A subsequent experience as a teamster earned him a livelihood at Bloomfield, Sonoma county, from which point he came to Yolo county in December of 1859. The development of the country caused him to relinquish agricultural pursuits in favor of horticulture and latterly he had only two head of stock, a radical change from the early years with their large stock interests. In the vicinity of Esparto he purchased a small but well-developed fruit farm with improvements that represented his own keen intelligence, sagacious judgment and tireless industry. Here he raised prunes, almonds and apricots, and the six and one-half acres of orchard returned a flattering revenue on the original investment.

Nine children were born of the union of Mr. McKinney and Miss Mary Armstrong, a native of Missouri. They are named as follows: Robert L., James D., George W., John W., Leonard S., Nora E., Mary Olive, Ella J. and Florence E. The first-named son

married Emeline Murphy and has two children, John W. and Felicia N. Mary Olive had a daughter, Estelle M., by her marriage to William Finley, and by her second marriage, to J. M. Coppock, she became the mother of two children, Everett and George. Ella J. McKinney was the wife of John Bishop and after his death married Frederick C. Newman, having one son, Harry Wesley Bishop, by her first union. Throughout his life Mr. McKinney voted with the Republican party, but no partisan spirit entered into his life and he always avoided official cares, preferring to devote his entire attention to private affairs. He passed away at his home in Esparto July 6, 1912, much loved and esteemed by everyone.

JOHN McCoubrey

Among the prosperous industrial men of Winters Mr. McCoubrey occupies a prominent place. his sterling qualities and mechanical as well as business ability, having won the esteem and confidence of his associates. He is a native of Maine, his birth having occurred two and one-half miles from Robbinston, December 28, 1848. He received his education in his home section, and until the age of seventeen remained with his parents, William and Sarah (Peacock) McCoubrey, of Maine and Scotland, respectively. His father, a ship joiner by occupation, spent his last years in Maine actively conducting his duties until his death in 1898, survived by his wife, who died two years later.

In 1865 John McCoubrey went to Boston, Mass., where he became an apprentice to a blacksmith, and three years later passed an examination before the mechanical board, permitting him to practice his trade. In 1876 he established a general horseshoeing and wagon joining shop in Putnam, Conn., but in 1877 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he remained until the fall of that year. Having determined to seek his fortune in the west he sold his interest in his business to his partner and crossed the plains by emigrant train, the journey occupying thirteen days. The day after his arrival in San Francisco Mr. McCoubrey accepted a position as foreman in a shoeing shop at \$4 per day, and until the spring of 1878 resided in that city, having been there during the Kearney excitement, which occurred upon the site of the present city hall grounds. During the same year he went to Visalia, thence to Dixon, and in 1883 he went to Old Mexico, and for a time remained in the vicinity of Mazatlan. Finding that climate disagreeable, he returned to California and located in Winters.

Shortly afterward he took a lease of the J. L. Depree place, retaining it for five years, after which he returned to his eastern home. In 1889 he returned to Winters, where he bought his present business property, and since then has conducted a general blacksmith shop with great success, his place being located on Main street adjoining the postoffice.

In 1898 Mr. McCoubrey visited Nome, Dawson City and other Alaskan points, as well as the Aleutian Islands and the Bering Sea and while in that country he witnessed the midnight sun. He returned to San Francisco on the St. Paul, after a most exciting trip. One of his most dangerous experiences was on board the Samoa, before reaching the Aleutian Islands, when, without warning, he and one hundred and fifty others were caught in a terrific storm which lasted forty-eight hours.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. McCoubrey with Miss Josephine Kennedy of Foster, R. I., and the next year he came to California. In 1904 he was elected on the no-license ticket to fill the office of city trustee, which position he held for five years. Also, for one term he held the office of city recorder, but resigned before the close of his term. He might have held many other public positions but for his disinclination to become a politician. He is a member of Othello Lodge No. 31, K. P., Dixon, and a charter member of the U. R. K. P. of Woodland. He has always been a staunch Republican and has endeavored at all times to live up to the teachings of practical Christianity. His parents were Presbyterians, in which faith he was reared, and his earliest impressions are those of a refined and cultured home.

JOSEPH WOLGAMOTT

In this era of twentieth century progress those who travel swiftly and comfortably across the continent cannot realize the difficulties and perils that surrounded the emigrants of the pioneer period, nor can they, refreshing themselves in the sunshine of western civilization, grasp the knowledge of hardships incident to the primitive conditions characterizing the middle portion of the nineteenth century. In conversing with pioneers one is brought to realize more forcibly the difficulties under which they labored and the obstacles they were forced to surmount in their endeavor to build homes for themselves and develop farms for their descendants. Always their names will be held in grateful remembrance by an ap-

preciative citizenship and will bear an imperishable renown in the annals of the west.

The turning point in the life of Joseph Wolgamott was his decision to come to the western coast. Reared and educated in Dayton, Ohio, where his birth occurred January 22, 1828, he had earned his own livelihood from an early age and was well qualified physically to endure the hardships of pioneering. During the spring of 1849 he started for the coast with a train of emigrants and proceeded slowly but in safety via Fort Laramie and the sink of the Humboldt into California, where the expedition disbanded at Hangtown, Placer county. For three years the youthful adventurer tried his luck in the mines and then returned to Ohio in order to bring back to the coast his bride and his brother David.

The second journey was more perilous than its predecessor. The expedition was unusually large, comprising one hundred and seventeen wagons. A short distance of the route had been covered when disease began to incapacitate the emigrants. Some lingered long unable to walk or eat, others passed away after a brief illness. The condition became so alarming that the expedition disbanded. Many of the wagons turned back to civilization, others scattered along different routes, hoping thereby to escape the disease. About twenty of the original band kept together and finished their journey without separating. Meanwhile death reduced their ranks and even the cattle died in large numbers. On one occasion Indians attacked the emigrants and, a herd of buffalo stampeding at the same time, when animals and savages had disappeared at the expiration of five hours, it was found that many of the whites had been killed. The survivors were overjoyed when, weak from sickness and weary from exposure, they finally landed at their destination.

The marriage of Mr. Wolgamott united him with Ruth Ryder, a native of Michigan. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, namely: George, Joseph H., David, Samuel, Ella, Alma and Aletha. George is the father of four children; Ella, Mrs. Nicholas Miles, of the Capay valley, has five children; and Joseph H., who married Rosetta Inman, has three children, Claude, Esther and Ada. David, who makes his home in Idaho, married Myrtle Burnett and has two children. Alma, Mrs. J. A. White, makes her home in San Bernardino, Cal. Aletha is the mother of two children by her union with Charles A. Mienwald, a resident of Washington.

Various occupations engaged the attention of Joseph Wolgamott after he came to the west. After he abandoned mining he opened a blacksmith shop at Woodland, Yolo county, and for almost fifteen years he followed that trade. For nine years he devoted himself to ranching, his specialty being the raising of sheep. From the ranch he went to Capay and became proprietor of the hotel,

which he conducted for seven years. He died in Woodland, August 4, 1908; his wife had died two years before. The son, Joseph H., took up a claim in Oregon and remained there until he proved up on it, after which he disposed of the land, situated in Klamath county. Returning to California in 1892, he has since remained in Capay, Yolo county, engaged in farming and horticulture. His conviction as to the adaptability of the soil and climate to fruit-growing has led him to undertake horticultural pursuits and he has started an orchard, it being his expectation to make a specialty of almonds in the future. Fraternally he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for years and in politics he has voted with the Republican party ever since he cast his first presidential ballot.

JAMES N. B. WYATT

The era immediately following the discovery of gold witnessed the arrival in California of thousands of eager young Argonauts and none among them was more hopeful than James N. B. Wyatt. While the result of that trip was not an immediate settlement in the west as a permanent home, the fascinations of the country were so great that later, after he had married and was earning a comfortable livelihood in Missouri, he gave up everything there in order that he might identify himself with the upbuilding of the west. Born in Boone county, Mo., February 5, 1831, he had started with an expedition May 2, 1850, and had furnished his quota of supplies necessary for the long journey across the plains. After crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph the emigrant train followed the trail along the south side of the Platte river.

The worst disaster in connection with the expedition was the outbreak of cholera. Five wagons abandoned the train and the ranks of the remainder were reduced by frequent deaths. In the hope of out-traveling the disease the worn-out teams were pushed forward long after darkness had veiled the earth. Finally they reached the mountains and were able to secure pure fresh water, which immediately stopped the trouble and from that time no trace of cholera appeared to give new alarm to the emigrants. Unfortunately, after the cholera disappeared there was a scarcity of provisions. Thousands of miles from any habitation they found themselves reduced to a small supply of dried apples and jerked meat. The emigrants became emaciated and one man was unable to leave the wagon. The cattle had been worked so hard and fed so little that they were unfit for food, the hide and bones presenting no at-

traction even for starving men. For fourteen days they subsisted on apples and meat. Other wagons were so reduced in supplies that they could not help the sufferers. On one occasion Mr. Wyatt saw a man throw away a bacon rind. With the eagerness of a hawk for a young chicken he picked up the discarded rind and eagerly swallowed it. In the search for food he came to a camp and begged for something for the sick man in the wagon, but was told that a pound of flour would cost him \$2, and this sum he was obliged to pay, both for flour and for bacon, at a station three hundred miles from Salt Lake. At another trading post he was able to buy the same supplies for \$1 per pound.

During the entire journey the fear of Indian attacks never left them. At one place some Indians climbed into the wagons to search for food, but of course found nothing. At one of the fords on the Humboldt river they showed considerable hostility and there in 1852 they massacred a whole train of men and women, carrying off two boys and four girls. Sometimes the emigrants quarreled among themselves, but the only outbreak with serious consequences occurred when Frank Shepherd was killed by another emigrant, who like himself came from Ohio. The last three days of the journey were extremely trying, for the course of the worn-out oxen and emaciated men took them through sage brush where water was poor, where alkali was on every side and where dead horses and cattle could be seen at frequent intervals on the road. The journey ended in the Sacramento valley September 15, 1850, and soon afterward at Coloma, Eldorado county, Mr. Wyatt met an uncle, Rev. Thomas Thompson, who was the first Christian preacher in that region.

The first sojourn of the young Missourian in California was marked by an experience with mining around Coloma and with ranch pursuits at Napa as an employe of John Stickter. On leaving Coloma he went to San Francisco and there took passage for Panama on the "Golden Gate," a ship that on its next voyage burned at sea, causing a total loss of passengers. Mr. Wyatt reached Missouri in safety and at once took up farming pursuits. Soon afterward he married Ann Williams, by whom he had the following-named children: M. Oscar, Frank M., Clarence E., Virginia (Mrs. Reuben B. Nissen), Flora E., Ella M., Emma L., May D. and Lulu B. In 1864 the family crossed the plains and settled in Sonoma county. During 1875 they removed to Maine Prairie in Solano county. In 1893 Mr. Wyatt was engaged to take charge of the interests of his son-in-law, R. B. Nissen, who owned a ranch near Capay, Yolo county. Eventually he established a home at Winters and there, May 12, 1911, his life of usefulness came to an end. Externally he held membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he was connected with the Christian Church.

Politically he believed in Republican principles, but went further in his beliefs than did his party, for he included prohibition in his proposed ideal platform.

The eldest son of J. N. B. Wyatt is Dr. M. O. Wyatt, now president of the First National Bank of Winters. By his marriage to Lulu Shelford, of Cloverdale, he has four children, Roy, Fred, Erna and Velma. The second son, Frank M. Wyatt, who married Miss Nelia Shelford, of Cloverdale, formerly conducted a mercantile business at Winters, but is now secretary and a director of the First National Bank of Winters. The third son, Clarence E., who married Priscilla Hall, is engaged in the jewelry business at Winters. All of the daughters are married except the youngest, Miss Lulu, who is assistant postmaster at Winters. Virginia is the widow of R. B. Nissen, who was a well-known and highly respected citizen of Yolo county; she had four children, Clarence, Claude, Babe (deceased), and Frank. Flora married T. E. McFall, an undertaker at Winters; their family includes the following-named children: Charles (deceased), Carl, Walter, Alfred, Edgar (deceased), Claudia, Stella and Edith. Ella M. Wyatt married L. E. Sturgill, of Oakland, Cal., and they had two children, Frank (deceased) and Jessie. Emma L. is the widow of the late Dr. G. S. Conner of St. Helena, and May D. married A. L. Marshall and resides at Winters. The widow of J. N. B. Wyatt resides at her old home in Winters and now at the age of seventy-two years she finds enjoyment in her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

JOHN ROBERT PARKER

The laborious existence of a progressive Iowa farmer, whose broad fields of grain stretch from his barns in every direction, was exchanged for the radically different yet no less busy life of a California sheep-raiser when in 1876 Mr. Parker removed to the western coast as a permanent settler. Prior to the removal his life had been marked by few changes, the first of any importance having been the migration of the family from Ohio to Iowa when he was a lad of thirteen years, and the second event of prominence occurring when he made a trip to Pike's Peak at the time of the discovery of gold in Colorado. The latter journey interested him in the west, but the results from a moneyed standpoint were unsatisfactory and he cheerfully returned to agricultural efforts on the home farm.

John Robert Parker was born at Newark, Licking county, Ohio, November 9, 1838, and at the age of thirteen in 1851 he accompanied

his parents, Timothy and Catharine (Trout) Parker, from Ohio to Iowa, settling in Poweshiek county, where he aided his father in the clearing of a government claim. Later he took up land for a homestead and spent many years in making improvements, bringing the soil under cultivation and securing those returns to which the efforts of capable farmers entitle them. While he gave his attention almost wholly to agriculture, there was a time in young manhood when he taught school and he continued in that profession for a very short period after his marriage, thus earning the money he needed for defraying indebtedness on his land.

The establishment of a home on an Iowa farm followed the union of Mr. Parker with Miss Sarah Dillon, a native of Ohio and a woman of forceful personality and attractive qualities. Eleven children were born of the marriage, but three of these died young, namely: Everett, John and Lena; and Elbert died in 1904. Those now living are as follows: Durward C., Eugene D., Freeman, Jennie K., Luella, Eva and Mary E. The first-named son, a resident of Esparto, married Minnie Gates and is the father of two daughters. Eugene D., of Capay, Yolo county, married Daisy Goodnow and has two children, Milo and Fern. Freeman, who lives at Esparto, is married and has two sons, Ervin and Everett. The first-named daughter, Jennie K., is the wife of Richard Chinn and the mother of four children, John, Lela, Erma and Blanche. Luella, Mrs. Hugh Chinn, has four children, Lowell, Amy, Nella and Stella. Eva married Jack Simpson, a dairyman living at Meridian, Sutter county; they are the parents of three children, Elmo, Elmer and Vernon R. Mary E., the last-named member of the Parker family, married Paschal Moore and they are living on a dairy ranch near Woodland; their family comprises three children, Marvyn, Leoma and Ola.

Shortly after his arrival in Yolo county and his taking up of land, Mr. Parker went back into the hills, where he bought about three thousand acres of range land. On this vast tract he herded a flock of three thousand head of sheep. The business proved profitable, although the net returns were largely reduced through the depredations of wildcats, wolves and coyotes. In those days wild animals were plentiful and hunting excursions were frequent in the vicinity of the Snow mountain, where frequently Mr. Parker aided in the killing of bears. On his large ranch near Esparto he planted eight acres in an orchard which forms a valuable adjunct to the place. At one time he owned an almond orchard of thirty acres in Hungry Hollow, but this he sold. Throughout the long period of his residence in Yolo county he gave consistent aid to all movements for the general welfare and especially helped in the work of the Christian Church, whose doctrines he upheld by precept and theory. His

interest in educational progress, led him to consent to serve as a school trustee, but as a rule he declined all offices and took no part whatever in public affairs and politics aside from voting the Republican ticket. When death came to him, February 24, 1902, it removed from the county one of its pioneer sheep-raisers and worthy ranchers, a citizen of sterling, rugged characteristics, of pronounced strength of character and unquestioned integrity in every relation of life.

JOHN J. SMITH

The proprietor of Alfa-Dune ranch in the Capay valley traces his lineage to an old and honored family of Ireland, whose first representative in America, Charles Smyth, first saw the light of day at Belfast in County Antrim. During the early part of the nineteenth century he crossed the ocean to Canada in company with a brother and settled near Kingston, where his son, John, passed the greater part of his life. The spelling of the name was changed to its present form during comparatively recent years. Genealogical records show a Scotch lineage through some of the ancestors and the evidence of Scotch blood has been manifest in the traits of every generation, for they have been honorable in business, religious in temperament and frugal in expenditures. At the same time a considerable proportion of the family have possessed the wit and keen sense of humor characteristic of the Irish race.

Concerning the maternal ancestors of John J. Smith little is known except that his mother bore the name of Malissa Williams and was reared in Canada, where she became the wife of John Smith. Their son, who was given the name of the father, was born on the home farm at Mud Lake in Canada, near the city of Kingston, December 30, 1857. During boyhood he lived with his grandmother in the then unsettled wilderness of Michigan, where he received a common-school education. Two scholarships were offered him, one in Adrian (Mich.) College and the other in a western institution, but he felt the need of earning a livelihood and so was obliged to learn by later reading the facts and lessons ordinarily accompanying a collegiate education. A brief experience in a carriage and wagon shop was followed by an apprenticeship to the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which occupation he afterward occasionally followed.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Smith bought forty acres of wild land in Tuscola county, Mich. The purchase was made on a

minor's contract, same to mature when he had reached the age of twenty-one years. The payment of the land occupied his attention closely during the next five years and meanwhile he had found a devoted helper in his bride. April 18, 1877, in Tuscola county, Mich., he married Miss Mary Mallory, member of a pioneer family of that county and a daughter of Nelson Mallory, well-known among the citizens of Ellington. She was one of a large family and, although frail in health, had been trained to a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, so that she was able to assist her young husband in his early efforts toward independence. Nine children were born of the union and of the five daughters all but one are married. The presence of a number of bright grandchildren indicates that there is not the slightest tendency to race suicide. The large family were lovingly reared and cared for by the affectionate mother and notwithstanding her delicate health she was constantly laboring for the welfare of home and loved ones, until in 1891 she was stricken suddenly with paralysis and passed away at the old Nebraska home. One hundred and forty miles west of Omaha, in the locality where much of her happy life had been passed, she was laid to rest in the old cemetery where many of her old-time friends repose in eternal sleep.

While still a resident of Michigan John J. Smith cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. A short time afterward he sold his forty acres at an excellent price for those days and removed to Nebraska, where he bought several hundred acres and engaged extensively in general farming. Soon he became one of the leading men of his locality. One of his most important tasks in life was that of assisting in the founding and early management of Gibbon Collegiate Institute at Gibbon, Neb., a pleasant and congenial duty that occupied his time during the early '80s, but that was relinquished upon removal to California. In the hope of benefiting his health he came to California in 1887 and accepted the pastorate of the United Brethren Church in Yolo county, becoming a pioneer of Esparto when that village was first started. After he had filled the place four years and had been appointed for the fifth year he resigned to return to Nebraska, where the home was broken up by the death of his wife.

When only seventeen years of age Mr. Smith was led to consider the serious question of his personal responsibility to his God and the result was that he became a member of the Methodist Protestant Church in Michigan. Later he and his wife transferred their membership to the United Brethren in Christ and for twenty-five years he was a minister in that denomination, eventually retiring from the ministry owing to failing vision and shattered nerves. In political views he has been independent, voting as his close study

of public questions leads him to decide. His uncompromising enmity to the saloons has led him into the prohibition cause and at one time he was a leading worker with the Good Templars. In his busy life he has had no leisure to get "office hungry." His connection with public affairs he has aimed to make simply that of the public-spirited citizen. He states that on one occasion he took "the speedway with Congressman Kinkade in the 'Big Sixth' district of Nebraska at the time of the Roosevelt landslide, but my 'dry' convictions would not let me go by 'water,' so he broke into Congress and left me out on dry land with my face to the skies." His present high standing as the owner of Alfa-Dune ranch at Brooks in the Capay valley and as a specialist in the raising of horses and cattle and as the successful proprietor of important dairy and alfalfa interests has not come by accident, but is the result of unremitting toil. With tireless energy he arises each morning at four o'clock and superintends the care of the fine herd of milch cows. All through the day he is busy on the ranch, and finally, when all are at rest and the hum of daytime activity has given way to the peace of night, he takes up his beloved books or enjoys the leisure time for writing in the interests of some of his public activities.

The present wife of Mr. Smith was born in California and is a daughter of John and Mary A. (Shaffer) Winter, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. When eighteen years of age John Winter immigrated to the United States and settled at Detroit, Mich., where he worked at the blacksmith's trade. During 1855 he came to California via Panama and after a brief sojourn in the mines of Amador county he began to till the soil of Sacramento county. In the city of Sacramento in 1863 he married Miss Shaffer, who had crossed the ocean from Germany in 1861 and after two years in Michigan had proceeded to California by way of Panama. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Winter settled at Antelope in Sacramento county. From there in 1871 they removed to the Capay valley in Yolo county and settled on a farm, where Mr. Winter engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death in 1887. His widow survived him for a considerable period, her death occurring in 1901. Nine sons remain of the family and all live in different parts of California, the most of them being farmers and quite successful. The only daughter, Mary, is the wife of J. J. Smith and lives at Alfa-Dune ranch in the Capay valley. To the residents of Yolo county there is no need of any characterization with reference to the Winter family and were it left to the members of the family, with their unassuming modesty, no words of theirs would demand recognition of their ability and unwavering honesty. Their lives and acts are like an open book, to be known and read of all men.

The splendid qualities of mind and soul noticeable in the parents are reflected in each one of the children. A very manifest and dominant characteristic in the entire family is their intense eagerness to have something to do and to do that "something" modestly, persistently and always successfully. Whatever the quality be that makes a family unassuming and modest, that quality is possessed by the Winter family in great measure and it is one explanation for their great popularity in the communities of which they severally form an influential factor.

HIRAM S. EDDY

An intimate knowledge of many sections of the country had been gained by Mr. Eddy by personal residence therein, and of all the localities with which he became familiar none compared in his estimation with California, where, in Capay, Yolo county, he made his home until his death, September 3, 1911. From Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where his birth occurred, he removed at the age of seven years to Illinois in company with his parents, George W. and Betsey Eddy, natives, respectively, of New York and New Hampshire. The family settled in Lee county, ninety miles from Chicago, and the father took up government land. Afterward he gave his entire time and attention to the development of his farm, his only connection with other work being the taking of a contract to build two miles of the Illinois Central Railroad near his homestead.

As early as 1853, while Minnesota was yet a territory, Hiram S. Eddy became a pioneer of Fillmore county, near the Iowa state line. The country was new and he turned the first furrows in the soil, afterward raising a large acreage of wheat and earning needed money through the work of a thresherman. When the Civil war began his sympathies were with the Union and during March of 1864 he enlisted in the regular government service as a member of a Minnesota battalion organized to defend the northwest from Indian attacks. From Rochester, the place of enrollment, he was sent to Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi river, and drilled there for thirty days. Next he was stationed at Sioux City for thirty days. A similar period was spent at Fort Rice, whence the men were ordered to the Yellowstone region in Montana and from there back to the Black Hills in South Dakota. The Missouri river was crossed at Fort Union. The most important engagement of the period occurred at Cold Springs, N. Dak., where six thousand warriors of the Sioux tribe attacked four thousand Union

soldiers. The battle was fought fiercely for three hours and then the savages retreated into the mountain fastnesses, leaving five hundred dead and wounded. While only twelve Union men were killed, a large number received serious wounds.

After having piled in one immense mound the dead of the enemy, including even their ponies and their dogs, the Federal soldiers marched to the Bad Lands and engaged in scouting in that region. Later they were ordered to Fort Ridgely, Nicollet county, Minn., a short distance northwest of St. Peter, on the Minnesota river. In the spring of the following year they were returned to Sioux City. During the summer they engaged in scouting in the Red River valley and around Devil's Lake. Next they were stationed at Fort Snelling and from there went to Fort Randall, where Mr. Eddy was detailed as quartermaster in charge of all the supplies. During the winter the regiment was stationed at Sioux City and in the spring of 1866 they were ordered to Fort Snelling, where in May they received an honorable discharge. One of the most serious attacks made by the Indians during this period was the Blue Earth massacre, where many white settlers were murdered and the entire community plundered. For these depredations thirty-nine Indians afterward were hung.

Minnesota remained the home of Mr. Eddy from 1853 to 1867 and he then removed to Kansas, where he took up government land in Douglas county. For a time he prospered in his farming ventures and he laid the foundation of a subsequent success, but ill fortune intervened and brought to naught all of his labors. The grasshoppers laid waste the fields of grain, robbed the trees of their leaves and the gardens of their vegetation, left the pastures and meadows brown and bare, and even ate the bark of the trees. Nothing was left for farmers or for their stock, so Mr. Eddy gave up his land, abandoned the stock and started to find a more desirable location. This naturally brought him to California and in 1875 he became a resident of Yolo county. For some time he engaged in the livery business at Woodland, but after the death of his wife and after he himself had accidentally suffered a severe injury resulting in a broken hip-bone, he gave up all business activities. Never active in politics, he was inclined to be independent in his opinions, although he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln and inclined toward Republican principles.

While living in Minnesota occurred the marriage of Mr. Eddy to Mrs. Christina Smith, a widow, who was born in Indiana and who died in California in April, 1909. They became the parents of six children, of whom Charles died at an early age. The only daughter, Mattie J., is the wife of T. L. Dryden and the mother of three daughters, Marie, Hazel and Babe. The eldest son, Hiram

G., married Elizabeth Holmes, and both are now deceased; they were the parents of five children, Ernest, Granville (deceased), Harold, George (deceased) and Christina. The second son, Franklyn J., married Lucy Sturtevant and they are the parents of three children, Charles, Hazel and Mabel. The third son, Herbert, chose as his wife Miss Flora Gary, and their family comprises three daughters, Ida, Martha and Flora. The youngest son, Lyman A., married Miss Leona White and has two children by the union, Clyde and Velda. For some years he has owned and operated a livery barn at Capay and in this stable he keeps a full equipment of teams and buggies, besides having two automobiles for passenger traffic between Capay and Woodland.

ISAAC FISHER

The life which this narrative delineates began in Lebanon county, Pa., March 4, 1829, and closed in Yolo county, Cal., April 4, 1908. The intervening period of seventy-nine years represented an era of great activity and large accomplishments. The greater portion of the eventful existence was identified with California, and the sturdy pioneer who had crossed the plains from Indiana as early as 1853 formed one of that intelligent and industrious group of farmers to whose foresight may be attributed the first agricultural development of the great commonwealth. In no particular was his shrewd, keen judgment more in direct evidence than when he expressed himself as favoring irrigation and the consequent dividing up of the large ranches into small fruit farms, thereby securing large returns from the fertile soil of the valley. Many opposed his theories concerning irrigation, holding that the presence of the ditches would injure the appearance of the ranches and, more serious still, would cut up the land in a way that would render cultivation a tedious and difficult task. The history of later years testifies as to the correctness of his opinion. In other respects he was ahead of his times and viewed his county and commonwealth with the progressive vision more characteristic of the twentieth century than of his own period of activity.

The genealogical records of the Fisher family indicate their early association with Pennsylvania, but about 1836 Henry and Magdalena (Snaveley) Fisher took their family to the newer country of Indiana, where the father, who was a farmer by occupation and a miller by trade, settled at South Bend and became interested in the manufacture of woollens. During 1858, more than

twenty years after his settlement in a frontier Indiana town, he started on another trip toward the further west, having decided to accompany a son, John H., to California, whither another son, Isaac, had preceded them. While on the plains he fell ill, and three weeks after his arrival in California he died at the home of his son, Isaac, at the age of sixty-three years.

Subsequent to the removal of the family to Indiana attendance at school and work in the woolen mills occupied the attention of Isaac Fisher until he became self-supporting, after which he found employment as a farm laborer and as an assistant in tanneries, besides occasionally working in the woolen mills. However, his decision early was made to come to the then unknown west and as soon as practicable he started on the trip. It was during March of 1853 when he with a number of companions left South Bend for California via Council Bluffs, Salt Lake City and the Carson route. The journey, which was made with horse teams, came to an end in Sacramento September 19, after which Mr. Fisher found employment at odd jobs for a time and in the mines for a few months. Coming next to Yolo county, he settled on a claim, which his widow still owns, this now being a very valuable and productive tract. With the arrival of his brother in 1858 the two bought a squatter's title to three hundred and twenty acres and engaged in its cultivation, but in 1859 Mr. Fisher dissolved partnership with his brother and thereafter was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres. When the irrigation ditch was completed he devoted the ranch to alfalfa and erected substantial farm buildings. To show what he accomplished it may be stated that during 1886 he raised five tons of alfalfa seed from twenty-five acres and sold the same at twelve cents a pound. For years he made of his ranch one of the most remunerative properties in the entire valley and his success proves what it is within the power of a capable farmer to accomplish on this fertile soil when aided by satisfactory irrigation facilities.

The first marriage of Mr. Fisher was solemnized in Woodland and united him with Miss Mary Cunningham, who was a native of Ohio and died in Yolo county. Two daughters were born of that union. The elder, Adella, Mrs. Madison P. Barnes of Sacramento, is the mother of two children, Jean and James Barnes. The younger, Edna, is the wife of Gardner Spencer, of Alameda, and the mother of two children, Marjorie and Kenyon. At Cacheville, Yolo county, March 16, 1878, occurred the marriage of Isaac Fisher and Miss Anna Rhoads, a native of Anderson, Madison county, Ind., and a daughter of John L. and Lovina (Fierce) Rhoads, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia. During the years of active life Mr. Rhoads engaged in the building business

in Anderson, Ind., and there his death occurred during 1909 at the age of eighty-six years. When Mrs. Fisher was still a small child she was bereaved by the death of her mother in 1858, after which she was taken into the home of an uncle, Rev. S. H. Rhoads, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was given excellent advantages and is a graduate of the high school of Elkhart, Ind. When her uncle became a citizen of Woodland during 1875 she accompanied him to this city and three years later became the wife of Mr. Fisher. Since his death she has rented the alfalfa ranch three and one-half miles south of Woodland and has made her home in this city, where she has a large circle of friends, not only in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is an earnest member, but among all the people, irrespective of creed or social rank. At the age of twelve years she was converted and united with the denomination to which she has given a life of devoted, intelligent service and whose charities and missionary movements have received the aid of her practical helpfulness and generous contributions. She is the mother of four children, three of whom still reside in Woodland, while the eldest, Oscar S., makes his home in Berkeley. By his marriage to Miss Anna Stone he has one son, John F. The second son, Nile L., who is engaged in the feed and fuel business, married Doli G. Owens. Mrs. Grace L. Epperson is the mother of two children, Sidney and Anna. The youngest member of the family circle is Chester H., also a resident of Woodland.

From boyhood Isaac Fisher was interested in public affairs. Frequently he would recount with pride the story of his participation, in 1840, at the age of eleven years, in the raising of a flag-pole in honor of William Henry Harrison. When the slavery agitation first began to interest the nation with its dark forecasts for the future he threw his influence on the side of the Abolitionists and did all within his power to arouse a sentiment against the country's curse of bondage. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of its original members and from that time until his death he never failed to support its principles. Had there been need of his services in the Civil war he would have enlisted with pride, but throughout the entire struggle California had more than her stipulated quota of volunteers waiting for assignment. Fraternally he held membership with Woodland Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., and also for years belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death was the occasion of many tributes of praise on the part of the large circle of friends and associates who had witnessed his brave struggle to develop the country and had appreciated his far-seeing discrimination and practical judgment.

HAMPTON E. ROBERTS

The possibilities open to intelligent and persistent application are abundantly exemplified in the past successes and present activities of Hampton E. Roberts, who solely through his own exertions has risen to a position of prominence in business circles. When he was ten years of age he lost his father by death and when he was thirteen he began to be self-supporting. With characteristic determination he devoted his evenings to study and in this way he was able to complete the course of instruction in Pierce's Business College, where he acquired a systematic knowledge of commercial affairs indispensable to subsequent enterprises. Liberal and enterprising, he ranks among the honored and upright citizens of Woodland and is regarded as a valuable element in civic progress.

The history of the Roberts family indicates their association with California ever since the era of gold discovery. Shortly after news was received concerning the mining possibilities of the west George Roberts, a native of Arkansas and a young man of rugged health and robust constitution, crossed the plains with a large expedition of argonauts. For him the mines held little fascination and less gold, so he soon turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The lands were then raw and unimproved, their possibilities unknown, but a large market existed for all that could be raised. For a long period he conducted a grain and stock farm near Silveyville, in Solano county, but in 1883 he retired from ranching and settled in Woodland, where in 1889 he passed away at the age of sixty-nine years. For years after he came to the coast he remained a bachelor, but eventually he married Miss Mary E. Mennefee, who was born in Missouri and in infancy was brought across the plains during the summer of 1849. The journey was made with wagons and ox-teams. Many hardships were encountered, but the deepest trouble came from the illness and death of the father, Arthur Mennefee. The body was buried on the plains and the family came on to the west, where they first settled at Placerville.

The family of George and Mary E. (Mennefee) Roberts consisted of two sons, Albert and Hampton E., both residents of Woodland, where their mother also continues to make her home. Hampton E. was born at Dixon, Cal., January 28, 1879, but his earliest memories are associated with Woodland, for the family removed to this town when he was still a mere child. At the age of thirteen he secured employment as a messenger boy with the telephone company and as his fidelity received recognition he was promoted from time to time. By studying at night he fitted him-

self for higher positions. At the age of twenty he was made manager of the Woodland exchange, which at the time comprised Yolo, Colusa and Glenn counties. The work of reorganization limited the district to Woodland and Yolo county, of which he now acts as manager for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, filling the responsible position with the greatest energy and the most conscientious devotion. When he entered the employ of the company there were only thirteen telephones in the system, but he has witnessed the gradual growth until there are now eleven hundred telephones in this one exchange. Since 1900 he has also served as city electrician. His marriage took place in Woodland January 20, 1912, and united him with Miss Ora Windsor, who was born at College City, Colusa county.

The management of the large and important telephone system does not represent the limit of the business activities of Mr. Roberts, who in addition is interested in the Electric garage on Main and Third streets, the oldest business of its kind in Woodland. Not only did he assist in starting the Electric Garage Company, but in addition he has continued a partner up to the present time and has assisted in the building up of a successful trade. In 1912 it was incorporated as the Electric Garage, of which he is a director, secretary and treasurer. The company acts as agent for the E. M. F. 30, Flanders, Mitchell, Maxwell, Haynes and Rambler, and has recently erected a building 44x190 feet in dimensions, containing all modern equipments, including a machine shop with vulcanizing and electric-charging apparatus. While his time is closely filled with business affairs, Mr. Roberts finds leisure for intelligent study of political questions and at national elections he votes the Democratic ticket. Besides being a member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., and the encampment, he was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and has been a leading member and active worker in both organizations.

LORENZ HEINZ

An example of fortitude amid discouragements is afforded by the career of the late Lorenz Heinz. The pathway of his early years was rugged and thorn-strewn. Had he been easily depressed the weary obstacles between him and success would have daunted his courage. With a youth's bright hope for the future he had come to the new world, only to find little to encourage him in his early prospects. Still optimistic of the future, he had sought the

far west and here he found employment difficult to secure, wages sometimes held back from him and eventually, when he had accumulated a little capital by the most arduous exertion, the bank failed in which he had deposited his precious earnings. Notwithstanding these hardships and many other discouraging circumstances, he exhibited a tireless patience and an unflagging perseverance and in the end he worked his way out of difficulties into independence.

The life which this narrative presents had its beginning in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, January 9, 1828, in the home of Franz and Margaret Heinz, natives of Germany. The father was a blacksmith, and it was natural that the son should learn the same occupation under the skilled training of the other. The fact that he was the only son in the family and that the father was more than sixty years of age exempted him from military service for his native land. During 1849 he took passage on the vessel, Havre, which covered the route from France to America in thirty-six days, a fast voyage for that period of history. The ship cast anchor in the harbor of New York and the young immigrant in a short time proceeded to Philadelphia, going from that city to Chester county, Pa., where he entered the employ of Robert Brown, a farmer. His wages for one year amounted to \$87 and board. Next he was employed as a blacksmith and boiler-maker in Philadelphia.

During the autumn of 1852 Lorenz Heinz sailed from New York City on the vessel Uncle Sam, bound for the Isthmus of Panama. After he had crossed to the Pacific side of the isthmus he boarded the ship Cortez, which cast its anchor in the harbor of San Francisco January 6, 1853. The western metropolis presented a strange appearance to his inexperienced eyes. A motley throng of emigrants from all parts of the world formed its leading inhabitants. Many lived in tents, although the process of permanent building was well begun. The young German was entirely friendless and none too familiar with the English language, so that he worked under a great disadvantage in his efforts to secure employment. As he paid \$13 per week for board his scanty savings became reduced so rapidly that he was practically penniless when at the expiration of a month he finally found work. The new position, which paid \$5 per day, took him into a factory where iron doors and shutters were made, and he continued for a month, when he resigned to accompany an expedition to Australia. Scarcely had he resigned the position when the trip was abandoned and he was left again without employment.

Seeing no favorable opening in the city, Mr. Heinz went to Sacramento and from there started via steamer for the mines

near Colusa, but in the course of the voyage the vessel broke a shaft and a delay was occasioned. While awaiting the completion of the repairs, Mr. Heinz became acquainted with a number of miners returning from the mines and they gave such discouraging reports of conditions there that he abandoned all thought of going farther. Returning to Sacramento, he took up the weary search for work. Finally he was engaged by Wallace Barnes, who agreed to pay him \$50 per month, but after he had given his best efforts for his employer for six months he was left without a penny of pay. His next position did not result so disastrously, but was of brief duration, being a temporary post with a concern that manufactured iron doors and shutters. Next he worked in the Muldrow vegetable gardens and then entered the employ of Radcliff & Co., of Sacramento.

Having saved \$400 by 1854, Mr. Heinz deposited the money in a Sacramento bank and started for the mines at Iowa Hill. During the spring of 1855 he went back to Sacramento, only to find the bank closed and his earnings lost. With these discouragements to depress him, he looked for a new location, where he might retrieve his losses. Coming to Yolo county, he hired to Alexander Manor and worked for various ranchers until the fall of 1860, when he settled on a half-section of land six miles northwest of Davis, having obtained the land of a squatter for \$800. Later he bought the land with school warrants of the state of California. Starting with sheep, he afterward became interested in other lines of agriculture. Little by little success came to him. The ranch was improved with substantial barns and a neat house. Shade trees gave beauty to the landscape and fruit trees proved a source of profit. From year to year improvements were made as the means of the owner permitted. Gradually the ranch took rank among the best-improved places of the community. This result was due to the early pioneer efforts of the owner, seconded by the wise management of the present proprietor, A. J. Heinz, youngest son of the original upbuilder of the property.

The first marriage of Mr. Heinz took place in December, 1862, and united him with Caroline Weimer, by whom he had two sons, Charles and Theodore. On February 25, 1871, Mr. Heinz married Miss Lucia Elsobe Kuelmel, a native of Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, born September 28, 1839. In 1870 she came to California and the following February she was married. Mrs. Heinz was a noble woman and her exemplary life furnishes an example that no woman can study without benefit to herself and help to those with whom she associates. She was true in all of the relations of life, a good neighbor, a loyal friend, a devoted wife and mother, an ardent and loyal Christian, and her death was

profoundly mourned by a wide circle of friends. She passed from earth March 29, 1901, after a happy wedded life of thirty years. Just three years later, March 28, 1904, Mr. Heinz also entered into eternal rest, mourned by a large circle of friends, who united in bearing testimony to his courage in the midst of difficulties and his perseverance in the routine of farm work. Mr. Heinz' honesty was joined with the still nobler qualities and principles. He was not only honest, but just and generous. It was known that at one time he paid out of his own pocket hundreds of dollars given voluntarily and without other influence or obligation than his recognition of the Golden Rule. What he was to his neighbors can be best stated by the estimate one gave him when he said, "A better neighbor never lived." Surviving Mr. Heinz are the three children of his second marriage, the son, August J., previously mentioned as the present capable manager of the old homestead, and the two daughters, one of whom, Julia, is the wife of L. J. Cassel, while the other, Miss Lucia Heinz, an artist of prominence, has her studio in San Francisco. The old Heinz ranch comprises three hundred and thirty-seven acres and is given over particularly to grain, alfalfa and stock raising. August J. Heinz was born on the place October 10, 1875, and was educated in the public schools and Hesperian College.

HENRY McNEILL

The first excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California had subsided and the tide of emigration had passed its flood when the McNeill family left their Illinois home for the undeveloped regions of the vast western portion of our country. There were not wanting, however, thousands of emigrants to pursue the popular route of overland travel and in their own party were a goodly number of resolute pioneers intent upon reaching the distant land of their opportunity. With the expedition there was a lad in his fourteenth year, Henry McNeill, who with the fearless nature of youth saw much to enjoy and nothing to discourage or depress in this move from the old friends and the former associations of his parents, William H. and Christina McNeill. With the heritage of Scotch and Irish blood they were the inheritors of the energy, thrift and shrewd judgment characteristic of that race and these qualities aided them in their efforts to earn a livelihood in the west.

The native place of Henry McNeill was in the vicinity of Chi-

cago, Ill., and the date of his birth was August 16, 1840. When he was in his fourteenth year, in 1854, he crossed the plains and afterward he had little opportunity to attend school, it being necessary for him to earn his own way in the world. The first western location of the family was at Bay Point, Contra Costa county, whence they went to Oregon, but in a short time returned to California and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Plainfield, Yolo county. The parents spent their declining days in Lake county, this state, where they died at advanced ages. When it was possible for Henry McNeill to acquire land of his own he bought six hundred and forty acres seven miles southwest of Woodland and there for many years he carried forward agricultural pursuits with considerable success.

In order that his children might enjoy good educational advantages Henry McNeill removed from the ranch into the village of Woodland and bought a house on West Main street. Surrounding the residence were three acres suited for gardening purposes, and thus he found abundant opportunity to gratify his fondness for work. Six of his children attended the Catholic convent and all were given the best possible advantages in order that they might be prepared for life's responsibilities. At his town residence his death occurred February 14, 1898. Many tributes of sympathy were conveyed to the wife and children. There was universal expression of an appreciative sense of his labors as a pioneer and a regard for his honesty as a man, his patriotism as a citizen and his sagacity as a farmer. His wife still survives him and resides in the city home. She was formerly Miss Julia Finegan, a native of Ireland, who upon coming to this country landed in New York City. In 1856 she came across the Isthmus of Panama with a sister to San Francisco, where they had two sisters living. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McNeill occurred in San Francisco July 10, 1862, and they became the parents of eight children: Henry W., of Woodland; Frank, who died in early life; James P., manager of the home ranch; Julia Christine, who married Hiram Bullard, of Woodland; Margaret May, Mrs. Burt, of Woodland; Frederick Charles, of Woodland; D. Byron, of Antioch, and Mary Florence, who became the wife of George Herrington, and resides in Woodland. All of the boys attended St. Mary's College, where they finished their educations. The ranch, still owned by the wife and mother, is under the capable supervision of James P. McNeill, who was born near Antioch, Contra Costa county, this state, and received excellent educational training in the public schools, Hesperian College at Woodland and St. Mary's College of San Francisco, now of Oakland. The same wise lines of agriculture followed by the father are utilized in the ranching operations of the son, who

further with a growing appreciation of the value of the stock industry is raising the best grades of stock on the farm. One of his specialties is the raising of horses and mules; another specialty is his flock of six hundred sheep headed by an animal for which recently he paid \$50 and which is a pure-bred Merino with the ideal markings of that popular breed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PORTER

Notwithstanding business interests that have required his presence elsewhere during recent years, Mr. Porter is still bound to Yolo county by the ties of a long residence here and by the intimate friendships that form the silken thread in the web of life. Patriotic devotion to the welfare of the county naturally characterizes one who claims it as his native place and whose father belonged to its splendid band of pioneers, men of sturdy fearlessness, bone and sinew of the original development of California. To that pioneer, Adelbert Deloss Porter, late of Woodland, appropriate reference is made elsewhere in this volume. Suffice it to say in this connection that he left to his descendants the heritage of an honorable career upon civilization's last frontier.

While the family home was in the vicinity of Black's Station, Yolo county, the birth of William Alexander Porter occurred December 2, 1867, but from the age of two years until about 1905 he lived in Woodland and its schools gave to him the rudimentary advantages that lie at the basis of all true education. From the local schools he was sent to the high school of Oakland and with a course of study in that institution his school attendance was brought to a close. Inherited ability for business pursuits as well as a natural aptitude for financial affairs have characterized his subsequent history. Beginning to fill a clerical position with the Bank of Yolo in 1885, he soon rose to a position of importance in that concern, where his accuracy as an accountant paved the way to other responsibilities and trusts. For twenty years he continued with the bank, meanwhile winning the confidence of a large list of depositors and gaining a reputation for tact, a conservative policy in financial enterprises and an almost unerring judgment in loans and discounts.

A long identification with the financial concern was terminated with the resignation of Mr. Porter in 1905, at which time he engaged in the real estate business in Berkeley and formed a partnership with W. R. Laugenour under the firm title of Laugenour & Porter. The connection continued for about four years and then Mr. Porter

carried on the same business alone until January of 1911, when the present firm of Knowles & Porter was established, the senior member of which is George R. Knowles. The firm has its offices at No. 2184 Shattuck avenue, Berkeley, and carries on a general real estate business, also makes loans, places insurance and engages in the building of residences for sale. The investments and interests of the firm associate them intimately with the territory contiguous to the San Francisco bay, but particularly with that portion thereof adjacent to Berkeley. In addition to these interests Mr. Porter has invested heavily in lands in Sonora, Mexico. The location of the property offers excellent advantages for the stock industry, and accordingly he has placed a large herd of stock on the ranch, the whole being under the care of resident persons. Since the death of their father he and his brother, H. D., have been retained as administrators of the estate, and in addition he is a stockholder in the Yolo County Savings Bank. The various interests of a business nature which he retains in Yolo county make necessary occasional trips to the old home and thus afford him an opportunity to keep in intimate touch with every phase of local upbuilding and also to visit those to whom he is bound by the ties of lifelong friendship.

The marriage of Mr. Porter took place in Woodland August 15, 1892, and united him with Miss Kathryn Stephens, daughter of J. J. Stephens, of whom mention appears on another page of this work. The distinction belongs to Mrs. Porter of being a native daughter of Yolo county, for her birth occurred at Madison. To some extent she was also educated in this county, although she enjoyed the further advantage of a complete course of study at Mills College and is a graduate of that famous institution of learning. One daughter, Dorothy Nell, has blessed their union. To aid movements for the advancement of the city Mr. Porter considered it to be a privilege during the long period of his identification with the citizenship of Woodland. Perhaps no measure enlisted his sympathy to a greater degree than that relative to the building of a library. With other public-spirited men, he promoted the movement from which finally resulted the present Carnegie library building, and for ten years he had the honor of serving as secretary of the Woodland public library. To others the influence of his efforts to promote the library served as an incentive to aid in this progressive project, and the fact that Woodland now boasts a building as substantial in construction as many towns much larger in size may be attributed to the efforts of such men as Mr. Porter, who likewise gave personal attention to the securing of the best class of reading matter for the library and to the maintenance of a magazine and newspaper department free of access to all residents and to visitors. His interest in Woodland and Yolo county had in it no flavor of politics, for he

is not a politician in any sense of that word, and both in his former place of residence and at Berkeley he has refrained from participation in public affairs except from the standpoint of a loyal citizen, impartial in spirit and independent in thought.

AUGUST WILKENDORF

Three continents gave a home to Mr. Wilkendorf at different periods of his life, Europe having formed the environment of his earliest memories, while Australia afforded him a livelihood during early manhood and America was the scene of his latest and most successful efforts. In his native land of Prussia he had attended the German schools and learned the shoemaker's trade, but when the time came for him to make his own way in the world he decided to go to Australia. The mines of that country were his first place of employment, but no special good fortune rewarded his labors, and in a short time he turned his attention to the butcher's trade, which he followed in the city of Melbourne. Meanwhile having heard of the progress of the Civil war in the United States, he determined to come hither and enlist as a soldier, but when at the end of a long but uneventful voyage he landed at the port of San Francisco he found the struggle so near a close that recruits were not enrolled. It was then the latter part of 1864, but a few months before the end of the Rebellion. When he found that he must abandon all hope of service as a soldier he turned his attention to mining and for a time worked in the quicksilver mines at Knoxville in Napa county.

Coming to Yolo in 1868, Mr. Wilkendorf bought a raw tract of one hundred and sixty acres situated six miles southwest of Woodland. From that time until his death in August of 1889 he devoted his attention undividedly to the improvement of the property, which he increased by subsequent purchases until it embraced four hundred and eighty acres. To this ranch in 1869 he brought his bride, who was Miss Margaret Klipple, a native of Germany and a woman of industrious disposition, energetic and capable, devoted to her family and her home and of great assistance to her husband in his efforts to secure a competency. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Bertha Huckle, Herman A., Mrs. Agnes Clover, Frederick A., Otto F. and George I. After becoming a citizen of California Mr. Wilkendorf gave his support to all movements for its advancement and proved himself to be loyal and patriotic. Fraternally he held membership with the Order of Chosen Friends and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Since the death of this old resident of Yolo county two of his sons, Herman A. and Otto F., have together carried on the old homestead, and in addition they have entered upon the care of other lands, so that at this writing they have twenty-six hundred acres of tillable land under their supervision. The old homestead is being developed into a stock ranch, with dairying as a special industry and alfalfa as the principal feed for the cows, twenty-five in number. Fifty head of mules are kept, many of these being necessary to the care of the land and the harvesting of the crops. Modern machinery adds to the equipment of the ranch and reduces the number of hired hands necessary to the place. Hence they use a sixty horse-power traction engine for all farm purposes, as well as gathering the crop with a combined harvester. Both of the brothers are excellent judges of stock and thorough believers in the value of stock raising as the leading occupation for landowners, their opinion being that the carrying of stock not only keeps the land in better order, but also brings enlarged returns in the direct receipts from the sale of the increase. They have devoted their time so unreservedly to the management of the large area under their charge that they have had little leisure to participate in local enterprises or public affairs, but they are highly honored socially and the older brother is also prominent in the order of the Herman Sons, besides being a member of all the branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN T. RODGERS

An important factor in the management of the University state farm is Mr. Rodgers, who holds the responsible position of farm foreman, having charge of all outside work in connection with the institution. He is a native of California, his birth having occurred in Davis, Yolo county, September 25, 1879. His parents, Byron H. and Mary (Rowan) Rodgers, were natives of Ireland and immigrated to California in the early '60s, settling in Yolo county, where, July 1, 1909, Mr. Rodgers passed away. The following children were born into the home: Edward, who resides in Sacramento; William, Byron, Loretta, Virgie and John.

John T. Rodgers received his education in the public schools of Davis and afterward worked for William O. Russell. Subsequently he took up farming on rented land, raising grain, and following this he worked on the M. V. Sparks ranch, which is now the University state farm. When it was purchased by the state in September, 1906, he took the position of farm foreman and has

held it ever since. The judicious management of his department has resulted in a marked improvement in the appearance of the grounds, which call forth the admiration of all who visit them, and his capabilities are thoroughly appreciated by the faculty and by the public in general.

June 21, 1911, Mr. Rodgers was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Rowe, also a native of California, and whose father, John Rowe, was born in Iowa, moving west in an early period. Fraternally Mr. Rodgers is a member of Golden Seal Lodge No. 110, K. of P., at Davis. He is known throughout his native community as a public-spirited and energetic young citizen.

ALBERT J. PLANT

Formerly prominent in business circles of Davis, Yolo county, Albert J. Plant was born in Bangor, Butte county, Cal., June 11, 1859, the son of Lewis J. Plant, of Alabama, and Sarah (Lanham) Plant, a Kentuckian, having crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Mo., in 1852. Locating in Clipper Mills, Butte county, Mr. Plant prospected for a time, later engaging in the hotel business, which proved most profitable. Subsequently, when the Central Pacific Railroad started the construction of a line to connect at Terrace, Utah, with the main road of the Union Pacific, he utilized the insight which he had gained in his last venture by at once taking advantage of the opportunity thus presented for the establishment along the prospective line of eating houses for the accommodation of the railroad crew. To this end he traveled in advance of the workers, and upon reaching Terrace remained for a time. Returning to California in 1859 he located in Davis, Yolo county. His next enterprise was the launching of the pioneer newspaper of that section, the Davisville Advertiser, in connection with which he conducted a grocery store. In addition to this publication he maintained a restaurant in the railroad depot of the town, and also opened a liquor store later, actively continuing his duties until his death in 1897. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Plant, namely, Eudora, Mrs. Frank Swan, now deceased; Laura, Mrs. C. W. Paine, who resides in Sacramento; Edith, of Pacific Grove; Ethel, now Mrs. George Sutton, whose home is in Vallejo; and Albert J., the subject of this review.

At the age of sixteen Albert J. Plant started in life for himself, working for a time in Sacramento, and later establishing a cigar store in that city. In 1886 he returned to Davis and took the

position of bookkeeper with Liggett & Drummond, merchants, faithfully performing his duties for nine years. In 1896 he determined to start in business for himself, and thereupon engaged in the grain and warehouse industry at Davis, which he conducted so judiciously that his position in the financial world became yearly more secure and the business grew until he operated three warehouses in which were stored large quantities of grain. He was also grain buyer for Garrett & Thomas, of Woodland, and besides his many other duties was for some years notary public and agent for several life insurance companies. A life-long Republican, he was very prominent and active in the party. His death occurred at his home in Davis December 27, 1911.

From his wife, who was formerly Mary Borchers, of Sacramento, and to whom he was married in 1888, Mr. Plant received the most helpful encouragement in all his undertakings, and her death in 1907 brought grief beyond expression to the stricken family. Of the four children, Forrest A. was a student at the University of California at the time of his father's death, after which he gave up his studies and has since had charge of the grain and warehouse business, conducting it along the lines maintained by the father during his lifetime; this son is also administrator of the estate; Lois M. (Mrs. H. Beckett), June Rose and Marion B. complete the family. Mr. Plant was an active member of Golden Seal Lodge No. 110, K. P., of Davis. By his straightforward business methods and integrity he had acquired a high standing and his passing away was not only a great loss to his family and friends, but to the whole community.

ROBERT L. OGDEN

Extensive operations mark the agricultural identification of Mr. Ogden with Yolo county. For many years he has been operating the Spanish ranch, the Clark ranch and the Bend ranches near Dunnigan, and his lease of the property gives to him the use of three thousand acres, a vast area embracing some land that is well adapted to the raising of grain. With the comprehensive equipment provided for his ranch he is enabled to harvest large crops with promptness and efficiency. As a rule he sows from fifteen hundred to two thousand acres in wheat and barley and the average yield is from twelve to fifteen sacks per acre. In addition to the care of the grain and the other crops raised on

the ranch, he has given considerable attention to stock and raises standard bred horses and also mules, finding in this department of agriculture a remunerative adjunct to the grain business.

The distinction of being a native son of the state belongs to Mr. Ogden, who was born in the city of Sacramento March 20, 1861, and is a son of the late Andrew J. and Georgia Ann (Blair) Ogden, natives respectively of Indiana and Texas. The father, who descended from English ancestry and claimed England as the native country of his parents, left Indiana during young manhood and came via the Panama route to California about 1850, very shortly after the discovery of gold. For a time he engaged in hauling freight to and from the mines. As soon as he married he established a home in Sacramento. Later he came to Yolo county and took up one hundred and sixty acres of raw land from the government. The tract was in the vicinity of Woodland, then a mere cross-roads hamlet. After he had developed and improved the ranch he sold it and removed to Colusa county, where he followed general farming. Eventually he returned to Yolo county and bought land near Plainfield, where he developed a new farm from the primeval condition of nature. In 1888 he died while still carrying on that place. Since his demise Mrs. Ogden has made Woodland her home.

The parental family comprised four sons and four daughters, all of whom attained mature years. Robert L., the second oldest in order of birth, passed the years of boyhood principally in Yolo county, where he received his early education in the public schools. After he left these schools he entered Hesperian College and took one year of study, later completing a commercial course at Sacramento, his native city. From an early age he has regarded agriculture as his life work. The occupation of farming has proved congenial and even its most monotonous duties he does not find irksome, for every detail interests him. In Woodland, July 8, 1883, occurred his marriage to Miss Laura Elizabeth Murray, who was born near Davis, Yolo county, and attended the Woodland public schools during girlhood years. She is the daughter of Conkling B. and Emma J. (Wright) Murray, natives of Scotland and England respectively. They both crossed the plains with ox-teams in the early '50s, the father following farming and blacksmithing near Davis. The young couple began housekeeping on a ranch in Shasta county, where Mr. Ogden assisted his father and a brother in the cultivation of a tract of one thousand acres. At the expiration of eighteen months he returned to Yolo county and settled on the old homestead at Plainfield, where he carried forward agricultural operations during the ensuing six years. From the old homestead in 1893 he removed to the Spanish ranch near Dunni-

gan, his present headquarters and the center of his large grain and stock interests.

The political views of Mr. Ogden bring him into sympathy with the Republican party, whose men and measures he upholds with ballot and influence. Averse to office-holding he has never consented to fill any of the local positions for which he is so admirably adapted, but prefers to concentrate his attention upon the cultivation of the ranch and the care of his stock, leaving to others the anxieties incident to official life. In fraternal relations he holds membership with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Davis. Three children came to bless his marriage and the deepest sorrow that has fallen to the wedded life of himself and wife is the loss of their daughter, Oleta, who passed away in 1898 at the age of ten years. Another daughter, Laura, is spared to bring sunshine and happiness into the home. The only son, Fred, a young man of excellent education, is married and resides on the ranch, of which he acts as foreman.

H. L. MARDERS

The greatest westward migration known in the history of the world occurred during the '50s, when the newly discovered mines of California proved the magnet that attracted gold-seekers from every portion of the globe. One of the expeditions that crossed the plains had among its most active members a youth of seventeen years, H. L. Marders, who had left forever the old associations of boyhood and had joined in the movement destined ultimately to develop the then unknown west. The young traveler was a member of an old family in the United States and was born in Missouri, April 17, 1837, being a younger brother of William Nathaniel Marders, like himself a native of Monroe county, his birth having occurred August 30, 1834. The brothers were alike in energy of temperament, fertility of resource and fondness for adventure, and many of their experiences in the west were memorable and to a large degree perilous.

An opportunity to work his passage across the plains came to H. L. Marders in 1854 and he eagerly availed himself of the chance. The expedition with its large herd of cattle and its full equipment of wagons and supplies proceeded by way of Fort Laramie and the Platte river, on to Chimney Rock and Echo Canyon, thence via Devil's Slide and the sink of the Humboldt into the mining regions. On one occasion, just as dawn was lighting the east, the guard

heard several arrows suddenly whizz by and as he turned an Indian jumped to his feet, exclaiming "How do you do?" Without the pause of an instant the guard shot the Indian twice and the savage dropped dead. Knowing other savages lurked in the distance ready to attack the party, the captain of the train hastily posted a notice for other emigrant trains, warning them of danger. The party then started forward with as much haste as possible and did not pause until they were sixteen miles away. Afterward they learned that every member of the next emigrant train was killed by Indians.

Leaving the expedition in Nevada and remaining behind to earn some needed money, H. L. Marders followed freighting for two years and hauled many loads to Jacobsville, five miles west of Austin, on the Reese river. In addition he hauled salt from Sand Springs to Virginia City. Each trip brought him from \$1000 to \$1500. One of his chief difficulties was the loss of cattle through the drinking of the alkali water. Notwithstanding all losses he found the freighting business one bringing considerable profit and he followed it both in Nevada and California for a considerable period. Meanwhile he also had frequent intervals devoted to prospecting and mining. The first visit he ever made to Yolo county was during the year 1864 and since then he has been more or less closely identified with various portions of the county. In the vicinity of Woodland he hired out to do a job of plowing and turned the sod neatly and expeditiously with five yoke of oxen, when the rancher himself had been unable to accomplish satisfactory results with seven yoke. For six months he worked with Jesse D. Carr, for several years he lived in Watsonville (Santa Cruz county) and for three years he made his home in Woodland, where he built a large stable and then leased one-half of the building to tenants. The occupations of the early days (mining, freighting and ranching) he tried at different times and had his share of good luck and of adversity, but with it all he never lost his affection for the west and his sincere belief in its future prosperity. For some years he and his brother, William Nathaniel, engaged in the raising of sheep at Casey's Flat, but eventually their partnership was dissolved. In 1900 he located at Esparto, set out an orchard of fourteen acres to almonds and grapes, and has also set out an orchard of twenty-five acres near his place.

The marriage of Mr. Marders took place in Sacramento in the year 1877 and united him with Miss Martha Sweeney, a native of Missouri. She died in 1896, when forty-four years of age. They became the parents of two sons. The elder, Miles, married Mattie Bolden, a young lady from El Paso, Tex., and they have three sons, Miles, Jr., Glenn, and Merl of Esparto. The political affiliations of Mr. Marders are with the Democratic party, and his brother, the

late W. N. Marders, likewise voted the Democratic ticket at national elections. This brother, who passed away August 13, 1899, owned nine hundred and fifty acres in the Sacramento valley and left, to inherit the estate, his widow, formerly Esther Ryder and their four children, William O., Mabel O. (Mrs. W. E. Nissen), Maude Esther (Mrs. H. R. Brown), and Roy A.

ETHELBERT J. CLANTON

Of English descent, Ethelbert J. Clanton is one of Yolo county's pioneers, having come to California with his parents in 1853. He was born in Quincy, Adams county, Ill., May 1, 1832. His great-grandfather was the first representative of the Clantons to leave English soil and cast his fortunes with struggling young America. With many other families from his native land he located in Virginia, where his son Drewry was born and reared. Fate decreed that the young man should meet and wed Jemima Warpool, whose grandfather was the well known Lord Warpool, thus forming from two of the best families of England a new genealogical branch. Their son John M. was born near Nashville, Tenn., and when a young man went to Missouri, where he subsequently married Mary, daughter of Samuel Griggs, who belonged to the Griggs family of historical renown. Removing to a farm near Quincy, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Clanton there remained until 1853, when they joined their son Drewry, who had in 1850 come to Yolo county, Cal. Upon land which their son had acquired they took up their residence, Mr. Clanton later purchasing a tract of land about two miles west of Woodland, which he farmed up to the time of his retirement in that city. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four.

Ethelbert J. Clanton crossed the plains to California, driving a three-yoke ox-team, the journey beginning April 1 and ending September 17, he having walked the twenty-five hundred miles. Upon his arrival in the state he took up land near Woodland, which he began cultivating with a will. Later, upon disposing of his land to his brother Drewry, he followed carpentering for many years. In 1881 he bought forty acres of land which he planted to grapes, apricots, plums, figs, almonds, pears, peaches and apples. For his fine specimens he received several medals. The entire venture proved most successful and in July, 1903, John Duncan purchased the ranch, whereupon Mr. Clanton erected in Woodland, at North and Second streets, a comfortable and commodious resi-

dence which ranks among the best dwellings of the city, and there he is now living retired from active labor.

Mr. Clanton's first wife, Margaret Angeline Kelsay, daughter of Larkin Kelsay, was born in Missouri in 1842 and died in Lake county in 1872. Two daughters were born to them, Josephine, Mrs. James England, whose five children are Roy, Elma, Nita, Edward and Irene; and Janet, Mrs. D. G. Hartman, who has three children, Leta, Marguerita and Ethelbert. In 1874 Mary D. Kettle, of Indiana, became Mr. Clanton's second wife. Before her marriage she had taught school for ten years in Missouri. Mr. Clanton is past grand and past chief patriarch of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., Woodland Encampment No. 71, and he also belongs to the Rebekahs, his wife being past noble grand of Rebekah Lodge No. 249. Both himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and politically he was originally a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party identified with it.

HEZEKIAH M. MILLER

The civic welfare of Woodland depends upon the patriotic spirit and progressive co-operation of citizens of intelligence and high principles of honor, not the least noteworthy among whom stands H. M. Miller, a pioneer resident of Yolo county and since May of 1910 an incumbent of the office of city trustee. As an extensive land-owner and influential rancher, he has been identified intimately with the agricultural development of the region and has proved an important factor in the development of the stock-raising industry. Since first he arrived in Yolo county, during the year 1871, he has remained here with the exception of a brief period spent at his old eastern home, and while he has met with many discouragements in his agricultural efforts, the final outcome has been most gratifying.

Several generations of the Miller family have lived and labored beneath the flag of the United States. The immigrant, John Miller, came from Germany and settled in Maryland, where he engaged in farming in Frederick county. In his native land he had been confirmed in the Lutheran Church and always he remained faithful to the doctrines of that denomination. Among his children there was a son, Charles, born in Frederick county, and married to Rosanna Myers, a native of Washington county, Md. The home farm of Charles Miller stood two miles from Sharpsburg

and near it was fought the famous battle of Antietam, during which the family took refuge in their cellar. The wife and mother had died in 1860 before the beginning of the war, but the father lived until 1868 and spent his last days in Frederick county. The father of Mrs. Miller was Frederick Myers, a native of Washington county, a descendant of German ancestry, an adherent of the Lutheran faith and a lifelong farmer, owning a farm near Antietam creek.

In the family of Charles Miller there were four children, of whom Hezekiah M., the third in order of birth, was born in Frederick county, Md., November 13, 1850. After he had received a fair education he secured employment as a clerk. During 1869 he went to Illinois and settled at Mount Morris, Ogle county. From there, November 1, 1870, he started for California, but the near approach of winter forced him to stop temporarily in St. Joseph, Mo., whence in the spring he took up the journey toward the west. Upon his arrival in Yolo county he secured employment as a farm laborer. After two years of hard work and frugal saving he and his brother, Frederick, rented land. Their first efforts were frustrated by a drought, but in the second and third seasons the weather proved more propitious, hence the returns were more encouraging.

Returning east in 1876 Mr. Miller spent nine months in Maryland. At the expiration of the visit he came again to California and with his brother purchased four hundred and eighty acres near Knights Landing. On this place the brothers engaged in farming for about eleven years, but finally in 1888 H. M. sold out to his brother and became connected with Lowe, Myers & Co., (organized in 1868) through the purchase of the interests of E. R. Lowe. The business has since been conducted under the title of N. Myers Co. The concern owns eight thousand acres of land at Crammore, Sutter county, of which twenty-six hundred is tillable, while the balance is devoted to the raising of sheep and cattle. Mr. Miller owns one-quarter interest in the ranch, Noah Myers, his uncle, owns another quarter, E. Poffenberger also owns a quarter, while the remaining quarter interest is owned in conjunction by Luther Poffenberger and S. C. Deaner. In addition to his interest in the immense ranch, Mr. Miller owns an adjoining ranch of one hundred and sixty-nine acres. After having resided on the ranch from 1888 until 1902, he then removed into Woodland and bought property which he still owns and occupies.

The first marriage of Mr. Miller occurred in Marysville, October 12, 1887, uniting him with Matilda Belle McGrath, who was born in Washington county, Md., and died in Woodland March 31, 1897, leaving three children, Noah Lee, Elizabeth Rose and Sarah

Mabel. The second marriage of Mr. Miller took place at Sacramento January 1, 1900, and united him with Miss Abbie Lee McGrath, a sister of his former wife and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which for years she has been a prominent local worker. They have one son, Leslie Clyde. The McGrath family was established in Maryland during an early period of our county's history and became transplanted in California shortly after the American occupancy of this state, where Samuel McGrath, father of Mrs. Miller, long engaged in farm pursuits in Sutter county and accumulated a competency through his untiring industry and excellent judgment.

Mr. Miller was made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., in 1872, was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., in 1874, was created a Knight Templar in Woodland Commandery No. 21 in 1888, and was made a member of Islam Temple, N. M. S., San Francisco, in April, 1911. He has been secretary of the chapter for four years and has been recorder of the commandery for the past eight years. With his wife he is a member of Yolo Chapter No. 60, O. E. S.

CHARLES E. BYRNS

The original association of the Byrns family with the state of California dates back to the memorable year of 1850, when there crossed the plains as driver of a large herd of cattle a young man bearing the name of John Byrns. The discovery of gold in the west had attracted him from the quiet environment of Jefferson City, Mo., where he had been born and reared. With characteristic energy he determined to come to the coast country and to bring with him a drove of stock, which plan he carried to a successful consummation. The cattle were disposed of in Sutter county and during the summer of 1851 he returned to his old Missouri home, only, however, to make immediate preparations for another expedition to the coast. After having brought another large drove of cattle through in safety, in the autumn of 1852 he arrived in Sutter county, where he embarked in the stock industry. At first he was prospered, but the flood of 1862 proved so disastrous that he was led to remove to the northern part of Yolo county. Here in 1864 he lost heavily on account of the severe drought. The succession of floods and droughts had discouraged him in stock-raising and he turned his attention to general farm pursuits on his large tract near

Woodland. Establishing his home in Woodland, he embarked in the livery business and finally started to erect a large building for hotel purposes. Unfortunately his death occurred March 25, 1883, before the completion of the building. Later when it was made ready for use, it was called the "Byrns Hotel" in his honor. Always he had been a patriotic citizen, a local upbuilder, a man of generous impulses and the sturdy resolution so necessary to successful pioneer effort. For more than a quarter of a century he was survived by his wife, Cornelia (Reynolds) Byrns, who was born in York state and died September 29, 1911, in Eldorado county.

The eldest of four children comprising the family of the late John and Cornelia Byrns was Charles E., whose birth occurred in Sutter county December 12, 1861, and whose loyalty to this part of the state came from a lifelong familiarity with its resources. An excellent education was made possible for him through the zealous oversight of his parents, who were not satisfied to limit his advantages to those offered by the public schools, but in addition sent him to the Hesperian College and also to the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa. Later he took a commercial course in Heald's Business College. His marriage took place at Woodland June 23, 1882, and united him with Miss Laura Hiatt, a native of Yolo county, being a daughter of George W. and Amanda (Ledford) Hiatt. Early in the '50s Mr. Hiatt crossed the plains from Missouri to California, where eventually he became one of the most extensive farmers in Sutter and Yolo counties. Both he and his wife died in Woodland. Their daughter, Mrs. Byrns, was educated in Hesperian College and is a woman of broad culture and excellent business ability, co-operating with her husband in his real-estate undertakings and promoting their success by her far-seeing discrimination. Their only child is a son named Elmer E., now living in Woodland.

For years, beginning in 1882, Mr. Byrns engaged in farming at Dunnigan, where at times he operated as many as eight thousand acres. Enormous crops of grain were raised on his vast tracts and at times his profits were large. After he had spent twenty-six seasons on the grain farm he established himself on a dairy farm one-half mile north of Woodland and here he still makes his home. The farm is in alfalfa and has a fine water system which gives excellent irrigation facilities. Besides the raising of cattle, he now makes a specialty of raising mules and Belgian horses. As soon as he had settled on his farm near Woodland he became interested in the real-estate business and during January of 1909 he opened an office here. In a short time he had sold more property than had changed hands in many years, his sales averaging from eighteen thousand to forty thousand acres each year. At his office, centrally

located on Main street, he has an exhibit and display of products of the county. Even the old residents, familiar as they are with the advantages offered by this locality, experience a feeling of renewed pride and gratification in the showing depicted by this progressive citizen, who as real-estate agent and as a leading worker in the Chamber of Commerce is promoting the prosperity of city and county and proving the value of "boosting" to even the most prosperous and settled of old communities. While he has not taken part in public affairs of a political nature, he has positive views of his own and gives allegiance to the Democratic party in state and national elections.

OTTO SCHLUER

Sturdy principles that form the basis of all true success have governed the resolute activities of Mr. Schluer and contributed to the commendable degree of prosperity achieved by him. It is characteristic of his quiet, home-loving temperament that he prefers old friends to new, familiar scenes to the most beautiful that are strange to his eyes and the accustomed routine of work-a-day activities to the most thrilling adventures pen could depict. Possessing such mental endowments, it is natural that he selected a location more than forty years ago and has never removed therefrom; natural, also, that he selected an occupation in boyhood and continued at the same trade until he retired from all business activities. Almost ever since he crossed the ocean he has made Woodland his home and among the old settlers of this attractive city he has a large circle of staunch, true friends.

As his name indicates, Mr. Schluer comes of Teutonic ancestry. Himself likewise of German nativity, he was born in Hanover September 20, 1846, and in that province he attended school. Following the usual German custom, he left school when fourteen to take up a trade and during the next few years he served under a baker in Oldendorf, Prussia. Coming via Greytown and the Nicaragua route to California in 1866 immediately after crossing the ocean to the new world, he secured his first position as a baker in the Washington bakery on Third street, Sacramento, but in 1867 removed to Woodland, then a village of very insignificant proportions. Opening a bakery on First street (then Mill street) in November, 1867, he conducted the first shop of the kind in the town. Later he removed to Main street and continued in the same business until 1905, when he sold out his interests and retired.

While devoting himself with assiduous industry to the baker's trade, Mr. Schluer did not remain oblivious to the opportunities offered to investors in farm properties. During the '80s he bought a brush-covered tract of eighty acres situated three miles north of Woodland and this farm he still owns. However, it presents no resemblance to the original acreage, for under his capable oversight it has been cleared, developed and made very productive. Forty acres have been planted in a vineyard with twenty-two varieties of wine and raisin grapes. The remainder of the farm is under cultivation to alfalfa. Hog-raising also forms a profitable feature of the farm activities. The purchase of the land has proved a wise investment on the part of the owner, who feels a just pride in the valuable tract and in his own association with its upbuilding. As a citizen he is interested in all movements for the benefit of Woodland and rendered efficient service in the capacity of city trustee. For some years he has been a stockholder in the Yolo brewery. The only fraternal organization with which he holds membership, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has been benefited through his warm interest in and active connection with its lodge at Woodland, to whose philanthropies he has been a generous contributor.

Coming to the United States in early manhood, Mr. Schluer remained unmarried for some years thereafter, but on January 5, 1873, he was married in Sacramento to Miss Annie Dinzler, a resident of Woodland. Of the union fifteen children were born, twelve of whom are now living, namely: Matilda (Mrs. Ditmer), Edward, William, Ralph, Norman, Annie (wife of A. Schindler), Carl, Alge, Aileen, August, Shirley and Otto. The older sons and daughters have left the parental roof, but the younger children remain and brighten the home with their happiness and cheerful presence.

GEORGE H. SWINGLE

It would be impossible to overestimate the value to Yolo county of the indefatigable labors of the sturdy pioneers of the '50s. Many of that rugged throng of home-seekers have rested from their labors, but their works do follow them, and they are remembered with affectionate reverence as important contributors to the permanent prosperity of the region. Not the least among these men was George H. Swingle, who for a long period of successful activity identified himself with the ranching interests of the county and also contributed his quota to the public service. The lapse of time

since his demise has not dimmed his memory in the hearts of family and friends, nor has it lessened the appreciation of his pioneer labors for the upbuilding of the community. His the task, with other early settlers, of laying the foundations broad and deep and strong, so that future generations might labor with every hope of success. His the labor of turning the first furrows in the virgin soil and transforming a barren waste into a productive ranch, and the work which he started with such commendable industry has been prosecuted sagaciously by the inheritors of the estate.

Descended from an old southern family and born at Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1826, George H. Swingle led the care-free, happy life of a southern lad until the time came for him to earn his own livelihood, when he moved to Missouri and settled near Independence. When gold was discovered in the west he saw many "prairie schooners" pass his home on their way to the overland route and it soon became his desire to join the gold-seekers across the mountains. During the summer of 1853 he crossed the plains with oxen and finally reached Sacramento. That city was his headquarters for some years, during which time he was in the employ of Mr. Bullard, a couple of years being passed in Dutch Flat, where he sold goods. In the meantime observation had led him to decide to invest in land and therefore in 1858 he abandoned his occupation permanently and removed to Yolo county, here purchasing land upon which he engaged in ranching. Both as a grain-raiser and as a raiser of stock he was successful and at one time his landed possessions aggregated eleven hundred and twenty acres. He was a progressive citizen, and when the Central Pacific road planned their line he gave the right of way through his ranch, the company establishing a station there and naming it Swingle in his honor.

While forging his way ahead through the intelligent cultivation of the ranch, Mr. Swingle did not neglect any duty as a citizen, but contributed his quota to the upbuilding of the county. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party. At the fall election of 1866 he was chosen to represent the second district on the board of county supervisors. The satisfaction given by his services received abundant proof in his re-election to the office and he served for four consecutive terms, meanwhile maintaining an active part in the building of bridges, the opening of highways, the development of villages and the encouraging of public improvements. At the time of coming west he was unmarried and it was not for a considerable period thereafter that he established domestic ties. His marriage was solemnized in San Francisco in 1871 by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop and united him with Miss M. E. Hall, who was born in Elyria, Ohio, but passed her childhood in Grand Rapids, Mich. She is the daughter of Erastus and Sophia (Cowles) Hall, natives of Connecticut.

For a few years prior to 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Swingle resided in Alameda in order that their only son, George Kirk, might enjoy the splendid educational advantages offered by that city. On their return to the ranch Mr. Swingle resumed farming activities. He passed away after a long illness, November 1, 1895. Since then the widow and son have operated the ranch, which is under a high state of cultivation, bringing in a gratifying annual income in return for the care exercised in its management.

ARTHUR ALBERT POWERS

As a partner in the clothing firm of Rosenberg & Co., Mr. Powers has worked his way forward to a position of influence among the business men of Woodland, which city, always fortunate in the civic loyalty of its people, boasts no resident more devoted than he to the upbuilding of its commerce and the expansion of its business interests. Nor has he only that narrow loyalty which seeks civic growth at the expense of outside and extraneous movements for the general welfare; on the other hand, he is a true patriot, intensely and earnestly devoted to the progress of the state, of which he is a native son and a lifelong resident. Diligence in business and ability as a salesman are indicated by his long identification with the establishment in which he is now the managing partner and to which he has given years of useful labor, for it was in this store that he began as a clerk about thirty years ago when first starting out to earn his own way in the world.

Representing the third generation of the Powers family in California, Arthur Albert Powers was born at Bodega Bay in Sonoma county, December 9, 1865, and is a son of Warren and Jane (Hiller) Powers, who came across the plains to the west with their parents early in the '50s. For years the father lived in Sonoma county, but finally he removed to Yolo county and settled at Old Cottonwood. Later he removed from that place to Woodland and for many years served as a peace officer of the town. At this writing he acts as janitor of the supreme court rooms in San Francisco. The mother died about 1871, leaving a daughter and a son, Arthur Albert, the latter at the time only about six years of age. He has lived in Yolo county from the age of five years and received his education in the grammar schools of Woodland. During 1883 he entered the employ of M. Michael, a clothing merchant of Woodland. Soon he demonstrated his admirable qualifications for this line of work. With frugal saving he put aside his earnings so that they

might be utilized in a later investment in business and thus he finally was able to join with Mr. Rosenberg in buying out the interests of his employer. The purchase was consummated January 7, 1904, since which time he has continued the business under his personal management, Mr. Rosenberg making his home in San Francisco.

During October of 1912 the company took possession of their new quarters at No. 531 Main street, where they have a modern equipment and every facility for the satisfactory continuance of the business. Not only is their establishment the oldest in Yolo county, but the largest as well, and a complete assortment is carried of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings. The gratifying growth of business may be attributed to the splendid management of Mr. Powers, who personally oversees every detail and assumes the responsibility of every department. In the midst of his manifold duties as manager of the store and a partner in the business, he has found leisure to take an active part in forwarding the local success of the Republican party and also aided in the organization of the Merchants' Association of Woodland. Numerous fraternal organizations also have had the weight of his co-operation and influence, among these being the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Foresters, Companions of Foresters, Foresters of America (in which he is past officer) and the local lodge as well as the encampment of Odd Fellows.

ASA W. MORRIS

It would be difficult to discover, in a careful enumeration of the progressive and prosperous citizens of Yolo county, one whose success has been due in greater degree to his own unaided and resolute exertions than is the case with Asa W. Morris, the owner of large tracts of farm lands and widely known as a dealer in pure-bred registered Holstein cattle. Out of hardships and discouragements, through obstacles disheartening to a man of less inflexible determination, he has risen to a degree of success gratifying to himself and indicative also of the opportunities offered by this county to men of his type. When he came here he was without means and forced to work out by the day. Nor had he received any of the higher educational advantages, as regular attendance at academies had been precluded by reason of the necessity of self-support. In spite of these and other handicaps he has achieved

recognition as a farmer of decided capabilities and a citizen of recognized worth.

While having made Yolo county his home since 1879, Mr. Morris claims Pennsylvania as his native commonwealth and was born near Waynesburg, Greene county, May 8, 1857. From his early recollections he has been accustomed to labor and thus he gained habits of self-reliance and industry valuable in his later activities. His first marriage took place at Waynesburg, Pa., in September of 1879 and united him with Miss Mary E. Call, who was born and reared in that place. The young couple at once came to California and settled in Yolo county, where he secured work as a farm hand. Significant of his persevering industry is the fact that he worked on a farm for five years without missing a day. With the savings of that period he was enabled to buy the equipment necessary for the cultivation of land, and he then began as a renter. Later he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land at a low price, and since then he has added to the tract until he now has eight hundred and eighty acres in the home place. Shade trees were planted, a neat residence erected and outbuildings put up, so that the farm bore evidence of the prosperity of the owner and the thrift of its occupants.

An important addition was made to the previous holdings of Mr. Morris when he bought ten hundred and twenty-one acres four miles northeast of Woodland, where he built such houses as were necessary and made other desired improvements for a modern dairy. On that place he keeps a herd of over two hundred and fifty head of pure-bred Holsteins. He owns the celebrated Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke, which holds the world's record from seven days to six months for milk, also owns Aralia De Kol, holding the world's milk record for one year. Think of 28,065 9-10ths pounds of milk in a year—over fourteen tons of milk! Competent judges assert that Mr. Morris has one of the best herds of Holsteins in the United States, the animals being uniform as to refinement of type and standard of excellence. Utility has been made the chief desideratum of the herd, but quality and size have not been sacrificed in the attempt to secure dairy excellencies, and the drove therefore has a high standing among all admirers of Holsteins. Mr. Morris is a member of the Holstein-Freisian Association of America. In 1912 he completed his fine new residence on First street, Woodland, built in mission style, and from here he continues the management of his ranches.

The first wife of Mr. Morris passed away in 1905, and in March of 1911, at Washington, D. C., he married Mrs. Cassia (Keller) Black, a native of Waynesburg, Pa., and the widow of A. H. Black. They are prominent members of the Woodland

Christian Church and have a host of friends in this city. Politically Mr. Morris has adhered to Republican principles ever since he attained his majority, but he is not active in local affairs and takes little part in campaign activities. His only daughter, Miss Zella, resides at home and is popular in social circles. The four sons, Frank L., Charles C., Harry V. and Asa J., are partners with him and aid him in the management of the business, conducted under the firm name of A. W. Morris & Sons, which was incorporated in 1910. The two eldest sons are married and all are well educated, having had the best opportunities offered by the Woodland schools, as well as the benefit of study in business colleges.

RUSSELL R. FLINT

A man who has done much toward the development of Yolo county is R. R. Flint, who as trustee of reclamation district No. 537, working in conjunction with the government, lent valuable assistance toward the reclamation of the bottom lands of the Sacramento river. His father, Daniel Flint, came to California in 1853 via Cape Horn, and established the pioneer hop yards of California. (His biographical sketch appears on a separate page of this work.)

Russell R. Flint was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1859, and was educated in this city and at the California Military Academy at Oakland. He later accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Friend & Terry Lumber Company of Sacramento, and subsequently, in 1884, took charge of his father's ranch three miles north of Washington, which later on he purchased. The property consists of one hundred and eighty-three acres, sixty of which are in hops and one hundred in alfalfa. This is considered the finest alfalfa land in California, in 1910 producing six crops without irrigation. Subsequently he put in an irrigating plant for the hop yard and in 1912 the yield approximated three thousand pounds to the acre, dry, which makes a gross yield of \$600 per acre.

In 1890 Mr. Flint was united in marriage with Miss May Burnham, who was born in Sacramento, and whose father, Henry Burnham, came to California in 1850 via Cape Horn, from Gloucester, Mass. For fifty years he was in the service of the Friend & Terry Lumber Company of Sacramento, his death occurring in 1908. Mr. Flint is a member of the Sutter Club and he is a Republican in politics. His interest in behalf of the community in which he has so long resided never wavers, and he is conceded to be one of the most able citizens.

WILLIAM W. MONTGOMERY

One of the earliest settlers of Yolo county was William W. Montgomery, whose death, which occurred April 12, 1894, at his home, two miles southeast of Davis, deprived that community of one of its most prominent and highly respected citizens. A thorough business man, his excellent judgment and wise control of every detail of his affairs justly merited the admiration which they inspired, and his success was but commensurate with the industry and executive skill put forth in that behalf.

Mr. Montgomery was born March 31, 1830, in Ralls county, Mo., and received a common school education, eagerly seizing the meager educational advantages offered at that period. His parents, William and Rebecca (Simmons) Montgomery of Logan county, Ky., and North Carolina, respectively, settled in 1825 upon a tract of undeveloped land in Ralls county, Mo., later moving to Marion county, thence to Shelby county, where they continued to farm until 1850. In that year, accompanied by two of his sons, Alexander and William W., the father crossed the plains, joining his son Robert, who in 1849 had gone to Eldorado county, Cal., in company with other gold seekers. After a period of success in the mines, the party located farms on Putah creek, Yolo county, confident of the bright future awaiting the great untouched resources of that section. In 1853 William Montgomery, Sr., returned to the wife and mother who so anxiously awaited his return. In 1854 they bade goodbye to the scenes so familiar to them both and turned their faces toward the golden west, in which they had placed their hopes. Mr. Montgomery was a Democrat, loyal to every principle held by his party, and until his death, at the age of seventy-four years, he retained a deep interest in all public movements of worth. His wife, who had faithfully shared every sorrow and joy of her husband and children, passed away in her eighty-fifth year.

William W. Montgomery, a youth of twenty at the time of his removal to California, displayed at an early age keen judgment, which, united with perseverance, soon placed him in the ranks of the most successful and prosperous ranchers of that community. Owing to the character and situation of his land, which afforded ample pasture and excellent facilities for the production of hay, he was enabled to raise profitably both horses and cattle, his chosen type of the latter being the famous Durham Shorthorns. By means of careful attention to his interests Mr. Montgomery became the

owner of eleven hundred and three acres, the management of which, upon his death, was undertaken by his widow and their only son, John Elmo. Seven hundred acres of the property is used for pasture, practically all of the remainder being devoted to the use of their stock, the herd now numbering about four hundred. The high grade of the stock secured from the Montgomery ranch is recognized by all cattle dealers. Though much of their tract is well suited to the production of fruit and cereals, their income from stock raising is such that they prefer to continue under the regime established by the original owner.

Mr. Montgomery's marriage on October 23, 1862, united him with Miss Caroline Jones, whose birth occurred in Carroll county, Ark., and who accompanied her parents to California in 1857, crossing the plains with ox teams. William M. Jones was born in North Carolina and several years later moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he received his education, later taking up farming as an occupation. Afterwards he settled in Missouri, and later went to Arkansas, where he remained until his location in the west. His wife, formerly Nancy Bass of Barren county, Ky., accompanied her husband through all his travels, passing away at their home in California at the age of seventy-five. Upon his arrival in the west Mr. Jones engaged in farming and stock raising upon two hundred acres six miles southwest of Santa Rosa, Cal. He served as justice of the peace in Sonoma county, and until his death, while in his eighty-fourth year, actively conducted his interests. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were both active members of the Baptist Church, to which they lent generous support, and they enjoyed the esteem of many friends. They were blessed with nine children, five of whom are living, Mrs. Montgomery being the third oldest. Since her marriage she has resided in Yolo county, and not only during the life of her husband did she aid and sympathize in all his interests, but since his death she has continued her intense devotion to all things in which he was interested. With the help of her only son, J. Elmo, she has managed the ranch with such wisdom that in the past few years it has steadily increased in worth. It has been enlarged by the purchase of two hundred acres, now numbering thirteen hundred and twenty acres.

William W. Montgomery was always interested in and a lover of fine horses, which is also true of Mrs. Montgomery, and she and her son have for many years been breeding thoroughbred and standard horses. Her son, J. Elmo, is now the owner of Jim Logan, a horse which he trained, and he drove him as a three-year-old at Woodland, where he made a record of 2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$, and again, in 1912, drove him at Grand Rapids, where he made a record of 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$.

J. C. MONTGOMERY

Other localities besides his own community recognize in Mr. Montgomery one of the most experienced horsemen of the entire state. His interest in and liking for animals date back to his earliest recollections, and he can scarcely recall the time when he was not familiar with the qualifications necessary for well-bred horses. The care of stock came intuitively to him, and even in early youth his judgment was sought by his seniors when in doubt as to the best method of caring for or training a certain horse. As a boy he became interested in raising trotting stock, and he has continued in the enterprise to the present time, meanwhile selling many fine specimens, as well as retaining several that have made records. At one time he was part owner of the famous French stallion *Fortuno*, which was awarded medals at French shows, and as a three-year-old won the second prize at the California state fair. For a number of years the animal sired all of the fine colts raised in this vicinity and some fillies sired by him are still on the Montgomery farm. *Dan Logan*, 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, which Mr. Montgomery owns and has entered at a number of races in the pacing class, and which was raised on his farm, is by *Charles Durby*, out of *Effie Logan*, and a full brother of *Jim Logan*, the champion three-year-old pacer of the world, holding now and for some time past the world's record of 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The distinction of being a native-born son of Yolo county belongs to Mr. Montgomery, who was born near Davis in 1872, and is a member of a highly-respected family of the community. Attendance at the public schools was followed by a course of study in *Hesperian College* at Woodland, and upon the completion of his education he returned to the old homestead to assist his mother in its management, remaining there until 1895. For a time he farmed in partnership with his brother, and later he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. At this writing he owns and occupies forty acres in Solano county, across the line from Yolo county, besides owning fifty-five acres in the same neighborhood. For three successive years his home ranch was under cultivation to sugar beets, and this enriched the soil to such an extent that the year afterward he harvested forty sacks of barley to the acre.

After leaving the old homestead, Mr. Montgomery established a home for himself, being united in marriage, in November of 1895, with Miss *Glory C. Miller*, who was born and reared in Woodland, Cal., and received an excellent education in the schools of the state. Her father, *Antone Miller*, was an honored early settler of California, and a sketch of his life appears elsewhere in

this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have two children, a daughter, Mary Ethel, to whom is being given all the educational advantages within the means of her parents, and a son, Edwin Lowell. The family standing is high socially and they have a large circle of friends in the community, where for years they have been prominent residents.

HON. FRANCIS E. BAKER

A native of Michigan, Francis E. Baker was born in Quincy, October 2, 1839, and he made his home in his native state until he became a resident of California. His early education was followed by a course in Hillsdale College, which he entered in 1860 and continued his studies there until the fall of 1862. It was at that time that he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and immediately after his graduation, March 31, 1864, he was admitted to the bar. In the following year he came to California via Panama, and in 1867 he located in Yolo county, and here he engaged in teaching until 1871, when he began the practice of law. In September, 1873, he was elected district attorney, and in 1875 he was re-elected, thus holding the office from March 4, 1874, until March 4, 1878.

For many years Mr. Baker was a leader in the Democratic party and a shining light among the attorneys of the state. In 1880 he was elected to the assembly of the Twenty-fourth legislature, and during his term of office he represented his constituents ably. He was a member of the board of education, was one of the library trustees, and held various other municipal offices, in all of which he showed good judgment and a keen loyalty to the community's best interests. Fraternally he was a Mason and was past worshipful master and was also honored by an election to Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California. He also held membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Uniform Rank, K. P.

In Woodland, July 19, 1874, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Addie E. Thomas, a native of Monroe, Green county, Wis., and the daughter of Charles S. and Josephine L. (Wallace) Thomas. (A sketch of Charles S. Thomas will be found elsewhere in this volume.) Mr. Baker was one of God's noblemen. He was generous to a fault, true as steel, and all who came in contact with him liked him instinctively. He was a very able man, with broad ideas and a remarkably strong and bright intellect, and he left a record

in his profession that will ever adorn the brightest pages of legal jurisprudence in the county and state.

DEMARCUS NEVARRO BROWN

A lifetime of active identification with the ranching interests has given to Mr. Brown an intimate and far-reaching knowledge concerning this portion of California. Ever since he was five years of age he has made his home in this state, hence his information has been acquired through personal experience. It has been his privilege to witness the gradual development of the country and its transformation from raw land into remunerative ranches, and it has been his further privilege to acquire for his own home one of the most valuable of the alfalfa ranches located in the vicinity of Woodland. While he has resided here for a brief period only (having arrived at the ranch February 29, 1911), he has won a large circle of acquaintances and well-wishers. Through uniform courtesy and high principles of honor he has won the confidence and good-will of associates, all of whom unite in wishing him a prosperous management of his forty-acre alfalfa farm.

One of the expeditions crossing the plains during the summer of 1864 had among its members a farmer from Missouri, H. S. Brown, whose journey was one of investigation, with a view to permanent location. On the trip he drove a mule-team and bore his share in the hardships and privations incident to such an expedition. The country pleased him, and he determined to settle permanently in the west. Returning to Missouri he brought back his wife, Martha (Gentel) Brown, and their children, among whom was D. N., who was born in Pike county, Mo., in 1860. The trip was made by way of Panama in 1865, and settlement followed in Yolo county, where the father bought a grain farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Yolo. Later he added to his possessions from time to time, and eventually in Modoc county he owned and managed a stock ranch of eight hundred acres. His wife passed away in 1872, but he survived to a good old age and died at the old homestead in June of 1896. Their children were: D. N.; James M., deceased; Rufus, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Kate Leventon, of Modesto; and Mrs. Nettie Harvey, of Modoc county.

After having received common-school advantages in Yolo county, and gained a comprehensive knowledge of farm work upon the home ranch, during 1877 D. N. Brown accompanied his father to Modoc county, and for a considerable period thereafter he

assisted in the development of the newly acquired land. During the year 1882 he started out for himself and homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Modoc county, where he continued for some years, meanwhile laying the foundation of a subsequent degree of success. Upon his return to Yolo county in 1890 he rented a farm at Knight's Landing and finally came to his present home in 1911, since which time he has devoted his attention to the management of a small dairy and to the care of forty acres of alfalfa. While living at Knight's Landing he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and became identified with the River lodge. Later he identified himself with the Modern Woodmen of America. His father also took a warm interest in fraternities and held membership with the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A man of intelligence and public spirit, he had many warm friends in Yolo and Modoc counties, and in the latter place served for four years as a member of the board of supervisors, meanwhile favoring movements for the upbuilding of his community.

The marriage of D. N. Brown in 1886 united him with Miss Eunice M. Phillips, born near Knight's Landing. Her father, Jonathan Phillips, came to California from Missouri and settled on a farm at Knight's Landing, making his home there until his death, in January, 1873. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Roy, Ernest and Marcus. Possessing high principles of honor and unwavering integrity of character, Mr. and Mrs. Brown are an important acquisition to the farming element of the community, and by industry and integrity are entitled to a high degree of success.

GEORGE W. HUGHSON

While the results achieved in California bring the state into favorable comparison with the old commonwealths of the east, the fact that the state boasts of but comparatively few native sons indicates that it is yet in the infancy of its material development and of its interesting history. The distinction of having passed his entire life within the limits of California belongs to George W. Hughson, a prosperous resident of Yolo county and one of the progressive farmers of the vicinity of Woodland. Born and reared in San Joaquin county, in young manhood identified with the ranching interests of Stanislaus county and ultimately a large land owner there, he became a citizen of Yolo county of recent

years and expresses himself as convinced of the superior advantages of this section of the country from a standpoint of soil, crop results, natural advantages and high quality of citizenship.

As early as 1857 the Hughson family became identified with the west. During that year Hiram Hughson came from New York via Panama to San Francisco and proceeded thence to Marysville, where he secured a clerkship in a store. For a brief period he followed the fortunes of a miner on the Feather and American rivers. The occupation, however, was uncongenial and the returns unsatisfactory, so that he looked up an agricultural opening. For some time he engaged in the raising of grain and stock in San Joaquin county, near Stockton, and later he farmed extensively in Stanislaus county, near Modesto, where at one time he operated seven thousand acres of grain and pasture land. In his ventures he was willing to risk, although at no time was he reckless in his investments, and although at first hampered by heavy debts he finally acquired large means and became widely known as a wealthy rancher. On the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad, through the home ranch, the town of Hughson, in Stanislaus county, was named in his honor. Toward the close of his life he bought a ranch of ten hundred and twenty acres in Yolo county, all devoted to and well adapted to grain-raising.

An identification of more than one-half century with the agricultural development of the west was terminated with the demise of Hiram Hughson, January 15, 1911. Some years after his arrival in California he had married Miss Luella R. Avery and they became the parents of ten children, all of whom survive him. They are named as follows: Belle, who is married and living at Riverside; Orra, a resident of Stanislaus county; George W., of Yolo county; Mary, who is the wife of Joseph Diehl and a resident of Stockton; Edna, Mrs. Charles Craig, of Westley, Stanislaus county; Minnie, who married Harry Sturgill and lives at Stockton; Hiram, a citizen of Modesto; Levyne, who is Mrs. Charles Nichols, of San Jose; Ollie, who married Frank Hatch and makes her home in Modesto; and Lester, the youngest of the family.

The home ranch near Stockton, San Joaquin county, where he was born in 1870, continued to be the home of George W. Hughson during his childhood years. After he had completed the studies of the common schools of Stockton, he entered the University of the Pacific at San Jose, and there took the regular course of study through several semesters. Upon leaving school he returned to assist his father on the ranch and remained there until 1892, after which he operated six hundred and forty acres in Stanislaus county in partnership with his father-in-law, J. G. Hudelson. At the end of three years he removed to Hickman, in the same coun-

ty, and rented one thousand acres. Desirous of acquiring land for himself he bought five hundred and sixty acres in Stanislaus county, and for nine years he devoted his attention closely to the improvement and cultivation of the tract. During October of 1909 he came to Yolo county and assumed the management of the large ranch owned by his father, the tract lying twelve miles southwest of Woodland, together with three hundred and twenty acres adjoining. From that place he came to the immediate vicinity of Woodland in May of 1911, at which time he bought an alfalfa and grain farm of forty acres on Cemetery avenue. With the raising of alfalfa he combines the management of a dairy and is meeting with encouraging success on his new farm. He still owns five hundred and sixty acres of land near Modesto which he leases for grain. In politics he supports Republican principles. During 1892 he married Laura L. Hudelson, who like himself has the distinction of being a native of the state, her father, J. G. Hudelson, having crossed the plains in early days and settled in Stanislaus county, where he died in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Hughson are the parents of four children, Carroll C., Howard H., Georgia L., and Paul.

MATTIE LOU WILKERSON, D. C.

As the world advances, more and more are thinking people realizing the deleterious effects of drugs on the human system and seeking relief from physical ills through other means than medicine. Among the many systems of drugless healing in use today there is none that has more remarkable cures to its credit than the system known as chiropractic, which as the word implies is hand (chiro) manipulation; the cause of the disease being removed by adjustment, nature provides the cure. Woodland is favored in having in her midst a practitioner of this school of healing in Dr. Wilkerson, whose remarkable cures have given her a wide reputation. Not only from Yolo county do her patients come for treatments, but also from Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter and Solano counties, as well as from Berkeley and Oakland.

Dr. Wilkerson is a native of Missouri, having been born in Fayette, Howard county, the daughter of James Hudson. The latter was a native of Scotland and came to this country in childhood with his parents, who settled in Howard county, Mo. There the son grew to manhood, and became an agriculturist of considerable importance in the community which was practically his lifetime home. In Missouri he married Miss Martha Gibbs, who was a

native of that state, and who became the mother of six children. Both of the parents passed away on the old Missouri homestead.

Mattie Lou Hudson was the youngest child in the parental family and was given every advantage that her native town afforded. After completing the studies prescribed by the common schools she attended Central College at Fayette and was graduated with honors from that institution. It was about this time that she became the wife of George Wilkerson, and after their marriage the young people continued to make their home in the locality with which they had been familiar from childhood.

Previous to taking up her studies for the profession in which she has won signal success, Dr. Wilkerson became a nurse and followed that profession in Missouri until failing health compelled her to relinquish the work for which she was so well adapted. Her medical adviser had pronounced her case incurable, but with a determination to refute the statement, Dr. Wilkerson went to Davenport, Iowa, for adjustments at the School of Chiropractic, and almost immediately she responded to the adjustment and was soon able to resume her former duties as nurse had she been so inclined. So remarkable had been her cure that she was at once a convert to the school of chiropractic and without loss of time prepared herself to become a practitioner, in fact, became a student of the profession after three weeks in the aforesaid institution. Continuing her studies in the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, on February 1, 1910, she received the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic.

Dr. Wilkerson's advent in Woodland, Cal., dates from March 17, 1911, and it was just five days later that she opened an office for the practice of her profession at No. 609 Second street. Between that time and the present she has gathered about her a large practice, her patients coming not only from Yolo county, but from points far distant, which is abundant evidence that her cures have been numerous and remarkable in character. Aside from the pleasure which Dr. Wilkerson takes in the practice of her profession is the deeper, and therefore greater satisfaction of knowing that she is adding her mite to the great transformation that is slowly but as surely making the practice of healing by drugs a thing of the past. She has two sons, Harry and Hawkins, both attending school in Woodland. She is a member of the Christian Church at Woodland, fraternally is identified with the Rebekahs and the Fraternal Brotherhood, and professionally is a member of the Universal Chiropractors' Association.

W. V. NEWMAN

The possibilities of the new world were as yet a matter of uncertainty and conjecture when the Newman family crossed the ocean to identify their fortunes with those of the fair land of hope. The ancient commonwealth of Virginia was their first place of sojourn, and several generations remained in that part of the country, bearing their quota in state and national advancement. It was not until about the middle of the nineteenth century that the first representatives of the family established the name in the Mississippi valley and took up government land in that rich Illinois region tributary to McLean county. In the city of Bloomington, Ill., Mr. Newman was born in 1854, and there he passed the first seven years of life. Meanwhile the settlement of Kansas was arousing great interest, both by reason of the rich soil of the Sunflower state and because of the excitement incident to the Civil war or the preliminary struggle associated with that part of the west.

The settlement of the family in Kansas was followed shortly thereafter by the pre-emption of a quarter section of government land in Greenwood county, some distance south of the city of Emporia. At the age of twenty-one years he started out to earn his own livelihood. For a long period he rented a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, where he engaged in raising corn, cattle and hogs.

Coming to California during 1901 Mr. Newman settled in the vicinity of Winters, Yolo county, and engaged in the raising of fruit on a farm of sixty acres. For three years he labored with untiring industry to secure the most satisfactory results possible from the tract, of which seven acres were in almond trees, three acres in pears, and the balance largely in apricots and peaches. At the expiration of three years he gave up horticulture for ranching and settled near Knight's Landing, where he operated sixty acres as an alfalfa ranch and dairy farm. To a small extent he raised corn and engaged in the hog business. November 1, 1910, he rented a farm near Woodland, on the Yolo road, and there he managed eighty acres of fine land, forty acres in alfalfa and a like amount in grain. In the fall of 1911 he located in Woodland, near the high school, where he conducts a dairy, supplied by a herd of twenty milch cows. Assisting him in the care of the dairy business is his wife, a woman of capability and thrift, possessing the economical traits characteristic of the people of her native land, Germany. October 18, 1885, in Kansas, Miss Sarah Ulridge became the wife of Mr. Newman, and since then she has been his efficient co-worker in all labors. They are the parents of eight

children, namely: Henry, who assists his father in the care of the ranch; Martha, who married Jesse Wiseman and resides in Sacramento; Bessie, Edgar, Jessie, Frank, Harvey (deceased) and Grace.

JOHN NORTON

A native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Roscommon, October 14, 1868, Mr. Norton came direct to Woodland at the age of sixteen years, in 1885, and shortly thereafter secured a situation upon the ranch of Frank Bullard, with whom he remained off and on for sixteen years. In 1900 he accepted a position on the Southern Pacific Railroad, his route lying between Sacramento and Truckee, Cal., but five months later, having been accustomed all his life to the great out of doors, resigned his position with intense relief at the prospect of again working in harmony with nature.

Returning to Yolo county, Mr. Norton took charge of the farm of George Woodward, and two years later purchased his present ranch of twenty acres, one mile west of Woodland, which was formerly used as a race track and was known as Brown's Corners. Twelve acres of this property he planted to wine grapes, the balance to alfalfa and orchard, maintaining in connection with his agricultural pursuits an active interest in the breeding of fine horses. At one time he owned the famous stallion Gossiper Jr., and has raised many fine trotters and roadsters. At present he is the owner of the draft stallion, Prince S. Wright, whose weight is eighteen hundred and sixty pounds, and who, by reason of his superiority, has taken two blue ribbons, one at the Sacramento State Fair in 1903, as a two-year-old, and one at the Yolo County Fair, held in Woodland in 1909. Mr. Norton trained the well-known pacer Smuggler, by Walstein, whose record was 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$, and has raised many fine colts.

The marriage of Mr. Norton in August, 1901, united him with Miss Rowena Millsap, a native of Yolo county, and to their union three children were born, Elsa, Glennon L. and Albert L. Mrs. Norton's father, Walter W. Millsap, a native of Missouri, crossed the plains at the age of seventeen, arriving in Hangtown in May, 1850. During the succeeding two years he mined with indifferent success, and in 1852 settled in Yolo county, where until his death, February 2, 1910, he farmed one hundred and fifteen acres near Yolo. He was married in 1856 to Miss Amanda Lowe, a Ken-

tucky girl, who came overland by wagon to California in 1850 with her parents, and who now resides on the home place. Mrs. Norton is fifth eldest of the living children, as follows: William N., of Anderson, Shasta county, Cal.; Martha W., now Mrs. L. Odum of Woodland; Lee W. and Casse, twins, the former residing in Yolo, the latter, now Mrs. S. M. Snyder, of San Francisco; Rowena, Mrs. Norton; Rufus L., of Lake county; Melvin H., a rancher near Yolo; Wirt, who conducts the home ranch; Gertrude, now the wife of Allen Lawcock, of Berkeley; and Albert, who makes his home in Portland, Ore.

Mr. Norton has aided materially in the development of Yolo county, maintaining at all times an alert interest in all public enterprises, and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens.

DEAN C. BEEMAN

The desire to find a location entirely satisfactory caused Mr. Beeman to travel extensively throughout the United States. Reared in the Mississippi valley, he had been familiar with that region from his earliest memories and his travels therefore took him into other directions. Twice he went to the northwest, but what he desired was not there. Then he began to investigate California and he did not cease his journeys until he had traversed the entire length of the Pacific coast at a point of contact with our own country. A careful estimate of the extent of his journeyings in search of a location gives the mileage in one year as seventeen thousand, but he does not regret the time and money spent in these expeditions, for they gave him a broad acquaintance with the United States and also convinced him that Yolo county is without a superior in its possibilities for the earning of a livelihood out of the soil.

The first ten years in the life of Dean C. Beeman were passed at Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, where he was born in 1880, and where he attended the primary schools. During 1890 he accompanied the family to Chicago, and there he was a pupil in the grammar schools. In 1895 he secured employment as clerk on the board of trade and remained there during the next two years, a period famous in history on account of the memorable corner in wheat by Joseph Leiter. Upon leaving his clerkship there he became yard clerk for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad in Chicago. Two years later he resigned that position and became a fireman, out from Chicago on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Four years afterward he gave up

that work. Next he ran an engine for the Illinois traction system electric railroad from Peoria to Springfield, Ill., a line then, as now, the largest electric system in the United States.

Upon leaving the employ of the traction company in 1909, Mr. Beeman began his investigations in search of land where he might engage in ranching. During March of 1910 he came to Yolo county and bought forty acres near Woodland. When he came here he was accompanied by his wife, whom he had married in 1905, and who was Miss Daisy L. Roberts, a native of Morton, Ill. Their comfortable country home is brightened by the presence of two sons, Donald and Howard. The land is largely in alfalfa, and the product is utilized in the dairy of twelve cows. The care exercised by the proprietor in the purchase of milch cows, and in their care and feed enables him to secure the very greatest possible results from his dairy, and he has no reason to regret his decision to combine the raising of alfalfa with the management of a dairy. In addition to the cattle he keeps a small number of hogs on the ranch. Horticulture forms a profitable adjunct to other farm duties. There are on the farm ninety-five prune trees and two hundred and twenty-five almond trees, and the owner is decidedly proud of the record made by the almond trees in 1911, for his crop that year brought him the neat sum of \$500, an excellent record for two hundred and twenty-five young trees. Although not an early settler of Yolo county, Mr. Beeman vies with older men in his devotion to the county, in his belief in its possibilities and in his determination to secure the greatest practicable results from the cultivation of its soil.

CHRIS. F. BLICKLE

A citizen of the most dependable qualities was Mr. Blickle, who passed away at his ranch home, four miles from Woodland, July 11, 1906. Thoroughly trusted by his associates, who sorely missed his companionship and advice, as well as his hearty support in all worthy public measures, he was a man whose influence was always most helpful upon the community in which he maintained an active interest during his residence therein.

Mr. Blickle's birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1857, he being the son of Johan Martin and Christene (Latch) Blickle. After he had completed his studies in the schools of his native land he became an apprentice to a baker, continuing in this field of labor until 1882, when, acting upon a decision he had

reached regarding the advisability of starting life in a new country, he left the scenes of his youth, his mind filled with dreams of the golden years that stretched before him, and immigrated to America. He came on to Yolo county, Cal., and located in Hungry Hollow, where he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Afterwards he leased nine hundred acres in the same locality and profitably managed this tract until August, 1905, when he purchased the place of forty acres, in Willow Oak Park, Woodland, now the home of his widow. Until his death he was active in the duties connected with his property, which he sought in every way to render both attractive and valuable.

Mr. Bickle's marriage in Hungry Hollow, November 25, 1883, united him with Miss Lena Holsman, a native of Hohenzollern, Germany, who came to California in 1882. Six children were born to them, as follows: Charles, who manages the home place; Freda, Mrs. Johnson, residing near Woodland; Sophia, Mrs. Charles Staas, of Hungry Hollow; Henry, Elsie, and Alfred, at home.

Persevering and self-reliant by nature, Mr. Bickle was not a man to be discouraged easily, and through both disappointment and success, retained his optimism and determination, at all times placing the care and comfort of his family above all other considerations. For many years he held membership in the Herman Sons, to which he lent active assistance. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Bickle, a woman of broad sympathies and excellent management, has continued the operation of the ranch, ably assisted by her son Charles. In addition to a good acreage of alfalfa they have a beautiful vineyard of five acres and also conduct a dairy of fifteen cows, this source of profit being not inconsiderable. Industrious and congenial, the family enjoy the highest regard of their many friends and are considered among the most substantial citizens of their community.

FRANK FLETCHER

A touch of romance lingers around the adventurous but successful career of the late Frank Fletcher. While especially fond of the quiet calm of the country, with the golden sunlight falling softly upon meadow and valley, not for him was the isolation of rural communities. When a long-hidden desire for a country home was able to be gratified, not for long did he enjoy the seclusion of the attractive place he had purchased. Always for him were

the haunts of men, the teeming life of the city, the excitement of commercial affairs and the anxieties connected with the financing of large undertakings. For a short period he gave his attention to the improvement of his ranch, the planting of ornamental and fruit trees, and the other tasks that delighted his heart with their promise of future beauty and charm; but while yet at the beginning of his self-imposed tasks death came to him and ended all the hopes so fondly cherished.

The life which this narrative depicts began in Liverpool, England, July 22, 1864, and closed in San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1911. The Fletcher family is of old English ancestry, and the father, Thomas, was a native of Liverpool, where for years he owned and operated a foundry. Himself an expert and skilled mechanic, he was well qualified to manage an industry of that kind, but the conditions connected with the work in England were such that he decided to transfer his interests to the new world. Accordingly during 1869 he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Mexico, where he built a foundry and for years operated a machine shop at Chihuahua, some distance south of El Paso, Tex. From his earliest recollections, Frank Fletcher was familiar with machinery and exhibited mechanical skill, but this did not prevent him from endeavoring to secure a liberal classical education. For some time he worked in the foundry as a pattern-maker, and after the death of his father he succeeded to the estate and business. A man of great energy and activity, the conduct of the machine shop did not represent the limit of his labors. In partnership with Gov. Enrique Creel he had the distinction of building a railroad in Mexico, a narrow-gauge road of twenty-six miles, which was later sold.

Upon disposing of his interests in Mexico and removing to California, Mr. Fletcher remained for a time in San Francisco, but later took up mining activities in Trinity county. He opened up the Northern Headlight mine and operated it for a time, but was obliged to discontinue owing to an insufficiency of funds for the purchase of needed machinery. The temporary abandoning of his project only made him the more eager to prove the worth of the mine. Never once did he lose his faith in its value. Returning to Chihuahua he assumed the management of the old foundry and machine shop established by his father, and in addition he acted as superintendent of the City Electric Lighting & Power Company, owners of the local tramway and the electric light system. After a few years he resigned and returned to the management of the Northern Headlight mine, which, with new capital to aid him, he improved by the introduction of modern machinery. The mine proved fully equal to his expectations, and when its value became

known he was able to sell out for a large sum. Returning to San Francisco he came from there to Yolo county in 1908 and purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining Dunnigan, the neat residence standing directly west of the railroad station.

The marriage of Mr. Fletcher took place at Berkeley, Cal., in 1890, and united him with Miss Annie Estella Willmott, who is a native of San Francisco, and received a classical education at Berkeley. She is a daughter of Charles Willmott, a native of England, who came to the new world in young manhood and settled at Berkeley, where he operated a brewery. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher comprises three children: Thomas Frank, manager of the ranch; Harry Detwiler and Hannah Wells, who reside at home. Three years after their removal to the ranch Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher went to San Francisco for purposes of recreation and recuperation, but shortly after their arrival in the city, Mr. Fletcher was taken seriously ill, and on the 30th of March, 1911, passed away. Since his death she has resided in San Francisco, leaving the management of the ranch to her son. For years he had been a member of the Masonic lodge at Chihuahua. In religion, while identified with no denomination, he was in sympathy with the charitable enterprises of all and contributed with great liberality to the Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Fletcher is an earnest member.

HON. NICHOLAS A. HAWKINS

The genealogical records indicate that the Hawkins family became established in Virginia during the colonial era of our national history. Following the example of so many pioneer Virginians, who crossed the mountains to found homes in the beautiful "blue-grass" country of Kentucky, Thomas Hawkins took up government land in the vicinity of Lexington and aided in the development of that picturesque region. The next generation was represented by Nicholas, born on the plantation near Lexington, and reared in the same locality. Through his personal fearlessness in hardships, he established the family still further beyond the then confines of civilization. Taking up government land in Marion county, Mo., he engaged in tilling the soil there for fifteen years. Subsequently he spent five years as a farmer in Crawford county, the same state.

The tide of migration was drifting still further toward the

setting sun, and Nicholas Hawkins was eager to join the host of homeseekers in the far west. Accordingly he disposed of his Missouri holdings and in 1860 crossed the plains to California, accompanied by his wife, Margaretta M. (Frasier) Hawkins, and their seven children. At that time the Indians were peculiarly active in depredations, but the family traveled with a very large expedition, the size of which deterred the savages from hostile efforts. The original location of the family was upon the Solis grant near Gilroy, Santa Clara county. The title was disputed for some time, but finally the United States supreme court sustained Mr. Hawkins in his ownership of the land. Later he disposed of the land to a son-in-law and removed to Hollister, San Benito county, where he died in 1890 at the age of eighty years. During 1896 occurred the death of his widow, who was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1812, being a daughter of Joel Frasier, of Virginian birth.

The family of Nicholas Hawkins comprised the following-named sons and daughters: Thomas S., a banker of Hollister; Joel F. and John W., who long engaged in farming near Hollister; Margaret Jane, whose husband, J. Q. Patton, occupied the old Hawkins homestead near Gilroy; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. A. McCroskey, of Hollister; Mary E., Mrs. R. W. Chappell, also a resident of Hollister; and Nicholas Andrew, whose name introduces this article, and whose birth occurred in Crawford county, Mo., May 31, 1856. When only four years of age he was brought to California, and among his earliest recollections is that of the long journey in a wagon across the plains. As a boy he lived in Santa Clara county and near Hollister. After having graduated from the Gilroy high school in 1873 he matriculated in the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he took the four years' course of study and received the degree of A. B. During the fall of 1877 he entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and after two years of study he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. About the same time his alma mater conferred the degree of A. M. upon him.

Upon his return to the west the young lawyer began to practice his profession with N. C. Briggs at Hollister. From 1880 until 1882 he served as district attorney for San Benito county and then declined in favor of his friend, B. B. McCroskey, who was elected to the office. During 1884 he was himself chosen for the position and served one term. In search of a warmer climate for considerations of health, he came to Woodland in January of 1887. Two years later he formed a partnership with J. Craig, and the connection continued until the retirement of Mr. Craig from practice. Afterward Mr. Hawkins served as attorney for the Yolo

County Consolidated Water Company and the Bank of Woodland. Under his personal management were conducted many of the most important suits in Yolo county. Seldom was one of his cases lost, for with masterly acumen and profound knowledge of the intricacies of the law he pushed every case forward to its anticipated termination.

When the Republican "landslide" occurred in 1904, Mr. Hawkins was the only Democrat north of San Francisco elected to either house of the legislature, but he became a member of the assembly and ran four hundred and fifty votes ahead of the rest of the ticket. During the session he introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the agricultural farm bill, a measure for which the people of Yolo county had been working for some years. The bill provided for an appropriation of \$150,000 to be used in the establishment of a farm in connection with the agricultural department of the California State University. In addition he served as a member of the committee on swamps and overflowed lands. The irrigation committee had in him an intelligent member, and the same may be stated concerning the committees on county boundaries, engrossment and enrollment, and military affairs. Some amendments to the codes, and municipal and county government acts were passed through his painstaking efforts. The fact that he was a Democrat and the legislature largely Republican did not affect the standing of Mr. Hawkins, who was chosen to serve on committees because he was recognized as a man of fine ideas, unusual ability and patriotic devotion to the state. He was elected superior judge of Yolo county in 1908 and still fills that high position with impartiality and intelligence. On the bench, as at the bar, he displays a broad knowledge of the law in its every detail and few men are by nature and also by education as well qualified as he for the important duties of a jurist.

The judge was married at Amity, Ore., in 1879, his bride being Emma E. Chase, a native of Fairbury, Ill., and a daughter of William T. Chase, a cousin of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. Her father enlisted at the opening of the Civil war as a member of an Illinois regiment and died while at the front in the service of the Union. Mrs. Hawkins is a graduate of a seminary at Peoria, Ill., and a woman of unusual culture. The two sons in the family are J. Waldo and Bellwood Chase. The former received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1904 and is a practicing attorney at Modesto, Stanislaus county. The latter was educated at the University of California and University of Michigan. The judge is a member of the California Bar Association and maintains a warm interest in every matter connected with his chosen profession. For many years he has been connected

with Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star. In addition he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and since 1879 has been an Odd Fellow, having joined at Hollister, but now belonging at Woodland, where he acts as past grand of the lodge. In his service on the bench the conventional phrase, "an able and upright judge," fitly describes the qualifications of Judge Hawkins, who in addition may be said to be scholarly, devoted, independent, incorruptible, earnest and impartial, a fitting type, indeed, of the men who honor the office to which they are called and who justify the faith of the public in the incumbents of these high positions.

HERBERT E. HARRISON

No decade has passed since the far-distant days of the discovery of gold that has not witnessed a large influx into California of the sturdy and energetic young men from the east, who, attracted to the western coast through the opportunities here afforded, become integral factors in local advancement and promote the enviable reputation enjoyed by the commonwealth as a center of progress and prosperity. The men of Yolo county have been no less patriotic and progressive than those in other portions of the state, and it is to their development of natural resources, their aptitude in business, their integrity in action that the county owes its wealth and its prestige. In the attainments that form the index of ideal citizenship, Herbert E. Harrison, the county assessor, has not been surpassed by others associated with the local upbuilding, and popularity among the voters is indicated by his long retention in his present position.

Genealogical records indicate that the branch of the Harrison family to which Herbert E. belongs became established in the east at an early period of our national history. His parents, Jerome Bonaparte and Sarah (Stowell) Harrison, were natives of the east, and he was born August 16, 1852, during the period of their residence in Alleghany county, N. Y. The family removed to Wisconsin during the year 1863 and settled in Adams county, where he attended the schools of the village of Friendship. After he had completed the studies of the local schools he secured employment as a mercantile clerk and continued at Friendship until 1877, when he resigned his position and came to the west. Immediately after his arrival in California he settled at Knight's Land-

ing, Yolo county, and began to work as a clerk, later became a bookkeeper for a business house and eventually entered into the mercantile business himself. This he followed until about the time of his election as assessor in 1902, when he disposed of the store and turned his attention to official duties. As the Democratic candidate he succeeded J. K. Smith in the office of assessor. When the first term had expired he was chosen his own successor, and in 1910 he was elected for the third time to the position, which he still fills.

The comfortable home owned by Mr. Harrison in Woodland is presided over by Mrs. Harrison, who was Louisa Belle Masters, a native of Sutter county, Cal., and a daughter of the late Emmett Masters. When the Foresters of America organized at Knight's Landing and selected their officers, Mr. Harrison, a charter member, was chosen for trustee and continued in the same capacity until he removed from that village to Woodland. The Woodmen of the World also have had the benefit of his interested identification therewith. In fraternal, as in political activities, he seeks neither prominence nor influence, but his popularity is such that he becomes one of the local leaders without any desire on his part for such results. It is thirty-five years since he came to this county and in all of the long period he has striven earnestly to promote the local progress, thus identifying himself with the class of public-spirited men to whose efforts the county's high standing may be attributed.

JOHN DIETRICH RICHIE

One of the most liberal and enterprising citizens of Yolo county for thirty years, Mr. Richie lent his aid toward the development of that section; and his death, January 2, 1890, was the occasion of sincere regret among his many friends and associates, who fully appreciated his exceptional qualities of both mind and heart.

Born September 10, 1819, near Heilgenbruch, Germany, Mr. Richie was of most aristocratic lineage, having been a member of a famous family of Hanover, who owned not only the city of his birth, but a large estate adjacent thereto. Upon completion of his education he became a navigator and in time became an officer on Atlantic liners plying between Bremen and New York City. In 1850 he resigned his position in New York City and came by way of Panama to California. Proceeding to Yreka, Siskiyou

county, he operated a mine there, and also bought and sold stock. After the severe winter of 1862, having suffered the total loss of his herds, in common with other stock dealers, he settled in Yolo county, where he engaged in both cattle and sheep raising. In 1864 he purchased four hundred and eighty acres eight miles west of Woodland, which he stocked with sheep, increasing his holdings gradually, until at the time of his death he was the owner of twenty-six hundred acres and many thousands of sheep. In 1885 he bought in Woodland a ten-acre tract, upon which, in 1887, he erected a beautiful and commodious residence. Later he disposed of one-half of the property.

Mr. Richie's marriage, in Sacramento, June 8, 1873, united him with Miss Elizabeth Schaumloeffel, whose birth occurred in Obervorschutz, Hessen-Cassel, where also her father, Conrad Schaumloeffel, was born. He died in Sacramento in 1900, while upon his second visit to California. Mrs. Schaumloeffel, who prior to her marriage was Elizabeth Riedemann, spent her life in her native land, passing away June 13, 1870. To their union seven children were born: Henry, of Sacramento; Mrs. P. H. Menken, also of that city; Mrs. William Kuhn, who resides in Woodland; Mrs. Theodore Muegge, of San Francisco; Mrs. Christene Rietz, who resides upon the old home place in Obervorschutz, Germany; George, who died at the age of thirty years, as the result of disease contracted in the Franco-Prussian war; and Mrs. Richie. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Richie three children were born, as follows: Annie M., who was educated at the Holy Rosary Academy, as was also Ottilia, the latter the widow of Bruce Strong, of Woodland; and Adolph H., who resides upon and manages his mother's ranch.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Richie has conducted the business along the same lines that brought him such splendid success. She is farming the home place of four hundred and eighty acres, being engaged in sheep raising on the large ranch. The two ranches are about a mile apart. Mrs. Richie is actively identified with the German Lutheran Evangelical Church, giving time and money to the many worthy causes supported by that organization, and she is especially interested in the Ladies' Aid Society. In 1892 she donated the site on which the present German Lutheran Church was erected that year. Though in common with others she has suffered both disappointment and sorrow, Mrs. Richie has ever retained her natural optimism and womanly sympathy—qualities which have enshrined her memory in many an aching heart,—and with her accustomed habit of counting her blessings, rejoices in the supreme privilege of motherhood, her children having been the source of her greatest happiness.

JOHN BEMMERLY

Prominent among the pioneer ranchmen and sheep growers of Yolo county was the late John Bemmerly, who settled on land lying three and a half miles north of Yolo more than half a century ago, on the homestead now owned and occupied by the widow. Squatting on Knight's grant, he helped his neighbors to fight the claims of the Knight heirs and gain the victory over them which perfected the titles to their own homes. A man of great determination and perseverance, he was at the same time progressive, patient and tactful, a farmer who in other environments would have developed into a splendid business man. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 24, 1824, and was reared and educated in his native city. In 1847 he came to the United States and worked in New York as a farm hand until 1852, when he came to California. For several months he mined, but with no marked success, and so he squatted on land in Yolo county that he had recently bought from the United States government. Industrious and farseeing, he labored courageously and became in the course of time an extensive land owner and a citizen of influence. He raised excellent crops and as fast as he made money he invested it in contiguous land until he had a home ranch of eight hundred acres, as well as a sheep ranch near Dunnigan comprising thirty-six hundred acres. He divided his attention between farming and sheep raising, and at the time of his death had one of the largest flocks of the county. His passing, which took place August 8, 1872, was regarded as a sad loss to the community and an irreparable one to his family. He had been reared in the Lutheran faith and in his political affiliations was a staunch Republican.

On October 14, 1860, Mr. Bemmerly married Agnes Wimmer, a native of Baden, Germany, born February 2, 1833. Immigrating to the United States in 1854, she made her home in New York until 1859, coming to California that year, and she has since been a resident of Yolo county. The death of Mr. Bemmerly left her with four small children and another was born afterward, giving her five little ones to rear and educate. From the first Mrs. Bemmerly demonstrated her superior business ability. She employed men to operate the home ranch and others to attend to the sheep-raising and her management was so successful that she had in a few years paid off all of the indebtedness and increased the Dunnigan ranch to forty-two hundred acres by the purchase of six hundred acres of adjoining land. In 1897 she turned this fine property over to her children, keeping in her own name the home ranch, in the improvement of which she has paid out considerable money. She has invested in land near her original ranch, and

her holdings now aggregate three thousand acres of as rich and productive farming land as lies within the borders of Yolo county.

The eldest of Mrs. Bemmerly's children, Mary, assists her in the management of the ranch. John F., who died in 1906, was a resident of Woodland. Agnes H. is also a member of her mother's household. William J. is a successful rancher. Ernest, the youngest of the family, is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

EPHRAIM Q. CRITES

It has been the rare privilege of Mr. Crites to remain for more than fifty years on one farm. Meantime he has witnessed many changes in the environment and has watched the development of Yolo county with an interest as appreciative as it has been loyal and patriotic. The tract upon which he settled in 1859 has been improved under his capable oversight into an extensive vineyard with every facility for the raising and packing of seedless grapes. Years ago, after he had made a close study of the soil and the climate, he determined to plant a vineyard and set aside ten acres for that purpose. In vain his friends attempted to dissuade him with their warnings against the folly of the undertaking. With a steadfast purpose he started about the task, and in a short time those who had ridiculed the theory came to admire the thrifty vines loaded with their rich clusters of grapes. The success of the first planting encouraged him to increase the size of the vineyard and he started new vines, continuing to increase the vineyard from time to time until now he has one hundred and forty acres in seedless raisin grapes, the largest vineyard of the kind in Yolo county, besides having on the farm a modern equipment for the curing, drying and packing of the raisins. He has the only recleaning outfit as well as patent dippers and cap stemmer in the county. The grapes on the ranch ripen two weeks earlier than in other points and in 1911 he shipped the first two cars of seedless Sultana raisins from California which were exported to Europe. In 1912 he again made the first shipment from the state, consisting of two cars, the raisins being shipped to New Zealand.

Born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, in April, 1835, Ephraim Q. Crites received a common-school education, supplemented by academical advantages. When he started out to make his own way in the world he came via the Nicaragua route and an ocean

steamer to California in 1856 and gained his first experiences of the west in the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento. Any honest occupation was followed that offered an opportunity for a livelihood, but he principally engaged in work as a clerk. Coming to Yolo county in 1859 he bought a squatter's claim near what is now Blacks Station. A shanty stood on the tract, but no other attempt had been made toward improvement. Hardships and privations filled his life for years with struggle. The discouragements would have disheartened a man of less determination. It was incredibly difficult to improve the one hundred and sixty acres in such a manner that they would prove producers of a large revenue. Indeed it was not until he had entered the grape industry that he found himself the recipient of returns from the place equal to his expectations. In 1911 he purchased what is known as the Ethel vineyard at College, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred and twenty acres are in muscat grapes and the remainder in almonds and peaches. The London layer raisins from this vineyard took the first prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

For a long time after his arrival in Yolo county and his location on his present farm Mr. Crites kept "bachelor's hall" and lived in a most frugal and self-denying manner. Eventually he established home ties and became the possessor also of a neat farm residence, while he further has improved the place with a substantial barn and a packing house equipped for his special work. In this county August 3, 1884, he married Miss Cordelia Frances Maupin, a native of Shasta county and a devoted member of the Christian Church. She is the daughter of Thomas and Elwisa (Rockhold) Maupin, natives of Missouri. Mr. Maupin crossed the plains to California in the '50s and became a large land owner and stock raiser on the Cottonwood, in Shasta county. There he passed away February 23, 1912, his wife having died about twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Crites received her education in the public schools of Shasta county and the Red Bluff high school. The two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Crites, Charles Carleton and Harry E., were educated in the Woodland high school and now assist their father in the management of the vineyards. In addition to his public-school advantages the older son also attended a business college and took a commercial course of study. Politically Mr. Crites has been a lifelong Republican. He prides himself upon the fact that he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in Yolo county in 1860 and four years later he enjoyed the privilege of voting for the same candidate. Indeed, he has supported every Republican nominee presented by the party as its presidential candidate and anticipates a continuance of the same policy throughout the balance of his life, but with his devotion to party

principles he combines a dislike for office-holding and at no time has he consented to become a candidate for local positions of trust and honor.

OTTO J. BAUMANN

The qualities of accuracy and skill, without which permanent success cannot be attained in any line of enterprise, are no less important to the building industry than to other avocations. As leading characteristics of Otto J. Baumann they have been indispensable factors in the commendable degree of success which he has secured as a contractor and builder. While he is of Swiss lineage and nativity (born in September of 1879), he allows none to surpass him in loyal devotion to American institutions and in his work he displays the American traits of energy and progressiveness, combined with the thrift and economical management usually seen in people who claim Switzerland as their native country. Still in early life, with a long period of usefulness lying before him, it may be predicted that he will enjoy a growing reputation for efficiency in his chosen occupation.

The trade which he has made his chief occupation Mr. Baumann learned through serving a term as apprentice to a prominent contractor in Dubuque, Iowa, and after he had acquired an excellent technical knowledge of the craft he began to earn his livelihood thereby. Upon coming to California in 1900 he settled first at Corning, Tehama county, and while he was plying his trade as opportunity offered he devoted the balance of his time to the task of assisting his father on a ranch. From 1906 until 1909 he made his home in Napa, where he was employed by a contractor. During the latter year he came to Davis, Yolo county, and formed a partnership with J. W. Campbell under the firm title of Baumann & Campbell, the junior member being a native of Solano county who has engaged in the building business for the past eight or more years.

Accompanying Mr. Baumann to Davis was his wife, whom he had married four years before their settlement in Yolo county and who was formerly Miss Minnie Fisher, being a native of New York, but a resident of California from early years. They are the parents of two children, Otto and Marie. In fraternal relations Mr. Baumann holds membership with the Modern Woodmen, but he cares little for such organizations aside from their insurance privileges, his time and attention being concentrated upon

the successful outcome of his occupational tasks. While he has never made a special study of architecture, he seems to possess natural ability in that respect and draws his own plans for his buildings, thus saving to the other party the expense of outside drawings, as well as securing results that many assert could not be surpassed by a specialist in designs. The firm have kept steadily occupied ever since they began work at Davis and have erected the houses of Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. E. Granell, Mrs. Haussler, J. Harby, H. A. Plant and F. Baca, besides the building occupied by the Schmeiser restaurant, the attractive library, and as a contract for Mrs. James Reed the warehouse, 50x130, which displays substantial construction with one fifty-foot span without supports. A recent task completed by the firm, a dormitory at the University farm at a cost of \$32,000, is the largest contract ever given for any building in or near Davis and may be accepted as an evidence of the high reputation of the contractors engaged for the responsible undertaking.

ELI SNIDER

Genealogical records show that the Snider family came from Germany to America during an early period of our colonial history and settled in Virginia, from which state Felty Snider went forth to do service in the war of 1812. At the close of the war he returned to his Virginian home, but in 1814 he removed to the then wilderness of Ohio and settled in a region so sparsely inhabited that his nearest neighbor lived twelve miles from his own cabin. In the clearing of a farm he had the energetic assistance of his children, one of whom, Jacob, the father of Eli, was born in Clark county, Ohio, some years after the family had become established in that portion of the country. His existence, like that of his father, was filled with hardships and discouragements, but blessed by affection and industry, and ultimately crowned with a success which placed him among the well-to-do men of his community. Helpful to him in his struggles and enjoying with him his achievements was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Catharine Shoemaker and was a native of Highland county, Ohio.

There were six children reared on the old homestead in Clark county, seven miles from Springfield, Ohio, among them being Eli, whose birth occurred March 1, 1853. One of his brothers, Willis, has officiated ably as superintendent of the Agricultural

park in his native county. Another brother, Solomon, is a veterinary surgeon of that county, where the youngest brother, D. C., engages in farm pursuits. A sister, Sarah, is the wife of John Fenton, a contractor of Springfield, Ohio. The mother of these sons and daughters survives her husband, who died in 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years, having passed his declining days quietly and contentedly on the farm associated with his first struggles toward independence.

After having completed the studies of the country schools and aided in the cultivation of the home farm for several years, Eli Snider started out for himself at the age of eighteen and began to learn the machinist's trade in Lawrenceville, Ohio. On his journey toward the west he spent the summer of 1875 in Macoupin county, Ill., and during the autumn he arrived in California, where he found employment as an engineer in Yolo county. November 17, 1880, he married Minnie J. D. Montgomery, a native of Yolo county, Cal. The only child of their union, Alexander, married Clara Flaa and they have a daughter, Eunice A. Mrs. Snider is a daughter of the late Alexander and Susan (Martin) Montgomery, who came to California in 1850 and settled in Yolo county during January of the next year. Like many other early settlers, Mr. Montgomery tried his luck in the mines, but later turned to farming pursuits and to such enterprises he devoted his later years. His death took place April 4, 1884, at the age of sixty-four.

The management of the farm of Alexander Montgomery occupied the careful attention of Eli Snider from 1881 until 1886 and he then removed to his present ranch near Davis. Formerly he conducted a nursery business on the land and shipped nursery stock over the entire state as well as into adjacent territories. From the first, however, he had seventy of the ninety-six acres in fruit, the balance being in nursery trees, but eventually he gave up the latter industry, reduced the almond orchard to thirty acres and planted six acres in Bartlett pears of the very choicest grades. The Earl Fruit Company has contracted for the pears for a term of years for \$100 per acre. During the season of 1910 he sold his crop of almonds for \$4,750, while in 1911 he sold two hundred tons of oat hay for \$14 per ton, f. o. b., the crop running more than five tons to the acre. For some years he served as a member of the executive committee of the Davis Fruit Association and from the first he has been an exponent of all that is most progressive in horticulture.

The fraternities which include the name of Eli Snider on their rolls of members are Davis Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M.; Dixon Chapter No. 48, R. A. M., of Dixon; Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T.; Yolo Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F., of Davis, and Golden

Seal Lodge No. 110, K. P., of Davis, in which latter he has served as chancellor. Politically he has been staunch in his support of the Democratic party. From 1906 until 1910 he served as supervisor from the second district and the last year as chairman of the board and during his term many improvements were made in Yolo county, among these being the building of the large stone arch bridge at Winters, the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge across the Sacramento river, the bridge of the Northern Electric Company across the same river and the completion of two large reclamation systems in the Sacramento valley.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY

The history of the world contains the record of few migrations more vast in volume or more sweeping in results than that of the accession to California's population during the years of 1849 and 1850. During that era the Montgomery family began an identification with the state which has continued up to the present and has proved profitable and pleasant for the several generations of the name resident herein. A father, William, with his three stalwart sons, Alexander, William W. and Hugh (all of whom have passed from earth), were the founders of the name in northern California, for in January of 1851, after a brief experience in mining, they came to Yolo county and took up land on Putah creek. Returning east by water in 1853, the father visited former friends and then came across the plains accompanied by his wife, who was born in West Virginia, but had removed to Missouri in girlhood. Kentucky was his native commonwealth, but before coming west he had engaged in farming in Ralls, Marion and Shelby counties, Mo., successively. After coming to the west he gave his attention to the developing of land and the raising of farm products. When seventy-four years of age he passed away; his wife lived to be eighty-one.

Among the sons of this honored pioneer was Alexander, himself a settler of 1850 and a man of forceful traits. Born in Kentucky March 7, 1822, he grew to manhood in Missouri, where May 4, 1845, he married Miss Susan Martin, daughter of Andrew and Katherine (Harrison) Martin, natives of Virginia, the latter of Scotch extraction. Mr. Martin, who was of Irish descent and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, removed to Missouri about 1832 and settled in Marion county, where he engaged in farming

until advancing years rendered retirement advisable. He lived to be ninety-four and his wife was eighty at the time of death. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The eldest of their nine children, Susan, was born in Fairfax county, Va., January 8, 1828, and grew to womanhood in Missouri, where she married Mr. Montgomery at the age of seventeen years. Three of their children were born in Missouri and the others are natives of California.

The eldest son in the family, William S., was born in Marion county, Mo., on Christmas day of 1848, and crossed the plains at the age of five years in company with his parents. From 1872 until 1876 he had charge of the old homestead. For a year he engaged in business at Willows, Glenn county, where he built the first house in the village. For seven years he lived on a claim in the Big valley, Lassen county, and thence came to Yolo county, settling on a farm. By his first wife he had four children, one of whom died at two years and another, Ida M., when thirty-three; Etta married J. Johnson, a rancher near the old homestead, where she died; and Elmer settled at Red Bluff. The second wife of William S. Montgomery was Magdalena Glockler, a native of California, and who died in 1902, when thirty-six years of age. Six children were born of that union, one of whom, Frank, died at the age of three years. The others, Gertrude, Caroline, William, Marie and Oleta, remain with their father.

In the family of Alexander Montgomery there were, besides the son, William S., before named, fourteen children, three of whom died in childhood. The eldest daughter, Rebecca M., married William King, of Davis; Susan J. married John A. Johnson, of Woodland; Sarah E., Mrs. Enoch Johnson, lives at Lincoln, this state; Dora A., Mrs. L. L. Ralls, a widow, makes her home at Woodland; Minnie Jeff Davis married Eli Snider, of Yolo county; Lee Jackson Stewart, who owns forty-six acres of the old homestead, married Kate Glockler, and they have three children; Orlena is the wife of A. E. Glockler, a rancher of Yolo county; Andrew, of Sacramento, married Louisa Glockler, and they have one daughter; James Carey and John Pelham, who each inherited forty-six acres of the estate, have since purchased in partnership one hundred and twenty-eight acres from their mother, but more recently their partnership has been dissolved. John Pelham married Letta Tamm and they have one daughter living, Mercedes Madge. Upon the death of Alexander Montgomery his widow inherited the family residence at Woodland, as well as one-half of the home farm of six hundred and forty acres, the other one-half being given to the children. After a useful and successful career as a farmer and promoter of local upbuild-

ing, the father died April 2, 1884, at the age of sixty-two years and twenty-three days. His last resting place is marked by an attractive monument in the Davis cemetery.

HENRY REHM

For generations the name of Rehm was one well and favorably known in Germany and subsequently claimed like distinction in Russia, whither the grandfather of our subject, Jacob Rehm, migrated during the reign of Czarina Ekatherina. In Russia as in Germany the grandfather was a tiller of the soil. Among the children in his family was Jacob Rehm, who was born on the paternal farm in Russia and who in later years became a contractor and builder. He became a citizen well known and highly respected in Petersburg, where he built up a large trade in his line. His marriage united him with Barbara Fohrath, who like himself was a native of Russia and was a descendant of German ancestors.

Three children comprised the family of Jacob and Barbara (Fohrath) Rehm, and the second of these was Henry Rehm, who was born in Petersburg, Russia, May 31, 1878. His early life was identified with the city of his birth, and up to the age of fifteen years his time was passed in the national schools of Petersburg. This ended his training so far as books were concerned, but in reality the closing of his school days was but the beginning of that larger education which is gained through contact with the outside world and the meeting and solving aright of the problems of life that come to all. Leaving home surroundings at the age of fifteen he went to Orenburg and apprenticed himself to the baker's trade, which he completed in the prescribed time and thereafter worked as a journeyman in different parts of Russia and Germany. Subsequently he returned to Russia and joined the army, his service of four years therein fitting him admirably for the active service which awaited him in the breaking out of the Japanese-Russian war. He was ordered to the front and as a member of the Fifty-sixth Cavalry, First Company, in which he held the rank of quartermaster sergeant, he rendered valiant service, having participated in the battles of Leoyan and Mukden. In recognition of heroism displayed in the battle of Leoyan, when he was shot in the right leg, he received a medal with the line of promotion to second lieutenant. At the close of his service he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Rehm was a young man of twenty-seven when, in 1905, he landed in the harbor of New York, a stranger to the language and customs of the country which he had selected for his future home. Youth and ambition were in his favor and these apparent obstacles proved no bar to his progress. Instead of lingering in the east he came during the same year to Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., where at that time he was not able to secure work at his trade, but hearing of an opportunity at Sacramento he went to that city. With the means which he had been able to accumulate through one year of hard work and frugal living he returned to Woodland and opened a business of his own. The beginning was necessarily small and unpretentious, and would hardly be recognized in the fine modern plant at No. 422 Main street which has been made possible by the push and energy of the proprietor. Besides dispensing the wholesome commodities of a first-class bakery, Mr. Rehm has added a coffee parlor to his place, an innovation that is appreciated, as demonstrated in the hearty patronage that it receives.

Before coming to this country Mr. Rehm was married, in Orenburg, Russia, to Miss Margareta Brehm, who was a native of that city. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rehm, as follows: Henry, Frederick, Lydia and Wilhelm. The family are communicants of St. John's Lutheran Church at Woodland, in the activities of which all participate. Politically Mr. Rehm is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of the World, Royal Neighbors and Herman Sons.

ANTONE MILLER

The life which this narrative sketches began in Alsace (then a part of France, but now belonging to), Germany, June 8, 1837, and closed at Woodland, Cal., February 14, 1879. Between the two dates there was an era of energetic activity resulting in property accumulations and an honorable standing in business circles. When nineteen years of age Mr. Miller had accompanied his parents to the United States, where a heavy bereavement came two months later in the death of the father and mother in the city of New Orleans. There were six children in the family and of these Antone, Wendell, Ignatius and Joseph came to California, settling in the Sacramento valley. The three latter followed the butcher's trade. The youngest of the sons, Antone, had learned the trade

of a brewer at Strassburg and had followed the same in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few years. In 1861 he came to the coast via the Isthmus of Panama and settled in Sacramento, whence he came to Yolo county. Forming a partnership with John Shirley, he started a brewery on the farm of E. Lowe, midway between Woodland and Yolo. Two years later the plant was removed to Woodland and the Yolo brewery continued under the prosperous management of the partners. They borrowed \$500 for the purchase of five acres of land at \$50 per acre and \$250 for the improvements, but this money they were soon able to repay. During 1868 a modern building was erected with large cellars and every facility for the prosperous continuance of the business. After the death of Mr. Miller the brewery was managed by Mr. Shirley for two years, when it was sold and the partnership dissolved. It should be stated that when they came to San Francisco Mr. Miller was the means of saving a would-be suicide in that city, the man afterward becoming a wealthy citizen.

The marriage of Antone Miller and Bridget Comer was solemnized in Sacramento April 17, 1864, Father Hugh Gallagher officiating. The Comer family originated in Hungary, but accompanied William the Conqueror to England and some of the name bore a part in the famous battle of Hastings. Eventually they settled in Ireland and built the noted castle Comer in Kilkenny. Bernard Comer, a farmer who died in Ireland, had made three trips to the new world and in one of these he came as far west as California. His wife, who like himself was a lifelong resident of Ireland, bore the maiden name of Bridget Ward and was of English ancestry on the paternal side. Among their children there was a daughter, Bridget, a native of Athlone, Ireland, and the last survivor in a family numbering eleven children. At the age of fourteen years she left Athlone and crossed the ocean with a brother to join their sister, Mary, then living in Boston. In 1864 the young girl came to California via the Nicaragua route, traveling up the Pacific on a steamer that was burned during its return trip. Two years after the death of Mr. Miller his widow removed from Woodland to a ranch two miles northwest of town and on that place she reared her children. Devoted in her allegiance to the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church at Woodland, she not only gave liberally to its original establishment, but also contributed generously to the building of two houses of worship, as well as a convent.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Miller there were seven children. Mary Elizabeth married Timothy Noonan and resides in Oakland, Mr. Noonan being connected with the San Francisco Examiner. Barbara, Mrs. O. A. Lowe, died in young womanhood.

Frank has operated the home farm for years. Antone died at the age of twenty-four years. Glory married J. C. Montgomery and resides on a ranch near Davis. Bertha is living at the old homestead. Ignatius, who served as a member of a California regiment in the Spanish-American war for four years, received an honorable discharge at the close of the war and returned to Yolo county, taking up farm pursuits at the old homestead.

JAMES RANDOLPH JACOBS

If any residents are entitled to speak with authority concerning the resources of Yolo county it is those who, born within its limits and educated within its schools, trained to a knowledge of its soil possibilities and identified constantly with its landed development, still remain within its boundaries content to pass life's afternoon amid the scenes endeared to their earliest recollections. To this class belongs J. R. Jacobs, who is proud of being a native son of the county as well as a lifelong resident thereof and a continuous operator of farm lands. He was born on a farm near Knights Landing October 23, 1856, the son of Isaac W. Jacobs, who is represented on another page in this volume. He was educated primarily in the schools of Yolo county and completed his studies in Hesperian College. Subsequently he became an assistant to his father on the ranch and later was the active manager of the home place, remaining there until he was thirty-five. He then started to rent other properties, and later took up farming and leasing tracts in different parts of the county.

It was not until 1907 that Mr. Jacobs acquired the tract of forty acres whose cultivation consumes much of his time and whose improvements bespeak his skill and thrift. The little farm lies two miles west of Woodland and has a neat residence built since the present owner acquired the property. Ten acres of the farm are in alfalfa, which furnishes hay for his dairy herd of nine milch cows. A large drove of hogs, some Poland-China and others Berkshire, brings the proprietor a substantial addition to his annual income. Ten acres of the farm are in a vineyard, which last season produced a large crop of wine grapes. Peach trees of the Orange Cling variety are in bearing, although only two years old. Almond trees also began to bear at two years, although entirely without irrigation. Indeed, it would be difficult to find any ranch as small that equals the Jacobs farm in point of production and in the annual income from the sale of the varied crops.

With a desire to invest further in the fine farming land near Woodland, during 1910 Mr. Jacobs bought a ranch of eighty acres north of Yolo and here he gives over the land to the raising of barley. The crop for the past season averaged eighteen sacks to the acre and the yield undoubtedly will be larger after the land has been longer under the efficient management of the present owner. Besides his other grain and stock interests he engages in raising horses and mules. Resourceful and energetic, he is of the type of native sons who contribute largely to local development and form a desirable addition to the citizenship of the county. In paternal relations he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During 1892 he was united in marriage with Miss Tena Nickell, a native of Yolo county and a graduate of Hesperian College. They are the parents of four children, Mary E., Anita E., Henry R. and Fay. Mrs. Jacobs is the daughter of the late James J. Nickell, a native of Kentucky and an honored pioneer of California, who crossed the plains with horse teams from Missouri during the summer of 1864 and took up a land claim in Hungry Hollow, later settling on a ranch near Yolo. For many years he engaged in ranching in Yolo county and when death ended his activities in 1907 he was deeply mourned as a man of high principles of honor and unwavering integrity. Mrs. Nickell was formerly Mary Ann Taylor, also a native of Missouri, and since the death of her husband she has continued to reside on the old homestead north of Yolo.

JACOB REIFF

Experiences of existence in regions far distant from each other have given to Mr. Reiff a profound comprehension of life viewed from the standpoint of a traveler and a close observer. During his younger years he had little ambition toward the accumulation of wealth. With a realization that he would pass through youth but once he enjoyed to its utmost that fleeting period of life and spent his earnings in the pleasures of travel, not only returning to his native Germany for a protracted visit, but also journeying through much of the United States and inspecting parts of the country seldom visited by men dependent upon their daily wages for a livelihood. Nor has he had reason to regret the enjoyments or expenses of young manhood, for he is comfortably situated in an attractive home and by industrious application he has provided for the necessities of an oncoming old age.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 17, 1843, educated in the schools of his native locality, and trained in a humble home for useful service in the world, he earned his livelihood from a very early age as an employe in a cotton mill. At first he held a very humble position, but recognition of his industry came with advancement in wages and responsibilities. Finally he was made foreman of the mill. After eight years in the same plant he resigned his position and in 1864 crossed the ocean to the new world, proceeding from New York to Ohio and securing employment with a farmer in Miami county. At first he received only \$10 per month, but after he had become familiar with the language and the customs of the country he easily earned \$1 per day. Evidence of his trustworthiness appears in the fact that he continued for five years with one man and then resigned against the protests of his employer in order that he might return to Germany. The visit at the old home in 1871 brought its pleasures in reunion with relatives and friends, but after two months he became anxious to return to the United States. The land across the seas suited him better than Germany and he came back to become a permanent citizen of his adopted country.

Upon his return to Ohio and to Miami county Mr. Reiff resumed work with his former employer and this time he continued on his farm for three years. During 1875 he came west and settled in California, first working in Alameda county a short time, then finding employment in Yolo county, where he remained for twenty-two months. The richer by \$500 for the comparatively brief period spent in this locality, he went back to Ohio on a visit, then traveled through the south and east and saw many of the large cities of our country. With exhausted finances, but with an abundance of hope, he came once more to Yolo county in January of 1877. Being utterly without money, it was necessary to find employment at once. For five years he worked for Captain Ramsey. Next he pre-empted a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. A portion of that tract he placed under cultivation to grain. Upon selling the land he went to Hungry Hollow and for a year worked in the mountains for wages.

The purchase of two hundred acres of raw land from the railroad company gave Mr. Reiff a start as a land-owner and for twenty years he remained on the same place, meanwhile clearing the land, bringing it under cultivation and improving it with necessary farm buildings. When he left that farm it was to settle upon a fruit farm of one hundred acres. Besides taking care of the trees and harvesting the crops of fruit, he rented outside lands which he placed under cultivation to grain. For seven years he remained on the rented farm and then removed to his present ranch.

buying the same two years after his removal to it. The farm comprises two hundred and eighty acres near Dunnigan. A substantial residence affords a comfortable home for the family. A large barn provides accommodations for the stock and other out-buildings have been erected as needed. An abundance of fruit for family use is gathered each year from the trees planted by the present owner.

When forty-three years of age Mr. Reiff established a home of his own, being united February 28, 1886, with Miss Rosamund M. Sweitzer, a native of Germany, but since 1884 a resident of Hungry Hollow, Yolo county. She was the daughter of Martin Sweitzer, who came to Yolo county in 1883. Four children were born of the union, Fred, Minnie, Carl W. and Rosalie. The older son assists in the raising of grain and the care of the stock on the home farm. The family are identified with the German Lutheran Church. Both Mr. Reiff and his wife were confirmed in that faith when they were yet living in Germany and ever since coming to the new world they have remained faithful to the tenets of their religion. In national elections Mr. Reiff votes with the Republican party, but in local campaigns he takes an independent attitude and supports the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people irrespective of their political views. It has been his preference to avoid offices and the only exception was made in consideration of the needs of the local schools, which he served as a director. In the land of his adoption he has had varying experiences. Not a few reverses have retarded his progress and lessened his success. Notwithstanding these he has accumulated a competence, has won the friendship of associates, has overcome obstacles and risen to a position of respect and influence which may well cause him to feel content that he cast in his fortunes with the great west.

WILLIAM SANDROCK

Time has wrought manifold changes in the aspect and environment of Yolo county since first Mr. Sandrock arrived in this portion of the state. The vast tracts of land that then awaited the first turn of a furrow now have been brought under cultivation. Villages have been transformed into thriving centers of population and commerce. Schools and churches betoken the mental and religious aspirations of the residents. Into this work of upbuilding

and development he threw the energies of middle age and by his own painstaking industry, by his progressive spirit and by his consistent uprightness he proved a valuable citizen to the community with whose destinies his own fate had been sealed. Of late years and indeed during the greater part of his residence in the county he has been a business man of Blacks Station, where he still resides, occupying a comfortable home, but now to some extent retired from the enterprises that engrossed his energies in youth and early maturity.

Born in New York City February 24, 1850, William Sandrock passed the years of youth at Boonville, Mo., and there learned the trade of a blacksmith. Coming to California in 1869, he settled at Woodland, Yolo county, and secured employment in a shop. Later, in 1881, he removed to Blacks Station and bought out a blacksmith's business, establishing at that time a trade that developed with the enlarging population of the surrounding country. The shop and his cottage were destroyed by a fire, but he rebuilt the shop and bought another residence, so that he soon recovered from the heavy loss entailed by the catastrophe. Until 1908 he continued as proprietor of the shop, but in that year he disposed of the business and invested his funds so as to secure an income without heavy manual labor on his part.

For a few years after coming to the west Mr. Sandrock remained a bachelor, but in October of 1882 he was united with Miss Crona Rominger, who was born in Germany, but grew to womanhood in California and received her education in local schools. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sandrock comprises five children, namely: Freda, wife of Louis Schlieman, a prosperous rancher of Yolo county; Henry W., employed as a fireman on the Southern Pacific Railroad; Arthur, bookkeeper for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Marysville, Cal.; Annie and Lawrence. Ever since coming to California and attaining his majority Mr. Sandrock has voted with the Republican party in state and national elections. In local campaigns he gives his influence to the men whom he considers best qualified to discharge the duties of the offices in question, without regard to their opinions concerning the national problems. While at no time solicitous for office himself, he has consented to fill positions of local trust, the most important of these being the office of justice of the peace, to which he was elected and in which he continued for a number of terms. On several occasions the party organization has chosen him to act as delegate to county conventions and in such gatherings his influence has been given to measures for the benefit of the party in the county. No question interests him more keenly than that of education and for some fourteen years he gave efficient service to the district in the capacity

of director, meanwhile striving to promote the welfare of the schools and to surround the boys and girls with advantages enabling them to prepare for the responsibilities of active life. While not identified with any religious movement he contributes to the Lutheran Church, to which his wife belongs and in which faith she was reared. Many years ago he joined the lodge of Odd Fellows at Davisville, but of recent years he has held membership with the lodge at Blacks Station and has passed through the chairs up to and including that of past grand, while his wife for a time was very active in the work of the allied organization of Rebekahs.

CHARLES EDGAR FRENCH

One of Yolo county's progressive and prosperous farmers is Mr. French, a recent addition to the community, and who, by his straightforward, manly dealings, has already made many friends in his new home. His birth occurred December 30, 1865, in Stearns county, Minn., whither his parents, John H., of the state of New York, and his mother, Ellen (Young) French, a native of Maine, had moved from their respective places. Mr. French spent his youth upon his father's farm, where he laid the foundation of his splendid physique and the splendid health which he has since enjoyed. He received his education in the schools of his home community, and while yet a lad courageously left his home for Ogallala, Keith county, Neb., where he took up a homestead. He spent six years upon this place, raising wheat and corn, going thence to Blackfoot, Idaho, where he secured a position as section foreman on the Utah Northern, a branch of the Union Pacific. In 1893 he journeyed to California, where, until November, 1907, he worked in a similar capacity at different places in the Sacramento valley, for the Southern Pacific road. Abandoning this occupation he determined to secure a small but valuable piece of land, where he might engage in an industry more conducive to peace and also one of a more lucrative nature. After viewing the situation in different localities he located on his present farm of twenty acres one mile west of Woodland, which he has improved with buildings and an orchard of about thirty varieties of fruit trees, as well as ornamental trees. Seventeen acres of his property he devotes to alfalfa, which he finds most profitable, his income from this source alone last year netting him \$70 per acre. He also established a dairy, supplied by eleven high grade Holstein cows.

On this home place, which is highly improved, Mr. French and his family find both tranquility and happiness. He was united in marriage in 1898 to Miss Agnes Kergel, a native of Cacheville, Yolo county. They have two bright young sons, Clarence H. and Elwin H. Mr. French is an active member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F.

J. W. GILLIAM

The descendant of southern ancestors, J. W. Gilliam was also a native of the south, born in Macon county, Tenn., October 5, 1837, the son of Taylor G. and Mary (Meddor) Gilliam, both natives of Virginia. He was about eight years of age when the family removed to St. Clair county, Mo., and it was there that he was educated in pioneer schools. Later, in 1856, he removed with T. T. Barnes and family to California across the plains. The train consisted of six wagons under the command of Capt. Robert McCloud, and one of the ox-teams was driven by young Gilliam. The party reached the Sacramento valley in safety and then broke up, each family choosing a location of its own. During his early days in the west Mr. Gilliam engaged in farming with his brother-in-law, T. T. Barnes, but upon reaching the age of twenty-one he located on the ranch which he owns and occupies near Winters. He became the owner of the property in 1860 and in the years that have followed he has made many improvements.

In 1872 Mr. Gilliam was married to Miss Mary A. Howard, who was born in Cooper county, Mo., the daughter of Seth Howard, who brought the family across the plains in 1868 and settled on a farm near Madison. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam, as follows: Mary Emma, Frances Luraney, Mildred Eudora, D. Howard and John William. Mary married L. E. Neel and they with their son, Dewey H., reside near Vacaville; D. Howard married Ethel Archer and they live on their Yolo county farm with their children, Leona L., Mary C. and John A. Remembering his own meager advantages for receiving an education Mr. Gilliam has seen to it that his children have had the benefit of the best advantages for him to give them and all have been pupils in the grammar and high schools of the neighborhood. Mary E. received further advantages at the San Jose state normal school; Frances is a graduate of Hesperian College of Woodland; Mildred E. and D. Howard are graduates of the Esparto high school; and John W.

graduated from the University of California with the degrees of B. S. and C. E. He has been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a civil engineer for the last three years. His marriage united him with Hulda Blanton, of Colusa, Cal., who was a graduate of the Chico normal school and a successful teacher for many years.

Since settling on his present ranch of two hundred and sixty acres near Winters Mr. Gilliam has sought to bring the tract to the highest state of cultivation, and now has twenty acres of fig trees, also a grove of almonds, and to carry on the work of the ranch he keeps sixteen head of horses and mules.

Coming to this coast when the mountains were filled with wild game Mr. Gilliam became quite a hunter in the early days. Bear and deer furnished the sport he sought and once from the former quarry he had a narrow escape. While deer hunting he came in close contact with a female grizzly with cubs. She was enraged and followed him into a tree and out upon a limb. Mr. Gilliam had a hair-trigger gun with him which went off by accident. The old grizzly became frightened and slid down the tree, none too soon for the comfort of Mr. Gilliam, who had been within a few feet only of the enraged animal. Gathering her frightened cubs around her she limped off into the thicket and the bold hunter climbed out of the tree and hurried to camp. Mr. Gilliam was a trustee of schools for many years and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church at Madison, he being one of the oldest members of that organization.

DANIEL FRANKLIN HOUX

The high character of the citizenship is a noteworthy feature in the history of Yolo county and perhaps none of the residents has a wider circle of acquaintances, while certainly none stands higher for integrity and manly worth, than "Frank" Houx, a resident of this region since very early childhood and identified for more than one-half century with the material development of his locality. The arrival of the family in the county when he was scarcely six years of age remains one of the lasting memories of his early life. He recalls the vast stretches of unoccupied territory, the wilderness untouched by the hand of the white man and the lonely frontier region waiting for the plastic touch of civilization and settlement. Cross-roads stores stood on the sites later occupied by flourishing villages. Railroads had not yet spanned

the country with their vivifying systems nor had telegraph and telephone lines entered the imagination of the most prophetic pioneer.

A history of the Houx family indicates their Teutonic origin and their long association with the material upbuilding of Germany, whence John came to the new world and settled in Kentucky. Later he became one of the very earliest settlers of Cooper county, Mo., removing there at a period so early that few claims had been taken up by home-seekers and scarcely any attempt had been made at cultivation of the land. His son, Leonard, a native of Kentucky, grew to manhood in Missouri and there married Miss Sarah L. Tebbs, likewise a Kentuckian by birth. After some years on a farm in Cooper county they removed to Johnson county, Mo., where a son, Daniel Franklin, was born December 7, 1845. Disposing of all interests in Johnson county the family came to California, crossing the plains with ox-teams, in 1852, and shortly after arriving at Sacramento in July of that year they proceeded to Yolo county, where Leonard Houx took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land. More than twenty busy years were given to the improvement of the farm, which under the capable oversight and diligent labor was transformed from virgin soil into productive areas, and there he remained until his death in August of 1874. His wife passed away in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years.

Of the sons and daughters comprising the parental family D. F. Houx was the first-born, the others being C. C., J. L., E. M., Miranda J., George R. and W. L. The only daughter is the wife of Watson Barnes, a well-known farmer of Yolo county. George R., a prosperous business man residing at Blacks Station, was accidentally killed May 4, 1911. The youngest of the brothers, W. L., is now engaged in business at Blacks Station. Primarily educated in the common schools, Daniel F. Houx later attended the Vacaville College for one term and also had the advantage of a complete commercial course in Pacific Business College, San Francisco. Upon starting out for himself he rented land and engaged in general farming. After some years as a renter he succeeded by inheritance to a portion of the old homestead and purchased the interest of the other heirs, so that he is now the owner of the farm originally taken up by his father. Here he raises grain and hay and also keeps on the farm some fine horses and mules, cattle and hogs. In addition to the cultivation of the home place he has leased and operated other farms.

The marriage of D. F. Houx took place at Arbuckle, Cal., in August, 1878, and united him with Miss Lucinda Frances Maupin, who was born in Humboldt county, Cal., but passed her girlhood days principally in Shasta county. The eldest child of this mar-

riage, Lulu May, died in infancy. The surviving daughter, Minnie Myrtle, is the wife of Alexander Leiter, Jr., a merchant at Modesto, this state. The only son, Roy Reed, assists his father in the management of the old homestead. In national elections Mr. Houx votes the Democratic ticket, but locally he supports the candidate whom he considers to be the best man for the position in question. In early manhood he served one term as constable. Frequently he has been a delegate to county and state conventions. In 1889 he was elected supervisor of district No. 3 and four years later he was re-elected, serving eight consecutive years. During the first term he served as a member of the finance committee, while during the last four years he was chairman of the county board for a full term. On several occasions he has been chosen to serve on petit and grand juries. For twenty-six years he officiated as trustee of his school district and for the past five years he has acted as secretary of the board, meanwhile accomplishing much in behalf of the educational interests of his district. Fraternally a member of Yolo Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., he has passed through the chairs and is now past master, besides having represented the local organization in the grand lodge of the state. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows also number him among the leading members of the subordinate lodge at Blacks Station. Besides having held the offices of this lodge up to and including that of past grand, he has represented the body in the grand lodge on five different occasions. In addition he and his wife hold prominent identification with the lodge of Rebekahs at Woodland.

FREDOLINE DURST

One of the distinguishing characteristics of California is the fact that it has attracted men from all parts of the world. Here the Teutonic element finds an acceptable place for the exemplification of its traits of industry and perseverance; the French are attracted by the opportunity to develop their national trait of thrift; here are to be found the English with their firmness of will, the Irishmen with their cheery wit, the Scotch with their lofty principles of morality and religion, and the Italians with their love of the warm sunshine and genial air so like their own native land. Nor are there wanting industrious and successful Swiss in this fortunate region and many of them here, as their ancestors for generations in Switzerland, are distinguished by the manufacture of butter and cheese of unexcelled quality.

Many generations of the Durst family (indeed as far back as

the genealogy can be traced) followed the dairy industry in the foothills of the Alps and gained local prominence through their output of butter and cheese. The republic of Switzerland is the native home of Fredoline Durst, where he was born in the village of Thornhaus, Canton Glarus, and there also were born his parents, Fredoline, Sr., and Magdalena (Strieff) Durst, proprietors of a small dairy farm from which by toilsome exertions they earned a scanty livelihood. Hoping to better their condition the family immigrated to the new world in the spring of 1854 and settled on the then frontier of Green county, Wis., where they bought land in the midst of a dense wilderness. The son, who was born August 15, 1848, had reached the age of five years at the time of the departure from the old world, hence he retains only vague recollections of his native country. He recalls with distinctness the voyage on the ocean, the subsequent trip to Wisconsin and the settlement in an isolated locality. It was his duty to assist in turning the first furrows on some Wisconsin land and to aid in the maintenance of the family, being indeed his father's right-hand man until he started out to earn his own way in the world. The parents continued at the old Wisconsin homestead and the mother died there in 1882; the father, now a rugged old man of eighty-six, still resides on the place improved by his own personal efforts during the pioneer era.

Throughout his entire life Fredoline Durst, Jr., has been known familiarly as Fred and his oldest son, a prominent educator, represents the third generation bearing the same name. It was not possible for a boy on a frontier farm to enjoy educational advantages and hence he attended school seldom, his present wide fund of information having been gained by reading and observation, with the exception of such school attendance as his own determined efforts rendered possible. After he had commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith and carriage-maker in Madison, Wis., he was able to attend a common school for a short time and later he worked his way for one term at Mount Morris Seminary in the northern part of Illinois. Upon leaving Carroll county, that state, he went west as far as Nebraska and later for two years he worked in a saw-mill on the Nodaway river near Clearmont, Nodaway county, Mo. From that locality he came to California during 1873 and settled in Yolo county, where he was engaged in carpentering for about one year and later turned his attention to farming. During 1878 he traveled by steamship to the Klickitat country, Washington, and thence returned by steamer from Portland, finding the trip so thoroughly enjoyable that the next year he again traveled north, this time by team and wagon, to Spokane Falls, Wash., and every night during the journey of three months he slept out-of-doors. The expedition brought him

renewed health and strength and also gave him an excellent opportunity to inspect the country through which he traveled.

One hundred and sixty acres, forming the nucleus of his present property, were acquired by Mr. Durst in the spring of 1880. The place had no improvements whatever except a small house ill-fitted to accommodate a family in comfort. To this ranch he brought his young wife, whom he had married in Yolo county during the spring of 1879 and who was Miss Augusta Fritag, a native of Pomenia, Germany, but after 1870 a resident of California, where she made her home in Sacramento for a short time. With the assistance of his capable wife Mr. Durst has completely changed the appearance of the ranch since he bought the property. The house was remodeled and shade trees were planted that greatly beautify the grounds, while there are also fruit trees with all varieties of fruit desired for the family use. A substantial barn has been erected as well as other farm buildings. From time to time additional land has been acquired, until now nine hundred and sixty acres are embraced within the limits of the home ranch. Wheat and barley are the principal products and bring in a neat annual income through the skilled cultivation of the soil. In the pastures are usually kept about sixty head of cattle and there is also other stock on the place, notably Berkshire and Poland-China hogs representing the best types of their breed.

It has been the happy fortune of Mr. and Mrs. Durst to rear a family of sons and daughters of whom they may well be proud. The eldest son, Prof. Fred M. Durst, is now vice-principal of the Watsonville high school. Herman, who finished his education in a commercial college, is now engaged in the furniture business at Carson City, Nev. John H., who also took a course in a business college, is now farming near Dunnigan. David M. is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, class of 1912. Frank C. is a graduate of the Woodland high school, class of 1911, and now a teacher in Yolo county. The youngest sons, George and Oscar, are still at home. The elder daughter, Magdalena, is the wife of Charles Ledder, a rancher of Glenn county. The younger daughter, Freda, a graduate of the Western Normal, Stockton, is now teaching in Colusa county. The family are identified with the German Lutheran Church. In national elections Mr. Durst votes with the Democratic party, but locally he supports the candidates whom he considers best qualified to represent the people. For a time he served as a director in the local schools and also acted as clerk of the school district. Thirty-three years have passed since he came to his present ranch and meanwhile he has witnessed the growth of the county, having indeed contributed largely to the same through his own progressive efforts and judicious labors as an agriculturist.

ED E. LEAKE

The editor and proprietor of the Woodland *Democrat* is a native of Hannibal, Mo., born January 31, 1850, and is the oldest son of the late William M. and Jane F. Leake. Educated in the public schools and the New London Academy, he subsequently worked on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, and, it may be remarked in passing, that he has never lost his interest in farm life, but has consistently maintained that the intellectual, college-bred man can find no wider or more useful field for his talents than the farm offers. He was a powerful advocate of agricultural education fostered by the state, and the establishment of the University Farm in Yolo county was made possible largely by his efforts and those of the men with whom he labored.

Mr. Leake taught three terms in the public schools of Ralls county, near his father's home. Coming to California at the age of twenty his first employment was on a farm near Dixon, in Solano county, after which he taught school one year near Batavia. He was successful in this work, and although ties of friendship of lifelong duration were formed between him and his pupils, he never considered adopting pedagogy as his profession. It was but a stepping-stone. In the '70s he accepted the position of acting agent for Wells-Fargo & Co. in Dixon and of deputy postmaster in the store of the late W. R. Ferguson. His abilities won recognition from his superiors in the service and he was appointed agent for the express company, also receiving the appointment of agent for the Southern Pacific Company.

Mr. Leake's grasp on political affairs, which has since given him a state-wide reputation, caused his nomination for and election to the assembly from Solano county in 1880, and he served one regular and one special session. He was elected chief clerk of the Assembly in 1883, and again in 1889, with only one vote cast against him. He made such a good record for economy and efficiency that years afterward it was cited, and by his political opponents, to rebuke the methods of those holding the same position. The Red Bluff People's Cause and the River News, both Republican, commended Mr. Leake for saving the state something like \$4,000 in the organization of the Assembly. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, representing district No. 36, from 1889 to 1891, and was a trustee of the State Library from 1891 to 1893. He was appointed commissioner of public works in 1895, and held the position until 1899. Extremely effective work was accomplished during his administration, but so economically were funds handled that out of the \$300,000 appropriation received, \$180,000 was on hand when his term of office expired. His faithful service won hearty praise from Re-

publicans as well as Democrats, the press of the state generally commenting on his good work.

Mr. Leake has ever been a strong partisan, and has labored with unflagging zeal for the success of the Democratic party; yet, while he is recognized by Republicans throughout the state as a most formidable antagonist, and his support is earnestly sought by every Democratic candidate, many of his warmest friends and admirers are to be found among Republicans as strong in their political affiliations as he is. He has attended every Democratic state convention for nearly forty years, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1896 that nominated Mr. Bryan. He has made state-wide platform campaigns, beginning with E. B. Pond, who was a candidate for governor, Mr. Leake traveling and appearing on the stand with him.

In 1898 the California Democrats, recognizing that Mr. Leake would be a strong candidate, urged him to accept the nomination for governor. He was endorsed practically unanimously by the Democratic press, and Republican papers likewise praised him. Mr. Leake positively declined to enter the race, but in 1902 his name was again brought forward, and again he refused. However, the commendation of his newspaper brethren, particularly those of opposite political faith, was very gratifying to him. A few extracts from the Republican press of the state will give some idea of the esteem in which Mr. Leake was held by those politically opposed to him. Lodi Herald: "No man in his party is more deserving." Solano Republican: "He would be a strong candidate and if elected would make a good officer." Sunday News: "He is a great campaigner and ranks with John P. Irish as an exponent of the principles of the party. He is a popular man and would probably be as strong a candidate as the party could nominate." The Wave: "He is sound timber and worth saving." Placer News-Messenger: "Leake in his general make-up has the necessary material for success and is mighty good timber for governor." Lakeport Avalanche: "If we must have a Democratic governor we know of no man in the state that would suit us better than Ed. Leake." Alameda Encinal: "If the Democrats, by any possibility, could succeed in electing him they would have a governor of whom they might well feel proud." Napa Register: "Leake would lead with as much dignity and dash as any one."

Mr. Leake is one of the original Woodrow Wilson men, and though his hearty support would have been given to any one of the candidates before the Baltimore convention, the fact that his favorite was chosen induced his friends to think that it would be an opportune time to once more ask him to accept a nomination, and be his party's candidate for Congress in the Third district.

The appeal was made by leading Democrats in different sections of the state, but Mr. Leake insisted that he could serve better by remaining in the ranks.

Mr. Leake's journalistic career began in Dixon in 1880, when he became the editor and publisher of the Dixon Tribune. His literary style, command of facts and trenchant pen gained him a wide audience, and offers from the metropolitan papers were extended to him, notably one from the San Francisco Examiner, when the late Philip Roach was editor-in-chief. An editorial position on the Call was also tendered him. However, he chose to remain a free lance and not accept a salaried position. In 1891 he bought the plant of the Woodland Daily and Weekly Democrat and removed his family to Woodland. He immediately equipped the office throughout with new material, and he has constantly added to the stock and has installed modern improvements till the establishment is second to none north of Sacramento.

Yolo county recognizes Mr. Leake as one of its foremost citizens. In extent of reputation, in oratorical ability, in personal acquaintanceship with people of note and in literary versatility he is without a peer in the community. He has been called on to address every sort of public and semi-public gathering that has ever met in Woodland, to extend welcome to delegations and distinguished guests and to write on almost every conceivable subject.

But, after all, Mr. Leake has most endeared himself to his fellow-citizens by his public spirit. With a zeal that no prospect of personal reward could incite he has labored for the development of the Sacramento valley and particularly of Yolo county. The cause of good roads, of public improvements and enterprises, has been ably and unfalteringly espoused by him. In 1910 the Woodland Chamber of Commerce requested him to write a booklet on the resources of Yolo county, for which public funds had been appropriated and which the intention was to make it one of the most attractive of its kind ever put in circulation. Mr. Leake was then slowly recovering from a long and very severe illness. Not from any desire to shirk a service he could render his beloved county, but through fear that he was not able to treat the subject as it should be he asked to be excused. The men who had the work in charge continued their importunities, declaring that no one else could perform the task so well as he. He finally consented to undertake it. The expectations of his friends were fulfilled and the wisdom of the selection amply justified. As many and as high encomiums have been bestowed on the booklet as on any similar publication, and have come from the press, individuals and organizations.

On August 18, 1871, Mr. Leake was married to Miss Cecelia Snyder of Dixon, Solano county. They have two sons, Ed. I. and Paul R., both of whom are associated with their father in the newspaper business.

What is now known as the Woodland Democrat is not located in the town of its birth. The newspaper from which it has evolved was started in Cacheville, Yolo county, in the spring of 1853 by Jernagan & Everts. It was called the Yolo Democrat, and Samuel Ruland was editor. It suspended after a three-months' existence. The material was purchased by M. P. Ferguson, who, in November, 1858, began the publication of the Cacheville Spectator, a twenty-column paper. J. T. Howard became associated with Mr. Ferguson and in 1859 took over the business.

After conducting the business in Cacheville several years, Mr. Howard removed the stock to Knights Landing, and issued one number of the Knights Landing News, in conjunction with S. L. Snyder. This was printed on August 24, 1859. Two months later S. W. Raveley bought the outfit and continued publishing it in Knights Landing till 1864, when it was removed to Woodland, the new county seat, and called the Woodland News.

Grover & St. Louis became the owners in 1865 and then, for the first time, the paper was Republican in politics. A. A. DeLong was editor. In 1867 the plant was purchased by the Democrat Publishing Company, composed of Judge M. C. Woods, John M. Kelley and H. C. Grover, which issued the Yolo County Democrat from May 1, 1869, to September, 1869. Then William Saunders and H. C. Grover assumed command. Mr. Saunders took complete control in 1870. He enlarged the paper, and under his management it acquired a prestige not before attained.

Up to 1877 the Democrat had been published as a weekly, but in June of that year the Daily was issued, and since then both editions have been continuously published.

In 1886 Mr. Saunders sold the business to Ruffner & Lee, who disposed of the property in 1888 to Mrs. C. Byrns. She leased it to W. B. Parsons, who was succeeded by Lee & Maxwell.

In December, 1891, Ed. E. Leake became the owner. He has edited and published the Woodland Daily and Yolo Weekly Democrat since, and has also conducted a modern job printing office.

Of all those who have been connected with the paper since its inception as editor or owner, Mr. Leake, Charles St. Louis and Mayor J. O. Maxwell are the only ones living.

ADELBERT DELOSS PORTER

In the quality of her citizenship Woodland always has been blessed. Numerous as have been the men identified with her progress, devoted to her well-being and loyal to her welfare, perhaps none has manifested a more sincere interest in civic upbuilding than that which gave individuality to the noble and successful career of A. D. Porter, and his passing out of life removed an influential factor from the throbbing current of local commerce and finance. For almost one-half century it was his privilege to be identified with the history of Yolo county. When in later life he turned in retrospect to the changes wrought during that long period of growth, he might well have exclaimed: "All of which I saw and part of which I was." It was during 1870 that he relinquished agricultural activities in the country and came into town, whose upward progress he aided ever afterward. While he was a man of diversified abilities and varied interests, he became especially prominent and influential in business and financial affairs. The realm of politics he never entered, yet civic duty and good government were among the causes that enlisted his mind and heart. By reason of his stanch devotion to all that makes for the welfare of mankind and the uplifting of humanity, his death was a great loss to all unselfish and high-minded citizenship.

Mr. Porter came to California from Wisconsin, where he was born at Racine, October 23, 1845, and where he received a common-school education at Menasha, Winnebago county. During 1861 he left home and journeyed to New York City, where he took passage on a ship bound for the Isthmus of Panama. From Aspinwall he crossed to the Pacific coast, thence sailed up to San Francisco and immediately after leaving his ship came direct to Yolo county, where ever afterward he made his home. Here he found work as a farm laborer. After he had gained a thorough experience in agriculture as conducted in this county he began to rent land. From the first his economy and wise judgment brought him satisfactory returns. Until 1867 he lived on land adjacent to the Sacramento river, but in that year he removed to what was known as the Bellesterling ranch and there he remained for three years.

When he relinquished agricultural activities to take up business pursuits, Mr. Porter selected Woodland as a most desirable location and in 1870 he rented a small room and embarked in the grocery trade. It was not long until his small quarters were insufficient to accommodate the needs of a growing business. To secure adequate accommodations he built a store on Main street, but this he was soon obliged to enlarge. Later he added a ware-

house, in order to have abundance of space for the storage of his large stock of groceries. The variety of the stock was increased as the demands of the trade grew larger and eventually the store became one of the most important of its kind in the entire county. Meanwhile it had been brought to the keen mental vision of this progressive merchant that Woodland offered an excellent opening for a banking institution. Thereupon he began to interest capitalists in the undertaking and without difficulty he secured the needed number of stockholders for raising \$300,000 of capital stock, with a limit of \$10,000 to each person. In January of 1883 the Bank of Yolo was organized and on the 1st of June following it opened for business. After serving for many years on the board, he finally retired from the directorate and sold all of his stock in the institution. This bank now has a combined commercial and savings capital and surplus of \$500,000.

During the period of his management of a bank devoted especially to business men and large depositors, it had been brought to the knowledge of Mr. Porter that there was need of a savings institution whereby young people might be encouraged to save their small earnings. Older people also had expressed their desire for such a bank, in order that they might receive interest on time deposits. Therefore in 1891 he organized the Yolo County Savings Bank in Woodland, with a capital of \$60,000. The original headquarters of the bank were in rented rooms, but later Mr. Porter bought a site on Main and College streets and erected a structure equipped with all modern banking facilities and conveniences. Until his death he continued to serve as president of this bank. Meanwhile he had acquired other interests, prominent among which was his identification, with A. W. Gable and J. Byrns, in the building of the Byrns hotel in 1883, and subsequently by purchasing the Byrns interest he became two-thirds owner of the hotel. He also owned a residence on Main street, one of the most attractive homes of Woodland. Three years after coming to the west he had married Miss Elizabeth Mosby, who died June 14, 1897. Of their nine children, Lena died in 1885, Frank in 1904 and three others passed away in infancy. W. A. resides in Berkeley, Clarence became a farmer in Mexico, Harry D. remains in Woodland and Cora, Mrs. Talbot Ware, is living in Berkeley. July 4, 1902, Mr. Porter married Mrs. Mattie Knox, who survives him.

In the midst of his usual business activities death came suddenly and unexpectedly to Mr. Porter. On the 3d of March, 1911, after a busy day at the bank, he returned home, cheerful and apparently as well as usual. It had been his intention to pass the evening at a basket-ball game, but when he found that his

wife, who was ill, would be left alone, he excused himself to his friends and passed the evening in her company, retiring shortly after nine o'clock. Between ten and eleven o'clock he was awake and conversed with his wife, but after dropping to sleep again his breathing became heavy and he relapsed into unconsciousness, from which physicians could not rally him. He did not again speak or give any sign of recognition. The immediate cause of death was cerebral thrombosis, a condition resulting from degenerative changes in the arteries of the brain and closely connected with a weakness of the heart.

One who had known Mr. Porter for twenty years said of him: "No one could come into contact with Mr. Porter without feeling that he was a remarkable man, a man of high sense of honor, a man of generous and exalted instincts and high ideals. He was public spirited and very earnest and unselfish in promoting the interests of the state, county and city, and he could be depended upon to liberally encourage every legitimate public and private enterprise the purpose of which was to promote the general good and prosperity. Although his career was remarkably brilliant he was exceedingly modest in relating an account of it. Coming to California while yet a boy, with no advantageous circumstances to smooth his pathway, by his genius, superb judgment and dauntless courage he accumulated a handsome competency and rounded out a business career of which the highest and noblest might be justly proud. And this was accomplished by such means as an honorable and just man may always employ. He was charitable and hospitable in a marked degree. No one in distress ever appealed to his sympathy and went away empty-handed. Many a young man starting in life felt the influence of his favor; he having fought the great battle of life successfully, knew its trials and loved to smooth the pathway to success for the young. Charitable benefactions at all times and in many forms were generously, though unostentatiously, dispensed by him among those who were less fortunate than himself. Many a poor man, many an honest laborer, many a poor widow and orphan child will miss his thoughtful generosity. He was a man not only of sound judgment, but a man of strong convictions and fearless in their advocacy, and yet he was tolerant of the views of others and reasonable in all things. His judgment in important business matters was so well recognized that it was much sought after by others and was always freely and frankly given. Indeed, his whole life from his boyhood days in faraway Wisconsin to the hour of his decease was an exemplification of honest effort, intelligent judgment and honorable conduct in every detail."

FREDERICK WILGER

During the period of his identification with the west it has been the happy fortune of Mr. Wilger to witness the development of the vast resources of California, the remarkable increase of population and the upbuilding of prosperous towns as well as thriving agricultural regions. In a locality far distant from the land of his birth and the scenes familiar to his boyhood years he has risen to a substantial degree of success and has made a distinctive place for himself in the community containing a large number of forceful, energetic citizens. A native of Hesse-Cassel, he inherits traits that are distinctly Teutonic and may lay claim to a thrift, perseverance and frugality descending to him from German forefathers. He was born October 10, 1826, and at the age of seven years came to the United States with his mother. Successively a resident of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Missouri, he had gained much by habits of close observation in the various localities of his sojourns and thus self-culture gave him a partial recompense for lack of educational advantages.

Early in the year 1853 Frederick Wilger started across the plains with a body of emigrants bringing forty head of mules and horses. All along the way there was constant danger from marauding bands of unfriendly Indians. On one occasion, while the emigrants were eating their breakfast at the camp, the savages captured seven head of horses and escaped without detection. When the loss was discovered an immediate pursuit was inaugurated and a hurried drive of twelve miles brought the men within a short distance of the robbers. Suddenly a mule brayed and the call was answered quickly from the other camp. By making a dash through the tall wild wheat and grass a capture was effected and the horses were again in the hands of their rightful owners, not, however, without considerable peril, one man receiving a severe gunshot wound from a rifle carried by an Indian.

At the expiration of five and one-half months and with no loss of any stock excepting fourteen head of cattle, the party arrived at Sacramento on Friday, August 19, 1853. The men were there dismissed and paid \$20 each. As Mr. Wilger turned to walk down the street he met John Woods, an old comrade, with whom he enjoyed a pleasant reunion and conversation. Later he engaged to work in a threshing crew at \$2.50 per day. For seven years he continued in the employ of one farmer and meantime carefully saved his earnings, investing them in three hundred and twenty acres bought at a purchase price of \$900. With a partner as proprietor of the new ranch (he himself continuing to work by the month) a crop of four thousand sacks was threshed from one hundred and

sixty acres of grain. The partner's interest was bought for \$1800 and thus he came into entire possession of a valuable property, which for years he personally superintended and cultivated. At this writing he owns seven hundred and thirty acres near Davis which for many years he has rented to his son-in-law, W. R. Wiese. In addition to the ranch he owns the Odd Fellows' building, the blacksmith's shop, eight houses, twelve vacant lots and the elegant residence that he now occupies, all in Davis.

The first marriage of Frederick Wilger was solemnized in 1861 and united him with Augusta Gloeckler, a native of Germany, who died leaving three children, Ella M., Alice M., and Augusta P. Afterward he was married in Sacramento October 27, 1873, to Miss Eliza Boy, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and immediately following their union they settled on the ranch about three miles from Davis. It was the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Wilger to visit the east at the time of the World's Fair. He has kept posted concerning national development, but he is first and most emphatically a Californian, loyal to the state of his adoption and believing it to be unsurpassed by any commonwealth. With advancing years and the accumulation of a competency he has retired from business and agricultural cares and is spending his time quietly and happily in his cozy home, taking no part in politics nor in fraternities with the exception of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The raising of fruit for the family use is a source of interest to him and he takes great pride in securing good crops of choice varieties. In addition he notes with interest the welfare of the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs on the ranch, as well as the cultivation of the land.

CHARLES T. BIDWELL

The enterprising spirit that led Mr. Bidwell to seek a location in the newer regions of the undeveloped west formed the nucleus of his subsequent success, whereby, through an intimate identification with varied lines of commercial activity, he has become one of the influential citizens of Woodland, contributing personally to the permanent prosperity of the place and occupying an honorable position in the annals of the local history. For years he was one of the leading grain-buyers in Yolo county, but later he abandoned that field of commercial activity and entered the real-estate arena, in which through his thorough knowledge of land values he has risen to prominence. Besides the close attention to all business details, he has found leisure for the management of a large vine-

yard and has studied grape culture exhaustively, so that he is considered an authority on the subject. Added to other duties, he now fills the office of city trustee, to which he was elected in April of 1911 for a term of four years. That office he regards as a trust from the people and it is his endeavor so to discharge its duties as to secure for the citizens needed benefits, substantial reforms and practical improvements.

Prior to his arrival at Woodland in 1872 Mr. Bidwell had lived in Michigan, where he was born in Albion during the year 1845, where also he was educated (attending Albion College) and where he had engaged in book-keeping and clerical work during the years of young manhood. While still making Michigan his home he there married, in 1868, Miss Florence Swain, a native of the state. Four years after their marriage they came to the west and purchased a home in Woodland, where they reared their children, David B., Alice R. and Charles C. The daughter is now the wife of H. P. Snively and resides in Woodland. After an engagement of two years as a book-keeper in this city, during 1874 Mr. Bidwell was admitted as a partner into the firm of Thomas & Hunt, grain-buyers, and a successful business career was then entered upon. Selling his interest in the concern in 1880 he formed a partnership with A. J. Hall under the title of Hall & Bidwell.

For a number of years the firm engaged extensively in the buying of grain, but finally the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bidwell conducted the business alone for five years. When eventually he retired from the grain business he entered upon real-estate activities under the firm title of Bidwell & Wright, but in a short time the title was changed to Bidwell & Reith and continued as such until 1909, when the junior partner purchased the entire business, Mr. Bidwell retiring to private life. Fruit culture has been one of his "hobbies." He believes that California has no soil more adapted to the raising of fruit than that of Yolo county and he has put his belief into actual experience through the cultivation of a vineyard of eighty acres, which he owns and which is located three and one-half miles south of Woodland. Table and raisin grapes are sold in large quantities from this fine vineyard and buyers always express their gratified surprise at the size and quality of the product, as well as the enormous output from the vines. Without question the land is well adapted to vine culture and unquestionably also the owner understands the art of securing the best possible returns from the investment. In the midst of his duties as a citizen, city trustee, viticulturist and man of affairs, he found leisure for intimate identification with the Republican party, for close study of its progress and for intelligent work in its

interests, and both by precept and by example he has given to this cause such assistance as comes from the sturdy, substantial influence of an honorable life.

ROBERT J. GIBSON

While other occupations may reward their adherents with larger financial returns or may bestow upon their disciples greater prominence and broader influence, none surpasses that of agriculture in its relation to the material welfare of the entire world. To those men who are giving farm cultivation their best energies and their keenest intelligence (and in this class none is more intelligent than Mr. Gibson) there has come a realization of the importance of their work, an appreciation of its value to the community of which they are a part. He who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a public benefactor; how much more may this be said of the man who brings a large tract of land up to a point where the returns therefrom are doubled or trebled, who improves a large farm or turns the first furrows in the virgin soil.

From the standpoint of service of an agriculturist Mr. Gibson has accomplished much for the benefit of his community in Yolo county, but he is not one of those who aspire to public honors or official prominence. Quietly but energetically he devotes himself to agricultural activities. Modestly but forcibly he disclaims any praise for what he has accomplished, yet his efforts are worthy of mention not only from their relation to his personal success, but also from the bearing upon the general prosperity of the agricultural class of the county. A lifelong resident of Yolo county, he was born at the old Gibson home near Woodland October 18, 1859, and from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with rural affairs in this locality, hence he understands the soil thoroughly and knows the best methods to be followed in its cultivation. Education has broadened his mind and quickened his aspirations. It was his privilege not only to complete the studies of the public schools, but also to attend the Hesperian College of Woodland and take a course of study in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he was graduated October 4, 1881.

Returning to the ranch of his father, William Byas Gibson, near Woodland, upon the completion of his commercial course, Mr. Gibson in a few years took over the management of the estate and

engaged in raising mules, horses, cattle, sheep and pure-bred hogs. The stock was shipped principally to the east and brought excellent returns upon the investment. Afterward the young farmer started out for himself and to such effect did he work that now he is the owner of a ranch of one thousand acres four miles west of Woodland, besides another valuable property comprising fifteen hundred acres situated near Capay. The supervision of these two properties and their cultivation to alfalfa and grain make him one of the leading grain-growers in Yolo county and his success is the result of indefatigable efforts and shrewd intelligence. He is a stockholder of the Yolo Bank and the First National Bank, being also a director in the latter institution. While superintending his large holdings he makes his home at Woodland, where at No. 618 College street he and his wife and son, William B., have an attractive residence furnished in a manner indicative of their refinement and cultured tastes. Prior to their marriage in 1888 Mrs. Gibson was Miss Eleanor Root; her entire life has been passed in California (having been born at Blacks Station) and she is eligible through birth to membership with the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Aside from his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Gibson finds time for fraternal associations. Made a Mason in Woodland Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., he is also a member of Woodland Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T., and is a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco.

JAMES O. MAXWELL

Few names have been associated more intimately and none more prominently than that of James O. Maxwell, who as property owner, editor, councilman, mayor, chairman of the Democratic county central committee and in other capacities has proved the loyalty of his citizenship and the sincerity of his devotion to city and county. Numerous enterprises for the progress of the community owe their inception to his business acumen and far-seeing vision. The present modern water system was established during the period of his service as councilman and he was foremost in furthering the project. For six years he has filled the mayor's chair and is the present incumbent of the office, to which he was elected in May of 1911. As the presiding civic official he has proved not only energetic but also reliable, not only resourceful but also judicious, and the best interests of the city have been conserved

under his executive supervision, besides which he also has evinced a commendable public spirit through his able service of fourteen years as a member of the board of trustees.

Early in life Mr. Maxwell became identified with newspaper work and his association with the same has continued up to the present, being now, however, limited to articles published in various newspapers and magazines of the coast. A Missourian by birth, he was born in Cooper county May 26, 1838, and was one of three children, his sister and brother being Susan, wife of M. R. York, who died at Madison, Yolo county, Cal., and Thomas J., a miner in Mexico. The genealogical records show that the Maxwells came to America during the colonial period of our country's history and established the name in Virginia. John Maxwell, a Virginian by birth, served as a commissioned officer during the Revolutionary struggle, but died before the expiration of the war. Inheriting his patriotic ardor his son, Thomas, left his native Virginia to do service during the war of 1812. Later he crossed the mountains into the frontier regions of Kentucky and settled in Madison county, where he became the owner of a plantation and a large number of slaves.

Following the westward tide of emigration the Maxwell family, transplanted to Kentucky grounds from Virginia, next became pioneers of Missouri, the first of the name in that state having been Thomas J., son of Thomas, and a native of Madison county, Ky. For some years he earned a livelihood as a farmer in Cooper county, Mo. During 1856 he brought his wife and three children across the plains to California in a train consisting of twelve wagons and thirty-five men. Six months were spent on the road and during the time Indians were so troublesome that the emigrants stationed men around their camp each night to guard them as they slept. Upon their arrival in Yolo county Mr. Maxwell bought out a squatter on the old Taylor place, two miles northwest of what is now Woodland. Three years were spent on that ranch and then he removed to an unimproved tract near Winters. Building a store at Buckeye, he engaged in mercantile pursuits besides managing his farm. Eventually he became the owner of large tracts of land and engaged extensively in the sheep business. Later he turned his attention to the raising of fruit. When death ended his labors in 1903 he had reached the age of eighty-nine years, and for sixty years he had been an earnest member of the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Douglas Democrat. Being of a southern family he had inherited a number of slaves, but these he refused to receive, preferring that they be given their freedom in accordance with his views upon the slavery question. In young manhood he had married Rhoda, daughter of James D. and Ellen (Stephens) Campbell,

natives of Virginia, but for years residents of Marion county, Ky., and later farmers of Missouri, where Mr. Campbell, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in 1839. Eventually his widow came to the west, where she died at the home of her daughter near Winters at the age of more than ninety years. Mrs. Maxwell was eighty-two years of age at the time of her death in 1902.

When fifteen years of age James O. Maxwell entered the printing office of the Boonville Observer, where he remained for two years. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to California and later had charge of the store at Buckeye, also served as deputy postmaster until 1860. He set the first type in the county on the old Yolo Democrat, published at Cacheville, and afterward assisted in the publication of the Cacheville Spectator, which succeeded the old Democrat. During 1860 he returned via the Isthmus of Panama to the east and entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington, where he remained a student for two years. On his return to the coast by way of the isthmus, he entered the printing office of the California Alta Publishing Company in San Francisco as a compositor and afterward worked in the commercial and advertising departments. On coming again to Yolo county, he began to raise grain on a ranch and at the same time acted as editor of the San Luis Obispo Mirror. Later he became manager and editor of the Woodland Democrat and afterward published the Woodland Reporter, which he managed for eighteen months with Robert Lee and then sold out to his partner. Besides his attractive residence on Main street, he owns other property in Woodland and for years also owned a ranch comprising four hundred and twenty acres fifteen miles southwest of Woodland and five miles northeast of Winters, but this tract he recently sold and now owns a small farm containing forty well-improved acres two miles southwest of Woodland devoted to alfalfa and grapes.

Fraternally Mr. Maxwell was made a Mason in Buckeye Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., at Winters, and he also belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. In Yolo, Cal., January 12, 1870, he married Anna Gaddis, who was born in Waukegan, Ill., and attended the California State Normal School, afterward engaging successfully in educational work. Her father, the late Henry Gaddis, is represented elsewhere in this volume, and her brother, Hon. E. E. Gaddis, is one of the leading jurists of the state. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell consists of three children. The older son, William C., is an attorney-at-law in San Francisco. The only daughter, Rhoda, a graduate of the California State Normal School, is principal of the Oak Street school in Woodland. The younger son, George L., also resides in Woodland and is engaged in the dairy business.

KEEHN BROS.

That there has been a continuous development of the building industry in Woodland and that the place presents an unusually attractive appearance by reason of its beautiful homes and substantial public structures, may be attributed in large degree to the persistent and permanent efforts of the contracting firm of Keehn Bros., comprising five brothers, Benjamin E., William, Frank, John and August, all of whom are natives of Stark county, Ohio, all received public school educations and all were trained to exceptional thoroughness in the occupation they chose for their life-work. Unusual similarity therefore appears in any narrative of their careers, for as they studied together in boyhood and learned their trade together in youth, so together they have labored throughout manhood's years and side by side they have labored for success in their chosen calling. There are various departments of work in carpentering and contracting and each brother has been delegated to the tasks for which nature best qualified him, so that the desired result is secured more easily and more economically than otherwise would be possible.

In 1881 the family removed to Chillicothe, Livingston county, Mo. The first of the brothers to leave the east for the broader opportunities offered by the Pacific coast country was Benjamin E., who in the spring of 1886 went to Caldwell, Idaho, remaining until August, 1887, when he came to California, during the "boom" in Los Angeles that had its collapse in 1889, found ready employment at his trade and remained for a time in that part of California. After a visit at the old eastern home he again came to California and on this occasion followed his trade at Colusa. After another visit in the east he came back to the coast accompanied by his four brothers and in 1891 they settled in Woodland, where they have since remained, actively and successfully engaged as contractors and builders. All are competent and experienced workmen, able to carry to completion any task connected with the erection of a building. Besides their building and indeed as an aid to the same, they own and operate a planing mill on Fifth near Main street and are thus enabled to furnish finishing lumber on short order and in any desired quantity.

Besides taking part in all activities connected with the building industry, the brothers have been prominent in the social and public life of their community and Benjamin E. likewise has been quite prominent locally in the Woodmen of the World. They own their own homes and have an intimate association with the welfare of their chosen location. So occupied have they been with the filling of contracts that it would be impossible to give a complete list of

their work, but the following recapitulation shows how greatly in demand their services have been, not only in their home town, but throughout the surrounding country. The James Campbell residence near Davisville was one of their contracts and they also erected the houses of George Hollingsworth, H. E. Coyle, Z. Kincheloe, Frank Bullard, and the homes of Joseph Cooper at Yolo, Fred Miller, Charles T. Laugenour, Thomas B. Gibson and George Merritt. Many business blocks in Woodland have been remodeled under their supervision, a new plant has been erected for the Standard Oil Company, an addition has been made to the Catholic convent in Woodland, also a large annex and hall to the same, the Arcade block was erected, new city water plant on Grand avenue, the Union warehouse, the alfalfa mill, the Ogden warehouse, a large shed for the West Valley Lumber Company, the parsonage of the German Lutheran Church, the electric garage, the College stable, an addition to the county hospital, the warehouse at Merritt Station, many barns in various parts of Yolo county, and in Woodland the residences of Dr. Fairchild, Mrs. Ford, W. B. Collins, W. M. Germeshausen, Ed Leake, J. J. Brown, R. B. Cranston, Dr. Alexander, Mrs. B. Weber, Dan Jacobs, Edward Germeshausen and William Johnston. While this list is far from complete it is sufficient to indicate the enterprise of the firm and the far-reaching nature of their contracts as well as their importance from the standpoint of the permanent development of the community.

WALTER W. FISK

No section of the country received the news of the discovery of gold in California with greater interest or responded more enthusiastically to the attractions of the west than did New England, which sent many of its sturdy young men to aid in the opening of the vast undeveloped regions near the Pacific coast. Not the least ambitious, and certainly not the least successful, of these eastern emigrants was the late John C. Fisk, who although no fortune awaited him in the western mines, was yet able to achieve more than ordinary results along other lines of activity. The geography of Sonoma county records his name in the village of Fisk, originally known as Fisk's Mill, where he built and for years operated the second sawmill in the county. The redwood was hauled from the interior to his mill near the coast and after being sawed into lumber was conveyed by vessels to the markets up and down the ocean.

During the Civil war the mill was taxed to its utmost capacity and for some years thereafter the original builder continued at the head of the plant.

There is little to record of the early life of John C. Fisk, except that he was born and reared in Vermont and belonged to an honored old family of that state. At the time of the discovery of gold he was just ready to begin the earning of a livelihood and naturally was attracted to the coast, whither he came via the Horn and during 1850 engaged in mining with some success. Returning to Vermont, he there married Miss Sarah Hubbard and in 1853 the young couple came west by way of the Isthmus of Panama, settling on raw land near Vacaville, Solano county. On that frontier ranch a son was born in 1853, whom they named Walter W. Their other sons were Eugene F., George S., Charles B., Andrew J., and Fred (deceased).

It was after an experience of several years as a rancher in Solano county (a part of the time as a partner of W. O. Russell) that John C. Fisk removed to Sonoma county and in 1860 began to saw redwood at Fisk's Mill, where a number of years passed in busy industry. Upon selling the mill in 1868 he embarked in the mercantile business and also carried on a hotel at Stewarts Point, on the ocean a short distance above his earlier location. Until 1882 he remained in Sonoma county, although meanwhile he had frequently made trips to Texas, where he had acquired large tracts of unimproved land. On the final disposition of the property in the Lone Star state he and his sons formed a partnership in the purchase of twelve hundred acres in Sonoma county. A small portion of the large ranch was planted to prunes and eventually large crops were raised for which they were paid as high as twelve cents per pound. The father continued at the head of this enterprise until his death in 1890 and since then the widow has remained at the old homestead, which is still conducted by members of the family.

After having been associated in agricultural enterprises with his father and brothers from early youth until 1885, Mr. Fisk then started out independently and bought a dairy ranch near Duncans Mills, Sonoma county, where for a long period he successfully engaged in the dairy industry. From a very small herd he increased his dairy until it comprised one hundred head of milch cows. When finally he sold the property at a fair profit, in October of 1907 he came to Yolo county and bought sixty-eight acres of fine alfalfa land on Putah creek, five miles from Davis. On this place he has since engaged in dairy enterprises and owns one hundred cows of superior milking strain, the whole forming an investment that returns him gratifying dividends in a neat annual income. The milk from the dairy is sold to the University farm at

Davis. In his capable efforts the owner has enjoyed the assistance of his children, Eugene and Hazel, as well as the co-operation and wise counsel of his wife, whom he married in 1887, and who was Miss Clara Fiddlebrown, a native of Vermont, but a resident of California from girlhood. The family have a high social standing in their locality and are esteemed as the possessors of those sterling traits that almost invariably characterize the New Englanders in whatever part of the world they may be found.

HAYWARD REED

Prominent among California orchardists is Hayward Reed, who resides near Washington, Yolo county, where his birth occurred February 15, 1876. His parents were Charles W. and Abbie (Jenks) Reed, natives of New York and Illinois, respectively. In 1851 Charles W. Reed came to California via Panama, bringing with him forty-five varieties of pear trees. For a time after his arrival in the west he prospected, but shortly abandoned this uncertain occupation to experiment with his various species of pears. After selecting the Bartlett as the type best adapted to this climate, he established a nursery at Washington, where he raised millions of trees which he sold to consumers in different parts of the Pacific coast. He set out what is known as the Reed orchard across the river from Sacramento. His orchard reaching the point of fruition, he accompanied his first carload of fruit east, the freight amounting to \$1,700. Returning to California, he continued to devote his attention to his orchards until his death in 1896, Mrs. Reed passing away in 1911. Their children are as follows: Dudley, of Sacramento; Charles W., an attorney in San Francisco; Howard, of Marysville; Rowena, who is the wife of Professor DeMeter, who occupies the chair of German at the University of California, at Berkeley; and Hayward.

Hayward Reed received his education in the public schools of Sacramento, graduating from the high school in 1898. During the last month of school, upon the declaration of war between Spain and the Philippines, he enlisted in the Third U. S. Artillery, Battery L, journeying to Manila on the third expedition, and served there for sixteen months. Near that city his regiment took part in many battles, one of which cost the life of Captain Krayenbull of his battalion. During this period Captain Hobbs and a number of lieutenants, also, were seriously wounded. In 1900 Mr.

Reed made his first trip to Alaska on the whaling ship Thresher going to Nome, where he engaged in mining. He returned in the fall of that year, but in 1901 again went to Alaska, this time on the whaler Jeanne, taking with him about a hundred boxes of oranges and lemons, many of which he sold for twenty-five cents each on the beach to the winter-bound residents there. After spending the season at mining on Iron Creek, he returned home and took charge of the home place for his mother, also renting two small orchards. The following year he rented in the vicinity of Washington eighteen pear orchards which he conducted two years; one of which consisted of eighty acres which he purchased in 1908. In 1911 this orchard yielded fifty thousand boxes of pears, most of which were sent to the cannery, a portion being shipped east. In December, 1911, Mr. Reed purchased near Marysville, Yuba county, a six hundred and fifty acre ranch containing a large pear orchard. He sold off half of it, retaining the pear orchard, which place is known as the New England orchard, and here he has set out nineteen thousand new pear trees in the past two years. It is located seven miles down the Feather river from Marysville. He makes his home, however, at Rose Orchard, which was named for his wife, and this orchard comprises a hundred and fifty acres and is situated two and a half miles west of Sacramento. He has also set out sixteen thousand pear trees on this orchard in the last four years and on the two places which cover over four hundred and fifty acres he has about four hundred acres planted to pears. It is a significant fact that either of them ranks among the largest pear orchards in the world. During the year 1912 two thousand three hundred tons of pears were produced from these orchards. Mr. Reed also engaged in raising prunes in the season of 1912. His rented orchards in Shasta county yielded about six hundred tons. At Rose Orchard he has spurs running from both the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and those of the Sacramento and Woodland road, and he has a large packing house where the pears are arranged for shipment to the different consumers, and the balance he sends to points in the East. His two celebrated brands are the New England and the Rose Orchard.

In Sacramento September 8, 1907, Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Rose Mather, born in San Francisco. They have two children, George and Rose. Mr. Reed is a member of the Spanish War Veterans and is a member of the Baptist church in Sacramento. The Y. M. C. A. has in him not only a member, but a very active worker, he being a member of the board of trustees, whose philanthropies he espouses, and he is very active in the building of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Fifth and J streets in Sacramento. In 1907 with his wife, Mr. Reed visited foreign lands,

the trip leading them through Europe and into Egypt, the sojourn covering a period of three months. In 1909 he made the trip along the Panama canal and in 1912 went to the Sandwich Islands, while there investigating the Mediterranean fruit fly. In politics Mr. Reed holds to the principles of the Republican party, believing in their movements as best for the interests of the community. Both Mr. Reed and his wife are deeply interested in the development of their community, and enjoy the high regard of many friends.

MELVIN WHITE BLANCHARD

Backed by a life experience of more than usual interest, Mr. Blanchard enjoys in his closing years not only precious memories which serve to fill many a quiet hour, but also the contemplation of many important changes which have taken place recently and which point to a wonderful future for the west. For the past fifty-two years he has lived and labored with other pioneers of the Woodland section, and it is a source of the utmost joy to him to be able to realize many of the hopes which he has cherished so long.

Born July 14, 1836, in Saratoga county, N. Y., Mr. Blanchard is the only living son of Martin and Matine (Shaw) Blanchard, both of whom were born in Canada, of French parentage. They passed away in Saratoga county, N. Y. Of their three children Melvin W. was the second oldest. Upon the completion of his public school studies he became apprenticed to a blacksmith in Glens Falls, N. Y., and after completing his trade he worked in different parts of that state. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company F, Tenth United States Infantry, and was detailed government blacksmith in frontier service. During the succeeding five years he participated in the life enacted on the plains amid trials and dangers innumerable, determined, as were his associates, to place western civilization on a firm foundation. In 1857 he was in Utah serving as a soldier. Later he became a member of General Johnston's regiment, continuing in service until 1860, when he was honorably discharged. In 1860 he crossed the mountains to California horseback, locating permanently in Yolo county. After working seven years on the ranch of Samuel H. Lettner, followed by one year on the farm of Dr. H. P. Merritt, he purchased a quarter-section three and one-

half miles north of Davis, engaging in grain and stock raising on a large scale. A manager of excellent ability and judgment, he successfully operated in 1897 a tract of five thousand acres, upon which he raised grain. He has added to his place and now owns three hundred and twenty acres, his sons owning four hundred and eighty acres near here, they together owning eight hundred acres. For the past few years Mr. Blanchard has profitably raised cattle, sheep and hogs, his sons, Lewis M. and Martin H., ably assisting him in all his ventures. In connection with his large grain culture years ago he employed two modern harvesters which required twenty-six mule power each.

Mr. Blanchard's marriage, April 21, 1867, which occurred in California's capital city, united him with Miss Mary Neary, of county Mayo, Ireland, whose parents, Martin and Catherine (Conway) Neary, also natives of that country, never left their native home. Her father was well known both in England and Ireland as a successful stock dealer, supplying markets in both countries with cattle, sheep and horses. Of their family of four children, Mrs. Blanchard is the oldest. Mary Neary came to the United States in 1862 with her aunt, Mrs. Catherine McDonald, and in 1864 came west via Panama, settling in Yolo county, Cal., where she has resided since. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, four grew up: Louis and Martin, who assist their father in his extensive farming; Mary, now the wife of Adolph Luttges, of Binghampton, who conducts a three-hundred-and-twenty acre farm in Solano county, their home having been blessed with four children: Leta, Louis, Clarence and Gladys; and Josephine, whose husband, Barrett J. Sanderson, is a well known Yolo county rancher, and who has twin sons, Martin and Melvin. Martin Blanchard is an inventor, having patented an equalizer which renders uniform the pulling power of the horses attached thereto, and which may be used with one or any number up to thirty-two teams. He has also invented a device for the harvester, as well as an excavator for ditching, all of which have been patented. In addition to his ranch Melvin W. Blanchard is the owner of valuable Sacramento property, and although retired from the most arduous duties connected with his interests, still maintains an active concern in his affairs. Both himself and sons vote the Republican ticket, and are deeply interested in political developments in general, their good citizenship having placed them among the most prominent and highly respected men of that community. With his family, Mr. Blanchard enjoys membership in the Davis Catholic Church, which he supports most generously.

HENRY BONAPART JOHNSON

This prominent citizen of Madison, Yolo county, was born in South Carolina, in September, 1840, and at an early age he moved with his parents to Cherokee county, Ala. His father, Enoch Johnson, a planter, died in Alabama. The mother dying when Henry was six years old, he was left an orphan and knew little of a parent's care. His brother Robert was killed in the Mexican war. His brother John enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war, went away to the field of carnage and never returned. Henry was sixteen when he struck out for the Pacific, but he "rounded" the Isthmus all right, and landed in San Francisco one stormy December day in 1856. Subsequently he came to Yolo county and here he worked on ranches for about twelve years. Finally he "fetched up" near Madison and became a real farmer and for himself. He bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres southwest from Madison, where he remained for several years.

Mr. Johnson married Martha A. Sneath, a native of Missouri, who had come to this state across the plains in 1857. After her death, which occurred about two years later, he returned east by way of the Isthmus for cattle. In Texas he and several others who were on the same quest bought stock young and old for as low as \$6 a head, and they soon had a band of three thousand. As they drove their great herd along working towards the west, Mr. Johnson saw that they would be late getting over the mountains and down into the California valleys. He thought of the snows of the Sierras and concluded to sell his band of about six hundred cattle, which he did. It was a fortunate conclusion for him, for between the cold and cattle thieves many of the herd were lost enroute. He returned to this state in 1868 and went back to ranching. Having sold the Madison farm, he leased for awhile, then purchased. His second marriage was to Martha C. Butler, from his native Alabama. Their five children are James, Richard, Sallie, May and Josie. James resides on the home farm. Sallie is now Mrs. Fred Thomas of Winters. May married Dr. D. Heran of Porterville. Richard lives near Woodland. Josie is Mrs. Linn Caruth, of Esparto.

During the last fifteen or twenty years Mr. Johnson has been very successful in his farming ventures. First he raised grain and stock exclusively, later he planted fruit trees and grape vines, and now he has a fine vineyard of about twenty acres of wine grapes on his home place. But he is a grain producer and his farms have always turned out full harvests. He keeps about thirty-five head of stock—horses and cattle—on his places. He is a breeder of thoroughbreds, and has several blooded draft stal-

lions at the stock farm. Fraternally Mr. Johnson is a member of Buckeye Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., at Winters, and in politics is a Democrat. He also takes much interest in the educational matters of his neighborhood and for several years has served as a trustee of the high school board at Esparto.

JOHN H. OESTE

The agricultural possibilities of the west, supplemented by the unwearied industry of the man, have made it feasible for Mr. Oeste to merge the position of a stranger whose entire possessions were limited to \$5 for the gratifying responsibilities incident to prosperity, influence and landed possessions. As an instance of the opportunities afforded by Yolo county the chronicle of his life repays perusal and it further presents to young men the example of what may be accomplished by thrift, frugality and practical common-sense applied to farming operations. The large farm shows the care of the owner in even the smallest detail. The fields of barley, wheat and oats indicate that he is an expert in the raising of grain. The broad-spreading pastures with their flocks of sheep, their drove of hogs and their band of mules prove that he understands the care of stock and makes this department the most profitable part of his farming operations. Every part of the six hundred acres bespeaks the thrift of the owner and gives evidence of his fitness for his chosen occupation.

Referring to the family history of Mr. Oeste we find that he was born in Germany April 21, 1837, and came to America with other members of the family at the age of seventeen years, settling with them in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until 1858, thence going to St. Louis and New Orleans. The father, Jacob William Oeste, was born and reared in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and followed farm pursuits, also conducted an inn in his native province. When he brought the family to America in 1854 he settled in Milwaukee, Wis., but the severe climate of that locality affected his health injuriously and in May of 1868 he came to California with the hope of receiving physical benefit. For a few years he engaged in ranching seven miles west of Davis, Yolo county, but in 1872 he sold the property to his son, William, and retired from farm pursuits. His death occurred when he was sixty-six years of age. After becoming a citizen of the United States he voted the Republican ticket at all elections.

During young manhood he had married Annie Catherine Voigt, a native of Kur-Hessen, and she accompanied him to Wisconsin and later to California, where she died at sixty-seven years of age. Five of their seven children attained maturity, namely: John H., who owns large interests near Davis; Sophia, Mrs. G. Schmeiser; David Theodore, deceased; William, who purchased the old homestead in Yolo county; and Carlotta, Mrs. Frank Ruhstaller, of Sacramento. William married Barbara Niedecker, who was born in Germany and died on the home ranch near Davis, leaving seven children, viz.: L. Carrie, Mrs. William S. Wright; Matilda L., Mrs. Edwin B. Taylor, of Dixon; Edna C., William Charles, George David, Amelia B. and Frank.

The trip by way of Panama to California during the year 1863 almost exhausted the scanty resources of John H. Oeste and forced him to seek employment without delay. Proceeding from San Francisco to Sacramento he secured a job of teaming across the mountains and thus laid the foundation of subsequent prosperity, for the wages were excellent and his frugality unceasing. For a time he worked in a store at Sacramento, from which city he removed to Yolo county and invested in land near Davis. Ever since then he has labored incessantly to pay for the farm and make such improvements as were needed from time to time. The ranch is now under excellent cultivation and bears all the necessary improvements, the entire result coming from the efforts of the owner. In his work he has had the efficient assistance of his wife, whom he married in 1870 and who was Mary E. Strippel, a native of Germany. They are the parents of five children, Theodore, Henry, Adolph, Julius and Sophia.

J. E. SUGGETT

Since establishing a home in Yolo county during the year 1897 Mr. Suggett has owned and managed ten acres of alfalfa land in Willow Oak park, where he has an attractive country home. Since he has made a specialty of alfalfa he has been prospered in a gratifying degree and has cut as many as seven crops yearly, never taking off less than six crops, which fact in itself speaks volumes for the character of the soil and its adaptability to this popular variety of hay. It has been found profitable to carry on a small dairy and the owner devotes much of his time to the correct care of the splendid milch cows kept on the place.

A firm believer in the future growth and prosperity of the county, he gives it as his opinion that in all of his travels throughout the west he has found no region more fertile, no people more hospitable and no climate more salubrious than is to be found in his own chosen locality.

A Missourian by birth and a Kentuckian by lineage, Mr. Suggett was born at Middletown, Montgomery county, in 1854, being a son of Volney and America A. (Holman) Suggett, natives respectively, of Kentucky and Missouri. During early life, many years before the outbreak of the Civil war, Volney Suggett left Kentucky for the newer lands of Missouri, where he developed a fine farm from a tract of raw land. About the year 1875 he came to California and bought land near College City, where he engaged in farming until his death. One of his sons, George, never left Missouri but continued to farm in the vicinity of Middletown, where he married and reared his family of four children. Three of these children, Homer Marvin, Buford and Mattie, came to the west and purchased a large tract of ranch land in Yolo county seven miles north of Dunnigan.

When about twenty years of age J. E. Suggett came to California in company with a party of home-seekers. Nine days were spent between Omaha and Sacramento. Even as late as that year (1874) the country was still wild and in parts lawless. On one occasion, when stepping from the train at a station, he was shot at by a Chinaman. However, he reached his destination in safety. For a time he attended school at College City, Colusa county, where later he engaged in building operations and assisted in erecting a drug store and hotel. In a search for cheap land he prospected through Oregon and Washington and in the latter state he took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land during the year 1883. At that time Indians were very troublesome and on one occasion the savages attacked him so fiercely that he would have been killed had not a neighbor hastened to his rescue. The land was rich and fertile and he harvested as much as seventy bushels of wheat to the acre. On the ranch he had a number of horses, also a large drove of hogs and some poultry. The location was suitable from the standpoint of crops, but the country was so wild and unattractive that he finally returned to California after an absence of fifteen years. During 1896 he married Mrs. Sarah (Wernekie) Suggett, the widow of his brother, William, and one daughter, Marie, blesses their union. By her first marriage there are five children, namely: Nora, who married A. B. Caveler and is living in Mexico; Mrs.

Myrtle Parsons; Hermena, wife of Amos Williams, of Sacramento; Dewey, who lives in Oregon, and Charles, who remains with his mother and assists Mr. Suggett in the care of the home place.

WILLIAM YOUNG GORDON

Comparatively few of the pioneers of the '50s remain to enjoy the civilization and refinements of the twentieth century and a still smaller proportion of the once vast throng of workers are able now to enter into the activities of existence, to dispense a generous hospitality from beneath their own rooftrees and to appreciate fully the progress made in every year of advancement throughout the west. It has been the rare and delightful privilege of Mr. Gordon to reach old age in comfort and contentment, without impairment of faculties mental or physical, but with a fund of information concerning the past that makes him an entertaining conversationalist and with a breadth of knowledge concerning the present that stamps him as an exponent of twentieth-century progress. Remembering the past with clearness, he nevertheless is not lost in its somber shadows. Appreciating the present with its opportunities, he yet does not fail to realize that its foundation was laid by past efforts as a basis for an unending growth in years to come.

The surroundings of the early years of Mr. Gordon were far different from those of his declining days. Born January 8, 1831, he remembers well his native county of Grand Isle, separated from the mainland of Vermont by Lake Champlain, sparsely settled (for the beautiful location had not yet attracted summer tourists) and isolated through the long winter months by the frozen waters of the northern lake. As soon as old enough to work he began to earn his own livelihood by assisting his father on the farm and following the custom of the age he gave his time to his parents until he had attained the age of twenty-one, after which he came at once to California, starting February 19, 1852, and taking the steamer Georgia from New York to Cuba. Next he boarded the Ohio for the Isthmus of Panama. With a party of seventeen he rode seventeen miles on a flat-car, after which the natives conveyed the party in boats for a short distance up the river and they then walked the balance of the distance to the Pacific ocean. The steamer, Isthmus, landed him in San Francisco

after an interesting but uneventful passage of fifty-two days out of New York.

After having mined at Placerville and Coloma Bar in Eldorado county, also along the Indian creek in Amador county, William Y. Gordon came to Yolo county in June, 1856, and rented a large ranch near Davis. A year later he bought out the squatter right to one hundred and sixty acres in the South Putah section and here he has since resided. A period of fifty-seven years on one California farm represents an unusual identification with landed interests and proves not only that the farm is a rich one, but also that Mr. Gordon is averse to abandoning associations beloved through long familiarity. During early days the land frequently produced twenty-five sacks of wheat to the acre and he has seen three excellent crops of barley harvested from one sowing. He has added to his ranch and now owns four hundred and sixty acres in one body. In addition to his home place he owns a quarter section nearer Davis. Of late years his two sons, George A. and William P., have run the ranch, thus relieving the father of that responsibility. During 1911 they harvested twenty-seven hundred sacks of barley from one hundred and five acres, which is considered an excellent yield, and a part of the tract produced as high as thirty sacks per acre. Fine horses are raised on the ranch and one of these recently was sold for \$225. At this writing there are one hundred and sixty-five head of hogs on the farm and the sale of these will add materially to the annual income. Modern equipment has been provided for the management of the ranch. Machinery of every needed kind is to be found there, including a large combined harvester and a modern traction engine, by means of which the grain is threshed quickly and without waste.

It has been the good fortune of this honored pioneer to receive the capable assistance of a helpmate more than ordinarily energetic and economical. His marriage in 1870 united him with Miss Jane Phelps, who has spent the greater part of her life in the west, but is a native of Vermont. They are the parents of five children, George, William, Mabel, Ira and Florence. The eldest son married Miss Bertha Cecil and has two children, George G. and Beryl R. The second son chose Miss Belle Cecil as his wife and their union has been blessed with two children, Cecil and William. The older of the two daughters in the Gordon family is now the wife of J. H. McCracken, of Lovelock, Nev., and the mother of four children, Florence, Harvey, Gordon and Baby. Ira resides in Roseville; and the youngest, Florence, a graduate of the University of California, after spending five years in Japan as a missionary is now teaching in the Fresno high school.

WILLIAM OVERHOUSE

Among Yolo county's modern and prosperous farmers was William Overhouse, who recently passed away leaving a name which will always rank high in the community where he lived and labored for thirty years. Mr. Overhouse was born in Prussia May 5, 1823, and was bereft of his father at the age of six months. When twenty-two years old he joined his fortunes with many other people bound for America and upon landing at New Orleans, made his way to St. Louis, Mo., where for four years he worked at the trade of ship caulker. In 1850, having heard many tales of the opportunities to be secured in the far west, he bought a mule team and with a party of eager emigrants started overland for California. After six months of vicissitudes sleeping on the ground beneath the stars at the close of each weary day, the travelers arrived at last in the promised land. Mr. Overhouse was among the first to go upon the south side of the Humboldt, where plenty of food was to be found for stock. At Sacramento the company disbanded and Mr. Overhouse followed the example set by many new arrivals, for the next two months devoting his energies to mining. Illness fell upon him, however, and he was obliged to return to Sacramento, thence to San Francisco, where he took passage for Humboldt.

With the aid of a faithful mule he visited Scott valley, stopping a fortnight at Shasta on Whiskey creek, where one night the camp was raided by a band of Indians, who, with their accustomed abandon, committed theft and murder. Mr. Overhouse escaped unscathed, however, and returned to Sacramento, where he secured work as a driver in the employ of the city. Homesick for the east and its more encouraging aspect of life, he yielded in 1853 to the impulse to again visit Missouri, going by way of the Isthmus. The next two years he spent in St. Louis, returning in 1855 to California via Panama. Passing through Sacramento which held for him many memories of his first visit there, he rented a piece of land in Yolo county, later purchasing a squatter's claim of four hundred and eighty acres three miles from Winters, which he devoted to grain and stock raising, erecting a ten-room comfortable dwelling, which at the present time is modern and in fine condition. On this property are several large fig trees three and one-half feet through and fifty feet high, which were planted by Mrs. Overhouse thirty years ago. Mrs. Overhouse was formerly Miss Fredricka Bearnum, also a native of Prussia, and married Mr. Overhouse in 1854. They were blessed with three sons and four daughters, two of whom are deceased

The others are: Emma L., now Mrs. George Sims; Ella O.; George; W. D.; and Louis E. Mr. Overhouse was a firm Democrat and an active and efficient member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS D. BALL

One of the earliest settlers of Winters was Mr. Ball, who contributed materially toward the development of this section, and whose death, February 27, 1902, deprived his fellow citizens of one of their most beloved friends and co-workers.

Mr. Ball was born May 10, 1826, in Columbiana county, Ohio, in which locality he spent his youth, during the winter months attending district school and during the summer assisting on the farm of his parents, William and Rachel (Bradfield) Ball, natives of Virginia. The history of the Ball family has been traced back to the year 1381 in England. Early representatives who came to America settled in Massachusetts and some of them served in the Revolutionary war.

At the age of twenty-two, Thomas D. Ball engaged in his trade of carpenter and joiner, his services being greatly in demand in Marietta and vicinity. Later he removed to Iowa, thence to Springfield, Ill., still continuing at his trade, and in 1858 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco after a journey of three weeks. Proceeding to Vacaville, Solano county, he resumed his trade and among other buildings erected the Wolfskill residence on the banks of Putah creek, after the flood of 1862. While living in Vacaville he organized the Masonic lodge of that place. Afterwards he located in Sacramento, where he soon became well known as a successful builder, and sixteen years later he settled in Winters, where he purchased blocks two, three and four and erected a comfortable home, devoting much of his attention to the improvement of his property, which he beautified with many varieties of trees and shrubs. His first marriage occurred in Virginia and united him with Miss Polly Hoagland, who died in Sacramento. His second marriage was solemnized in Sacramento, March 24, 1867, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth N. Stamper, of Bath county, Ky., and the only child of their marriage, Mary Alice, died in infancy. Mrs. Ball is of Scotch ancestry and was not only closely related to the Neely family of Welsh descent, and the Ralstons of Scotch ancestry, but also to Martha Washington, of

Virginia. Her great uncle, John Neely, was one of the earliest settlers of Virginia and an Indian fighter. Her great-grandfather, Joseph Neely, before the Revolutionary war, with his wife and a few neighbors defended a blockhouse in Kentucky from the onslaught of the Indians.

Mr. Ball was a staunch Republican, and by means of wide reading and active public labors, kept fully abreast of the times. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Ball has continued to reside in the home place in Winters, and as a conscientious and valued member of the Congregational Church has demonstrated her strength of character and practical sympathy.

FRANK MAIER

Having been identified actively with the growth of Davis and vicinity since 1860, Mr. Maier is enabled to enjoy during the closing years of his career the fruits of his well-directed labors, as well as the sincere regard of all who are privileged to know him, both in business and social circles.

A son of Germany, Mr. Maier was born November 2, 1831, near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Joseph and Ottilie (Friedel) Maier. In 1837 the husband and father passed away, leaving the care of the younger members of the family of five children to the mother, assisted by her sons. On account of thus being required to lend his aid in carrying on the affairs of the home farm, Frank received a limited education, though he endeavored during his spare moments, which, it must be admitted, were exceedingly few, to add conscientiously to his store of practical knowledge. At the age of twenty-one, the family having become self-supporting, he carried out a long cherished plan of immigrating to the United States, taking passage on a sailer from Havre in 1852. Upon his arrival in New York City he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and finally secured a situation as farm hand, faithfully performing his duties until March, 1858, when he started for California. From New York he went to Panama, and after crossing the Isthmus he completed the trip by boat to San Francisco. From there he went to Sacramento, determined to try his luck at mining, and entered the Rattlesnake Bar fields, but after six months of unrewarded labor left that section and in 1860 became associated with a horsepower threshing machine in Yolo, owned by Alex. Lockhart. After working six years in

Yolo county, during which period he carefully hoarded his savings, he succeeded in securing sufficient capital with which to purchase the property which he has since conducted and which comprises an entire section located two and one-half miles from Davis. A large portion of this tract, which at the time he became its owner was almost wholly unimproved, he planted to grain, erecting necessary buildings and otherwise creating a general appearance of thrift throughout the ranch. At present he cultivates four hundred acres, most of which is in grain, and although his financial condition is all that could be desired, it is not to be inferred that his success was attained without the most frugal methods, both of himself and family, who justly merit the prosperity which they enjoy.

Mr. Maier's marriage, which occurred in Troy, N. Y., in July, 1889, united him with Miss Katie Wesenford, one of his countrywomen, who came to the United States when twenty years of age. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Maier two children were born: Francis and Albert, who are still in the parental home. Mr. Maier is a Democrat, but casts his ballot independently and, though never an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his attention to his personal affairs, has always maintained an intelligent interest in public matters and has been prompt to assist in the development of the community. Active members of the Catholic Church at Davis, both himself and family are well known for their excellent principles and their deep concern in the welfare of their fellowmen.

H. S. STRIPPEL

The type of foreigner represented by Mr. Strippel is of that class so advantageous to American progress and development. While never forgetful of his native land, which gave to him as a heritage the qualities of thrift, frugality and industry, he nevertheless has maintained a loyal devotion to the country of his adoption and is peculiarly patriotic in his sincere admiration for California, his chosen home. Quietly and unostentatiously he lived his active life of labor and energetic effort and finally, when more than sixty years of existence had left their burden upon him, he retired from agricultural activities and since then has lived in quiet enjoyment of home and family and friends.

Germany is the native land of H. E. Strippel and June 21.

1841, the date of his birth. Nothing of especial importance occurred to accentuate and individualize the years of his childhood and youth, which were devoted to study and to work in accordance with the usual praise-worthy custom of his native country. When he came to the United States in 1868 he proceeded at once to California, where he worked for his board in San Francisco. Desiring to secure a more satisfactory position, he proceeded to Marysville and found employment on a ranch. Next he began to learn the trade of a baker and this he followed after he had acquired a thorough knowledge of all its details. Securing employment in Sacramento he worked as a baker until 1875, when he returned to Germany to visit the friends of his boyhood and the relatives yet remaining there.

Upon coming again to Sacramento in 1876, Mr. Strippel worked in a bakery for a year. During 1877 he joined his brother-in-law, John H. Oeste, on the latter's ranch in Yolo county near the city of Woodland and here he continued for many years as a partner, meanwhile proving of the greatest assistance in the care of the stock and the cultivation of the land. When in 1905 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Oeste and retired from manual labors, it was with distinct regret on the part of his brother-in-law, who had for years depended much upon his sound common sense, his willing helpfulness and his untiring energy.

WALTER MILLSAP

To none is higher honor given than to those fearless fore-runners of a later civilization who, in the midst of dangers seen and unseen, in the face of the turbulence incidental to life at cosmopolitan mining camps, steadfastly pursued the even tenor of their way, holding fast to principles of integrity and uprightness and proving themselves to be of that desirable element forming the bone and sinew of a new country. Such was the character of the late Walter Millsap and such the reputation he acquired and maintained from the time of his arrival in the west during the pioneer era until the time of his decease at a ripe old age. In the annals of Yolo county his name is worthy of perpetuation, not alone from the fact that he came here in 1852 and ever afterward continued to be identified with the same locality, but also from the high motives that animated his being and the keen intelligence that actuated his agricultural activities.

Between the date of his birth, which occurred in Lincoln county, Mo., February 27, 1833, and the time of his death, which took place at the family home in Yolo county February 2, 1910, there was in the life of Walter Millsap an exemplification of the qualities of energy, honesty and perseverance that combine to form an ideal manhood. When only seventeen years of age he bade farewell to the friends of his early days and started across the plains with a large expedition of goldseekers, who ended an uneventful journey during the autumn of the same year with their safe arrival in California. After he had worked as a miner for two years he abandoned that occupation and turned his attention to agriculture, coming to Yolo county, of which afterward he remained a resident. At first as a renter and later as the owner, he occupied and operated the farm with which so many of his useful activities were associated. During 1858 he built on the place a house for the accommodation of his family, for he had married, May 8, 1856, Miss Amanda J. Lowe, a native of Kentucky. About the same time he put up a barn and later other necessary buildings were added. Fruit and shade trees were planted and little by little the raw land was transformed into a beautiful farm.

The early memories of Mrs. Millsap are associated with Missouri, for when she was yet very young her father, Archibald Lowe, became a pioneer of Jackson county, that state, where he died. During 1850 his widow brought the family across the plains to California and settled in Nevada county, but as early as 1853 they became pioneers of Yolo county, where Amanda Lowe was married at Madison. From early life she has been an earnest member of the Christian Church and her husband likewise was devoted to the doctrines of that body. The sincerity of their Christian belief was proved by their many acts of kindness, their helpfulness to the destitute and their self-sacrificing devotion to the enlargement of the church. Wisely and conscientiously they reared their large family, doing by each child the best their circumstances permitted and inculcating in their minds the highest principles of honor and a love of justice. In her advanced years and widowed condition, Mrs. Millsap finds her greatest joy in the prosperity and well-being of her children. There are six sons and four daughters still living and one little daughter, Lucy E., died at the age of eight years. The eldest, William N., makes his home in Shasta county, this state. Mrs. Martha Odum resides in Woodland. Leander W. carries on mercantile pursuits at Yolo. Mrs. Cassandra Snyder is a resident of San Francisco. Rowena is the wife of John Norton and lives in Woodland. Rufus L. resides in Lake county, Melvin H. in Yolo county and Wirt, a farmer by occupation, superintends the old homestead, now the home of

himself and wife, Mary E. (Shannon) Millsap, born in Virginia City, Nev.; they have an only child, Francis Edmund. Gertrude is the wife of Allan Lawcock and lives at West Berkeley, while Albert, the youngest of the large family, is engaged in business at Portland, Ore., where for some years he has made his home.

JOHN STODDARD

Out of the dreary environment and intense isolation of a miner's existence into the freedom and outdoor exercise incident to the occupation of agriculture, Mr. Stoddard passed when he came from the east to California and settled among the pioneers of Yolo county. At the time of his location here, 1867, land was cheap and easily obtained, yet so scanty were his means that he was impoverished through the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of raw land lying ten miles southwest of Woodland. However, although lacking capital to develop the land, he did not lack energy and industry, and these two qualities carried him through many a discouraging condition of affairs, becoming indeed the foundation upon which later was built his very substantial degree of success.

Perhaps the ultimate prosperity of Mr. Stoddard was due largely to the inheritance of characteristics for which the Scotch race is famous and which its representatives exhibit in whatever part of the world destiny may take them. Edinburgh is the city where he was born January 6, 1830, and where he received such advantages as it was possible for him to obtain educationally. At the age of twenty-two years he crossed the ocean to America, settling in Pennsylvania, where he secured work in the coal mines. Later he became a miner in Illinois, and from there traveled west to Salt Lake City, thence removing to Virginia City, Nev., and finding work in gold and silver mines and quartz mills. After seven years in the same location he left for California in 1867 and exchanged his former occupation for farming operations. Shortly after his arrival in Yolo county he bought the ranch to which allusion has been made. From a very small beginning he worked his way forward until he had acquired one thousand acres of land, devoted principally to the raising of barley and wheat. The possession of such a large landed estate rendered necessary the expenditure of large sums of money in machinery for its cultivation and in stock for its pastures. Proof of the success of the owner

is shown in his long and profitable operation of the land and in his introduction of all the improvements and the equipment desirable on a modern ranch. Since he retired in 1909 he has resided in Woodland.

While working in Illinois and living in Perry county, that state, Mr. Stoddard there married, September 27, 1857, Miss Agnes Christie, who was born January 3, 1838, and died May 18, 1911. Like her husband, she was a native of Scotland (born in Cooper, Fifeshire), and like him, too, she possessed the splendid traits for which the people of that country are known. The four children forming the family felt the inspiration of her beautiful character and the encouragement of her words of helpful and cheerful counsel. By all of them her death was mourned as a heavy bereavement, but the influence of her gentle life has not ended with the grave, for even unto the second generation she is held in affectionate remembrance. Her eldest son, David, married Miss Eliza Billings, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Irma, John, David, Agnes, James, Eliza and Lyle. The second child and older daughter, Louisa, is the wife of Thomas Billings and the mother of six children, named as follows: Roy, Charles, Laura, Ivy, Dora and Agnes. The younger daughter, Irma, married Charles D. Bentley and has an only child, Mary. The younger son and the youngest member of the family circle, Frank, married Miss Lettie Billings, and operates the old homestead under a lease, giving to the land the care and skilled cultivation which it had under the long and successful management of his father.

FRED FRANK McCULLOUGH

Diversified avenues of industrial activity are open to people removing to Yolo county, but agriculture still continues to be the leading occupation and one to which turn for a livelihood the greatest number of settlers. As an instance of the opportunities afforded by the soil when wisely cultivated, mention should be made of Fred Frank McCullough, whose large measure of success has been gained since he arrived in Yolo county and entered upon the laborious task of developing a farm. As a result of his ceaseless industry and sagacious management he has become the owner of a large landed estate and now holds a position among the leading farmers and stock raisers of the entire county.

The genealogy of the family is traced back to the original

American settler, John McCullough, a member of an ancient and influential Scotch Presbyterian family. Shortly after he accompanied other members of the family to Pennsylvania and had settled in the forests of that colony he was taken prisoner by the Indians, who kept him captive in Ohio for eight years. When finally he was exchanged he returned to his old Pennsylvania home and engaged in farming. Afterward he removed to Maryland and developed a farm near Frostburg, but his last days were spent in Pennsylvania. His son, Alexander, was born in Franklin county, Pa., near the Maryland state line. During young manhood he married Elizabeth Siler, a native of Frostburg, Md., and in 1856 they became pioneers of Champaign county, Ill., where they developed a farm near Urbana. Of their five sons and two daughters Fred Frank was the fourth in order of birth and he was a native of Frostburg, Md., born March 9, 1854. When only two years of age he was taken to Illinois, and his first recollections cluster around a tract of government land homesteaded by his father. As soon as he became old enough to work he assisted in the cultivation of the claim and gave his whole time to farm work with the exception of a few months each year spent in attendance upon country schools.

Coming to California during the autumn of 1874, Mr. McCullough settled in Sutter county and secured employment on a ranch opposite Grand Island. Two years later he removed to Solano county and rented three hundred and twenty acres near Bird's Landing. The year 1886 found him a resident of Yolo county, where he rented a section near Dunnigan and engaged in the grain and stock business. About 1891 he bought three hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land and removed to the new tract, which he improved and developed. Later he bought a quarter-section adjoining, and this gives him four hundred and eighty acres in one body, the whole comprising his homestead, a well-improved and valuable property in the vicinity of Dunnigan. In addition he owns and manages three hundred and twenty acres near Blacks Station and five hundred acres northwest of Dunnigan, the large landed possessions representing his own untiring industry and frugal economy. Besides the raising of stock and of general farm crops, for some years he has engaged in buying and selling mules, sheep and hogs and now devotes much of his time to this important occupation.

During the period of his residence in Solano county Mr. McCullough there married, December 5, 1883, Miss Mary Gapen, who was born and reared at Suisun City, the daughter of John M. and Janette (Wallace) Gapen, born in Pennsylvania and Michigan, respectively. Her father crossed the plains to California in 1849

and her mother crossed in 1848. They became pioneers of Solano county and died in Vacaville. Of the five children born to them Mrs. McCullough is the third oldest. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are the parents of six sons and five daughters. The eldest, Fred G., attended a business college at Oakland and is now assisting his father in the management of the ranch. The others are Meredith, Victor, Marshall, Burns, Ruth, Welthy, Lemuel, Nevada, Marion and Elizabeth. The Masons have the active assistance of Mr. McCullough through his identification with Dunnigan Lodge No. 284, F. & A. M.; Woodland Chapter, R. A. M., and Woodland Commandery No. 21, K. T. Ever since attaining his majority he has voted the Republican ticket and in Yolo county he has served the party in county and state conventions, besides giving to its candidates his quiet influence and steadfast support. For his labors as a public-spirited citizen and as a capable farmer the county is indebted to him and rightly places him in a foremost position among its prosperous and progressive residents.

WILLIAM E. M. BEARDSLEE

One of the most interesting as well as one of the most important phases of the development of our western country relates to the reclamation of arid lands and the saving of other lands subject to overflow. Few are more closely associated with the progress of this important work in California than is Mr. Beardslee, trustee of the Yolo basin drainage district, which was organized by state enactment to investigate the practicability of reclaiming the lands lying in the Yolo, Solano and Colusa basins on the Sacramento river.

A native of New England, in whose make-up are combined all of the conscientious principles and determination characteristic of his ancestors, William E. M. Beardslee was born August 15, 1865, in Fall River, Mass. His early boyhood, however, was passed in Boston, where he attended the public school, and there also he later attended an academy. He was the son of Edgar A. Beardslee, who first came to California in 1879 alone, but a few months later he returned east for his family, coming back to the west the following year by way of Panama. For the past fifty-two years he has followed telegraphy. For seventeen years he was assistant superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Sacramento, and is now a resident of Los Angeles, still in the service of the Western Union.

It was in 1880 that the family located in Sacramento and in that city William E. M. Beardslee completed his schooling by attending the high school for one year. He then began to learn telegraphy under his father in the Western Union telegraph office, and for ten years afterward was employed by the same company, two years of this time as cashier of the Los Angeles office. In 1890 he became associated with his brother-in-law, T. B. Lovdal, in fruit and hop raising in Yolo county, the ranch lying in the rich bottom lands which Mr. Beardslee has done so much to reclaim. The ranch consists of two hundred and sixteen acres, of which twenty are in Bartlett pears, prunes and plums, sixty in hops (which in 1911 ran one ton to the acre) and the remainder in alfalfa, which yields about six crops annually without irrigation.

Since coming to California Mr. Beardslee has been intensely interested in reclamation measures and has been very active in securing legislative assistance therefor. For eighteen years he served as secretary of reclamation district No. 537, which reclaimed three thousand acres north of Sacramento, this locality being the first to make use of the famous "Yolo" dredge, which was designed and built by this district. Mr. Beardslee was a member of the Sacramento drainage district commission, which secured for congress and the state information relative to the conditions existing in the delta sections, also suggesting methods of relief. Through the efforts of the board congress appropriated \$400,000, a like amount being given by the state, for improving the navigability of the Sacramento river and to investigate flood control. That the funds were wisely expended is unnecessary to state in noting the conditions of these lands today. Lands once submerged are now in a high state of cultivation and are surrounded by fifteen miles of dredge-built levees constructed at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per mile.

At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Beardslee was united in marriage with Miss Emma T. Lovdal, whose father, O. O. Lovdal, was one of the pioneer hop raisers of the Sacramento valley. They have two children, Beatrice and William E. L.

ROBERT A. MEIER

An experience with conditions in different parts of our own country and in the territory of Alaska gives to Mr. Meier a comprehensive knowledge of climates, soils, business opportunities and

practical advantages of various localities. The opinion formed through this experience leads him to favor Woodland and Yolo county as offering an excellent opening to young men in the line of both agriculture and business. Since coming to this city he has acted as manager of the Woodland Alfalfa Products Company, also as selling agent for the alfalfa mill at Orland and in addition as Yolo county agent for the Ford automobile, these diversified lines of business activity bringing to him prestige and prominence. The plant of which he is manager has a capacity of twenty-five tons per day and is operated by electricity. This being the only mill of the kind in the county, there naturally exists a wide demand for its products and we find that there is a steady sale here and in every part of the coast region. Under the able supervision of the manager the plant turns out a satisfactory product that finds approving buyers throughout this part of the state.

Born in Minneapolis, Minn., March 13, 1884, Robert A. Meier is the younger son of the late August and Wilhelmina (Heimerdinger) Meier, both of whom died in Minneapolis. The father had lived in Illinois as a boy and young man and there enlisted in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, serving at the front until the expiration of his period of enlistment. Later he became an early settler in Minnesota, and there met and married Miss Heimerdinger, whose parents had been pioneers of the northwest and had been established in Minnesota prior to the famous Indian massacre in that state during the Civil war. The parental family comprised two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Fred, is now the manager of the beet sugar plant at Visalia.

Upon the completion of the studies of the Minneapolis grammar and high schools, Robert A. Meier entered the Pillsbury Military Academy at Owatonna, Minn., and continued his studies there for several terms. Later he spent a year in the University of Minnesota. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he went to Washington and engaged in mining for two years with more or less luck. Next he sailed for Alaska with the intention of prospecting and mining in the Klondike region. Making his headquarters at Nome, he traveled through various parts of the mining district, prospected here and there, took up some claims and met with his share of prosperity and adversity while endeavoring to find gold. Five summers and four winters were spent in the far north. During one of these winters he was stormbound on Candle creek, two hundred miles above Nome, where often the thermometer registered as low as seventy below. In spite of the rigors of the environment he found much to interest him in the isolated northern country and regards his experiences there as

profitable if not always pleasant. Upon his return to the United States he settled in California and engaged in well-drilling at Porterville, where he operated two steam rigs. During July of 1912 he came from Porterville to Woodland and entered upon the duties of manager of the Woodland Alfalfa Products Company, besides which he later took up the agency for the Ford automobile in this county. Accompanying him to this city were his wife and daughter, Bernice, the former having been Miss Gertrude Cunningham, a native of Pike City, Sierra county, this state, and a resident of Fresno at the time of her marriage.

MRS. JAKIE GREIVE

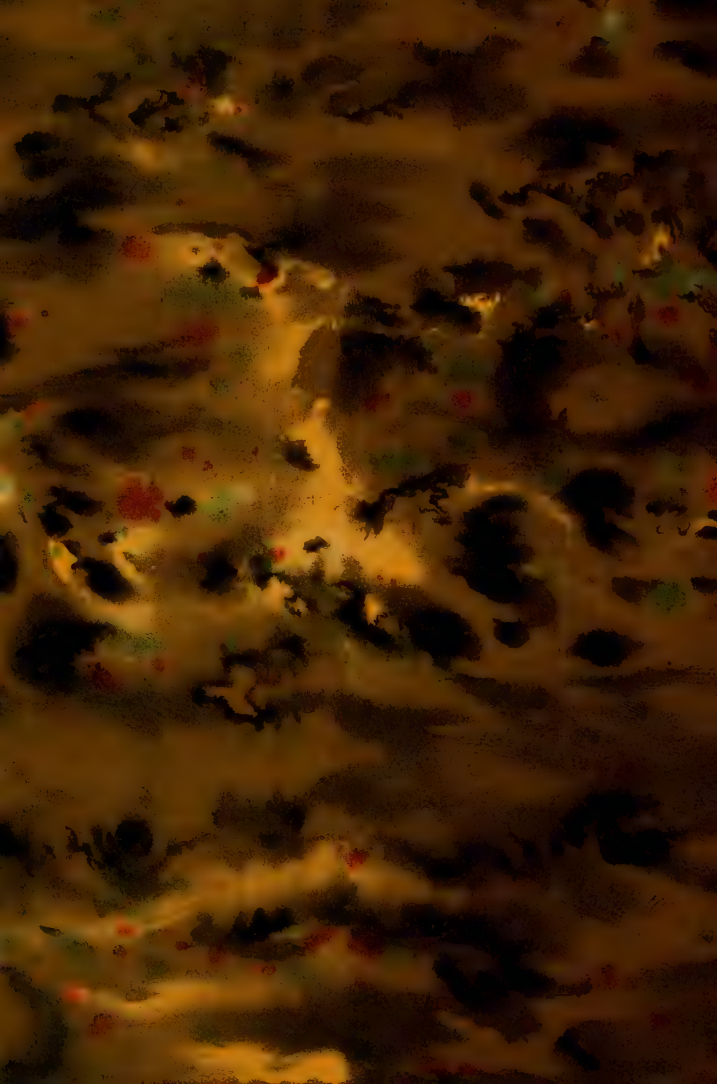
For half a century and more the Deck family, to which Mrs. Jakie Greive belongs, has been identified with the progress of the west, her father, H. S. G. Deck, having come to California by way of Cape Horn in 1849. He was a native of Virginia, and was among those fortunate prospectors who acquired wealth in the mines at that period. There were no railroads then, and as Mr. Deck had erected a grain warehouse at Maine Prairie it was necessary to haul the grain across the country and ship by boat to San Francisco. He finally disposed of this, however, and became proprietor of a mercantile house in old Silverville, which he successfully conducted until his return to the grain business, which he followed for a time. His later life was passed in Davis, Yolo county, Cal., where he served two terms as justice of the peace, and here his death occurred in 1907.

H. S. G. Deck had become a well-known and popular man throughout this district. His sterling worth as a business man, as well as his trustworthy service as a public official, had been the means of securing him the general good will and high respect of all his associates and fellow citizens, and his death was mourned by all who knew him. His wife, who survives him, was before her marriage Martha York, and she came to California with a large party in the year 1857, among them being the Ely and Griffith families. There were two children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Deck, viz.: James and Jakie, the latter becoming Mrs. Albert N. Greive. It is of interest to note that there are now living four generations of the Deck family, namely: Mrs. H. S. G. Deck; her daughter, Mrs. Albert N. Greive; the latter's daughter, Vera (the wife of Dr. R. Asbill), and her child.

In 1887 Jakie Deck was united in marriage to Albert N. Greive, who was born at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wis., the son of Robert and Eliza (Lircombe) Greive, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greive have come two children, Vera, who is the wife of Dr. R. Asbill, and Jack.

Albert N. Greive is a member of a large family, whose parents were early settlers in this part of the country. Accustomed to the life of a pioneer, through their experiences in Canada, and also in Wisconsin, they settled on a ranch of six hundred acres in Solano county about 1854, to which the father had previously come, crossing the plains; but he had returned east by the Panama route. Robert Greive passed away here in 1895, and was closely followed to the grave by his wife, who passed away two years later. Twelve children and fifty-two grand and great-grandchildren survived them.

Albert N. Greive was the third youngest of his parents' family, and was brought up on his father's place in Solano county, on August 20, 1891, embarking in the livery and hotel business for himself. In January, 1897, he built a hotel upon the Lillard property, which was destroyed by fire in 1906, and Mr. Greive immediately began the plans for his present substantial four-story structure, which contains sixty-seven rooms and which is known as the Buena Vista. The Greives are making a success of this enterprise, and enjoy a prosperous and flourishing business. Mr. Greive has the earnest and valuable assistance of his wife, whose clever management of various departments of the work has done much to make it the superior class of place it is today.



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